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PROF. BRIGGS WINS.

Acquitted on All Six Counts of the Indictment.

ONLY ONE CLOSE VOTE.

This Was on the Question of Errors in the Bible.

HOW OTHER VOTES STOOD.

An Appeal Will Be Taken to the General Presbytery.

FRIENDS OF THE DOCTOR HAPPY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Prof. Charles A. Briggs has been acquitted by the New York Presbytery of the charge of heresy.

That body, sitting as a court in the Scotch Church this afternoon, returned a verdict in his favor on every one of the six charges by majorities ranging from six to twenty-one votes. The official vote on each of the allegations of the six charges is shown by this table:

	Not sustained.	Sustained.	Non liquit.
Charge I.			
A	69	59	1
B	69	59	1
Charge II.			
A	72	55	1
B	72	55	1
Charge III.			
A	67	61	0
B	67	61	0
C	69	59	0
Charge IV.			
A	72	54	2
B	72	54	2
Charge V.			
A	73	49	6
B	73	49	6
Charge VI.			
A	69	57	2

When the court met at 2 o'clock every member entitled to vote except Dr. Frank P. Ellinwood, who was kept away by illness, and Dr. E. B. Jerring, was present. One hundred and thirty-one answered the roll-call. This included the Moderator, John C. Bliss, who cast no vote, but would have been entitled to one in case of a tie. Of these ninety-nine were ministers and thirty-two elders. It was claimed by the Briggs men that Dr. Robert R. Booth, pastor of the Rutgers Riverside Church, an anti-Briggs man, was not entitled to a vote, as he was paired with Dr. John R. Paxton, who had been absent during the argument on account of illness and lost his vote. In the session Thursday the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, pastor of the Rutgers Riverside Church, had challenged Dr. Booth's right to vote, but Dr. Booth claimed that the pairing had afterwards been dissolved, though he did not explain in what manner. Nevertheless he did not vote today.

Things Went with a Rush.

A determination to push the matter through and finish before adjournment was evident at the beginning of today's session. That made the nineteenth day of the trial, sixteen of which had been devoted to the arguments and two to methods of procedure in voting and three-minute speeches from the members. Twenty of these three-minute speeches remained to be delivered today, and consequently it was not until 3:10 o'clock that the voting was reached. It required about a half-hour for each roll-call.

The roll-call on the first charge resulted in sixty for conviction and sixty-eight for acquittal, one member not voting. This virtually settled the case, as the anti-Briggs men had no hope after that. This charge against Dr. Briggs was:

Teaching that the reason is a foundation of divine authority, which may and does savingly enlighten men, even such men as reject the scriptures as the authoritative proclamation of the will of God, and reject also the way of salvation through the mediation and sacrifice of the Son of God, as revealed therein, which is contrary to the essential doctrine of the holy scriptures, and of the standards of the said church, that the holy scripture is most necessary and the rule of faith and practice.

This was considered the most important charge. In fact the position attributed to Dr. Briggs by his opponents was most radical, as he taught, according to their charge, that priests and Bibles were not necessary to salvation, but reason could accomplish it alone. Thus they construed his inaugural address in the Union Theological Seminary and other utterances. But Dr. Briggs claimed that a false construction had been put upon his words. In his defense he admitted the statement that the "reason is a fountain of divine authority," but said the prosecution could not prove from his inaugural address that he "taught that men who reject the scriptures and salvation through Jesus Christ are enlightened by the reason or by the church."

Consequently, specifications were filed with the charge and the court voted whether or not the construction put upon his words by the opposition had been sustained and the decision was in the negative.

The second charge was:

Teaching that the church is a fountain of divine authority which, apart from holy scripture, may and does savingly enlighten man; which is contrary to the essential doctrine of the holy scripture and of the standards of said church that the holy scripture is most necessary and the rule of faith and practice.

This charge is kindred in nature to the first, and also proceeds upon the ground that Prof. Briggs teaches that the Bible is not absolutely necessary to salvation, which he claims to be a false construction of his words. The vote on this charge was 55 for conviction and 71 for acquittal, three not voting.

The third charge was:

Teaching that errors may have existed in the original text of the holy scripture as it came from its authors, which is contrary to the essential doctrines taught in the holy scripture and in the standards of the said church, and that the holy scripture is the word of God, written, immediately inspired, and the rule of faith and practice.

Were Mistakes in the Bible.

In other words, Dr. Briggs taught that there were mistakes in the Bible, and he repeated this assertion frequently and in the strongest terms during the course of his defense before the court. He said the Bible was the word of God, but it had been delivered to fallible men, and had been edited and reëdited so often that many errors, now received as part of the faith, had crept in. The court, by a vote of 68 to 61, upheld Dr. Briggs' view of the case.

The fourth charge was:

Teaching that Moses is not the author of the Pentateuch, which is contrary to direct statements of holy scripture and to the essential doctrines of standards of the said church; that the holy scripture evidences itself to be the word of God; and that the infallible rule of the interpretation of scripture is the scripture itself.

Dr. Briggs admitted the fourth indictment, but defended his view as correct. In his defense before the court he repeated what he had often said in his addresses, that the Pentateuch was two parallel narrations written by several different men, subjected to changes by the ancient Jewish editor. The court upheld Dr. Briggs, this time by a vote of 72 to 53, four members not voting. Dr. Briggs attacked the authenticity of the book of Joshua, and that was included in this charge. The fifth charge was:

Teaching that Isaiah is not the author of half the book that bears his name, which is contrary to the direct statements of holy scripture and to the essential doctrines of the standards of the said church; that the holy scripture evidences itself to be the word of God by consent of all the parts; and that the infallible rule of the interpretation of scripture is the scripture itself.

The vote on the fifth charge was 70 to 49 in favor of sustaining Dr. Briggs. This was the largest majority he obtained in any one of the six roll-calls, and also the largest number—10—refrained from voting on this question. The sixth charge was:

Taught of Purgatory.

Teaching that sanctification is not complete at death, which is contrary to the essential doctrine of the holy scripture and of the standards of the said church; that the souls of believers are at their death at once made perfect in believers.

This doctrine Prof. Briggs also repeated in his defense before the court. His opponents asserted that such a theory taught the existence of a purgatory, and was similar to the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church. Nevertheless the court, by a vote of 69 to 57, sustained Prof. Briggs.

This ended the voting, and there was applause from the Briggs' men which Moderator Bliss could not restrain. Some of the professor's friends at once left the church to notify him of the result. Some members would vote guilty on one charge and innocent on another, but the majority voted the straight ticket. This is how they cast their votes.

For acquittal on all the charges:

George Alexander, A. Arreghi, A. P. Atterbury, W. W. Atterbury, F. G. Beebe, F. Brown, E. L. Clark, Ira S. Dodd, D. S. Dodge, W. Durant, W. T. Elsing, C. P. Faguani, H. M. Field, J. Forbes, H. Ford, C. R. Gillett, H. D. Grandlinard, A. W. Halsey, W. R. Rarshaw, T. S. Hastings, E. W. Hitchcock, J. H. Hoadley, J. Hunter, S. M. Jackson, J. R. Kerr, T. L. Leonard, M. S. Littlefield, D. E. Lorenz, W. M. Martin, F. H. Marling, H. T. McEwen, J. H. McIlvaine, A. McKinney, D. J. McMillan, J. J. Mingins, D. H. Overton, G. S. Payson, U. Pisek, Daniel Redmon, S. B. Rossiter, W. A. Rice, J. A. Saxton, P. Schaff, J. B. Shaw, W. M. Smith, G. L. Spinning, C. L. Thompson, H. Van Dyke, M. R. Vincent, G. S. Webster, E. N. White, Elders A. R. Ledoux, W. Mickems, S. Reeve, C. H. Woodbury, G. C. King, H. Q. Rawley, C. H. Dodge, T. Bond, R. Gentle, W. A. Wheelock, and Robert Jaffray.

For conviction on all the charges:

Ministers S. D. Alexander, S. Bowden, Thomas S. Bradner, W. D. Buchanan, Conrad Doench, T. Douglas, H. Duffield, J. H. Edwards, H. B. Elliot, W. B. Floyd, J. Hall, A. D. L. Jewett, C. P. Mallery, A. McLean, W. L. Moore, G. Nixon, J. C. Nightingale, T. H. Northup, L. H. Parsons, J. G. Patten, E. P. Payson, J. Sanderson, W. C. Stitt, J. F. Sutton, A. W. Sproull, H. M. Tyndall, Frederick E. Voegetin, T. G. Wall; Elders J. Tompkins, A. Robinson, J. McDowell, H. E. Rowland, E. J. McJimsey, G. E. Sterry, S. H. Willard, J. Moorhead, W. M. Onderdonk, R. Houston, J. Anderson, W. R. Worrall, R. Drummond.

The following scattered their votes on the six charges in this manner:

Ministers—J. Chambers, for conviction, 3; against, 3; J. B. Devins, for, 4; against, 2; A. B. King, for, 4; no vote, 2; A. D. King, for, 4; no vote, 2; H. Pritchard, for, 5; against, 1; J. S. Ramsay, for, 3; against, 3; C. S. Robinson, for, 4; against, 2; A. G. Ruliffson, for, 5; against, 1; C. A. Stoddard, for, 4; against, 2; J. J. Thompson, for, 4; against, 1; no vote, 1; A. I. R. Waite, for, 5; no vote, 1; W. Watson, for, 4; against, 2; L. Willard, for, 1; no vote, 5; D. C. Wylie, for, 4; against, 2; Elders—A. P. Ketchum, for, 3; against, 3; J. McWilliams, for, 4; no vote, 2; R. Johnson, for, 1; against, 5; C. E. Garvey, for, 4; against, 1; no vote, 1.

Quiet While Voting.

Beyond the occasional applause of the Briggs men the voting was very quiet and the speeches that preceded the voting caused no comment. The vote having been taken on the charges and specifications and all being decided in favor of Dr. Briggs a committee was appointed consisting of the Rev. George Alexander, the Rev. Henry Vandyke, and Elder Robert Jaffray to bring in a minute expressing the verdict of the judiciary. This minute, when accepted, will become the decision in the case and upon this decision the appeal, if one is taken, would have to be based.

The court will meet at the Scotch Church in the afternoon of Jan. 9 to receive the verdict.

It is the practice in cases of this kind for the moderator on appointing a committee to select those who represent the winning cause, and doubtless for this reason Drs. Alexander and Van Dyke and Mr. Jaffray, who have been among the most active champions of the Briggs cause on the floor were appointed.

Should an appeal from the decision of the court be taken it must be filed with the stated clerk of that body within ten days after the formal report of the verdict.

How an Appeal Can Be Taken.

Moderator Bliss said tonight that the appeal could be taken to either of two bodies, the Synod of New York or the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which meets in Washington, D. C., next May. The New York Synod meets in Rochester next October. General cases go to the Synod, but special cases like that of Dr. Briggs could be taken to the General Assembly, if those making the appeal desire to do so, Moderator Bliss said.

Col. John J. McCook, counsel for the prosecuting committee, came into the church when the verdict was rendered and the secret session was ended. He said to a reporter:

"I cannot yet state whether an appeal will be taken. The Prosecuting committee will first meet and discuss the subject. I cannot say when that will be. The policy of the committee will not be determined until the final finding is made to the court Monday week."

The Prosecuting committee is composed of George W. F. Birch, D. D.; Joseph J. Lampe, D. D.; Robert F. Sample, D. D.; John J. Stevenson, and John J. McCook.

Congratulations in Order.

Prof. Briggs entertains Friday evenings. Besides his usual guests many came to his house, at No. 120 West Ninety-third street, this evening, to congratulate him upon the result of his trial. Prof. Briggs sent out word that he was not surprised over the result and he was not jubilant.

"The case is only begun and not ended," said one of the doctor's most intimate friends. "There will be a little time for a breathing spell and then the fight must go on. This trial was before the presbytery. It will be appealed to the synod. From the synod it will go to the General Assembly. Then there will be an appeal.

"Undoubtedly Dr. Briggs will be much surprised if they do not appeal the case. All the way through they were making preparations for an appeal. Had the presbytery decided against Dr. Briggs he would certainly have appealed. He will likely do so anyway if the other side does not. It will be remembered that Dr. Briggs denied the right of the presbytery to try him. He contended that it did not have the authority. He proceeded with the matter under protest. That protest will have to come before the synod. The synod does not meet until next October. Legally I do not think the General Assembly can take it up. But it is not at all unlikely that it will do so. There is no power to prevent it from doing so if it wants to. However, if it proceed legally the synod will first act, and then it will go to the General Assembly a year from next May.

"I don't believe there were a dozen ministers in that trial who had ever sat through a regular legal trial. We don't have ecclesiastical trials often, and ministers don't go to court much. They are not accustomed to sit as judge and jury. I don't believe that one-quarter of the people who took part in that trial knew what they were doing. They had not the slightest idea whether they were trying Prof. Briggs or whether they were trying the doctrines which he preaches. They could not be made to understand the distinction, and when they came to vote they did not vote against him, but against the party which he represents. This is really a pure party battle, however.

A Party Victory.

"The victory which Dr. Briggs won today is a party victory. Some people seem to

[Continued on second page.]

PAYS THE LAST CENT.

S. V. WHITE SETTLES IN FULL WITH HIS CREDITORS.

His Board of Trade Failure of Fifteen Months Ago, Involving Claims of $800,000, Recouped—The Famous Deal in September Corn in 1891 Recalled—A Fortune Made on Wall Street in Less Than Fifteen Months—Sketch of Mr. White's Career.

If "Deacon" S. V. White should decide to embark again in business on the Board of Trade he would be welcomed with a reception such as has rarely been given men who return to that body after having been forced to quit by disastrous failure. So said Board of Trade men yesterday after reading a dispatch received by Baldwin & Farnum. The dispatch was the copy of a letter which was mailed from New York last night by Mr. White to his creditors on the board. It was as follows:

A kind providence has given me the means of paying the debts of my late firms of S. V. White & Co. of New York and Chicago in full before the close of the year, in which I began work to that end. I take pleasure in handing you a check for ——, being —— for principal and —— for interest, being the debt which you so kindly forgave me.

With the receipt of the letters and their inclosures will end, brokers said, one of the most remarkable settlements in the history of the board.

S. V. White & Co. suspended in Chicago and New York simultaneously in September, 1891. The failure was caused by the collapse of a great deal in corn which the house was attempting to carry through. Mr. White, after having gained fame and riches in Wall street, had some months prior to that time opened a branch of his business in Chicago. He surrounded himself with the best men money could secure, maintained an expensive office elaborately equipped with several private wires, and rapidly built up a grain business which shortly was said to be as large as that transacted by any of the older houses on the board.

Corn attracted his attention and in the summer the house began buying the September and October futures. The market advanced before his purchases, aided by the cool weather in the West and the predictions of frost and the low visible supply which for a time prevailed. Early in July September corn had risen to 52½.

Soon afterwards Western farmers began to rush corn to market. Mr. White fought manfully and drove September up to 68½ cents. By this time, it was said, he had accumulated about 10,000,000 bushels, and by discreet selling might have got out at a profit.

Held On Too Long.

But he held on. A great share of his corn had been paid for in cash, the amount involved for that purpose reaching into the millions. Warmer weather set in and receipts increased tremendously. The market staggered and fell off rapidly, but such was the prestige of Mr. White that no alarm was felt by the board as a whole.

It was supposed that many millions were available behind the deal and the suspension of the house, which occurred Sept. 22, was in the nature of a surprise to a great many. The New York and the Chicago houses were closed together and legal attempts were made against the assets at this end.

S. V. White, despite the failure, showed no loss of the pluck which had been his characteristic and probably this aided to maintain confidence in him, for within a few months after the failure the creditors took a step rarely paralleled. They signed off their claims, amounting to $800,000, without other guarantee than the word of Mr. White that he would pay in full.

Deacon White remained in New York most of the time while this settlement was being negotiated. He received hundreds of letters of sympathy from people in various ranks of life and was called on personally by many others who wished to condole with him. What he said to a Chicago man who dropped into his office was doubtless what he said to many others. It was "My boy, I am not the sort of a man to stay down."

White began at once to redeem his promise. He reduced his business expenses and began working in puts and calls on stocks. He was successful in this and soon branched into wider speculations. Luck followed his operations, and a few months ago his creditors began to receive evidence of this. The smallest creditors got checks in full for their claims, and the others were informed that the next largest would next be attended to, the next heaviest after them, and so on until all were paid. The checks which were mailed last night are for the largest creditors.

Made Money Rapidly.

Many pleasant things were said about Mr. White around the corridors of the board. It was said that the fortune which was paid out in the settlement was made in less than three-quarters of the fifteen months intervening since the failure by successful speculation. Mr. White, it was said, had been particularly lucky in his operations in sugar and Manhattan.

S. V. White is a native of South Carolina, but six months after he was born his parents removed to Illinois. This was in 1831. As a young man he was a bookkeeper in St. Louis. At the age of 24 he was admitted to the bar. He practiced law in Iowa, from 1856 to 1864. The year following Mr. White removed to New York and became one of the firm of Marvin & White, bankers. Marvin retired in 1867 and Mr. White continued the business alone until 1882, when Arthur White and F. A. Hopkins became associated with him. His operations in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western stock in 1884, perhaps, gave him the greater share of the reputation he subsequently enjoyed as a shrewd and skillful manipulator of the market. In this operation he is said to have cleared $1,000,000.

He had a large following in Wall street and, it is said, still retains it. He lives on Columbia Heights in Brooklyn. He was an intimate friend of Henry Ward Beecher and is a leading man in Plymouth Church. Mr. White is ardent in all things and in 1884 was a strong supporter of Blaine, and made many stirring speeches. He was elected to Congress from a Brooklyn district in 1886. He succeeded in having a stock ticker placed in the telegraph office in the corridor of the Capitol. The instrument soon possessed a fascination for members of Congress greater than the most urgent public business. The speaker finally caused the ticker to be taken out.

SOLD HIM A STEERAGE TICKET FOR $25.

Robert Tonis Charged with Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses.

Robert Tonis, of No. 956 Milwaukee avenue, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Louis Lascher of No. 92 West Polk street, charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses.

Lascher has a wife in Buda-Pesth, Hungary. Some time ago, he claims, Tonis sold him a steerage ticket for $25, which would bring his wife to this city. Lascher was waiting for his wife to come, but after several weeks he concluded that there was something wrong about the ticket sent to her and had Tonis arrested.

Tonis, he claims, had received several installments on the ticket, but owing to the quarantine law restricting steerage passengers from landing in the United States he knew his wife would not be allowed to land.

She got as far as Bremerhaven and when informed of the facts she went back to Buda-Pesth, where she now is.

FIREBUGS' NAMES FROM SPIRIT LAND.

A Milwaukee Medium Gives Assistant Fire Chief Reimer Points on Which He Acts.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—First Assistant Chief Reimer of the Fire Department is confident now that all of the recent big fires were of incendiary origin because a spiritualist medium whom he consulted told him so.

At the Coroner's inquest today on the victims of Tuesday's fire Reimer testified that he was satisfied that the tannery fire was of incendiary origin. He was not asked to explain why he thought so, but according to Chief Janssen Assistant Chief Reimer of the Fire Department reported to the police officials early in the week that he was on the trail of the firebugs, and asked for police assistance. Detective Kelly was detailed to act with Reimer. Leaving the police station Reimer confided in the detective that he had consulted a spiritualist and through her had learned the identity of the firebugs. To satisfy the detective, Reimer asked him to accompany him to the home of Mrs. Amelia Deitz, a spiritualist living at No. 462 Fourth street, that he might be convinced for himself.

Reaching Mrs. Dietz's home Reimer introduced the detective to Mrs. Dietz, but she refused to give an audience to the officer. She, however, was willing to once more take the Assistant Fire Chief into the spirit world, and there through a medium, whom she introduced as John Ruehl, whom she said had lived at the corner of Fond du Lac avenue and Nineteenth street before recently departing from this world, the Assistant Chief was furnished the identity of the firebugs. Their names were Dugan, Lamberton, Stonter, and Thornton. They were all stopping at the Kirby House in this city, but had come from Chicago, where they lived at No. 1847 Chestnut street. When the Assistant Chief came forth from the spirit land and furnished the detective with his information the detective laughed. It was no laughing matter with the Assistant Chief, for he believed all that he had heard. The clew must be followed, and as he was detailed to act under the Assistant Chief's orders the detective followed the clew to the Kirby House. The firebugs, however, were not there, at least they were not registered under the names that the spiritualist medium had furnished.

To continue the clew further the Chicago police authorities were asked to locate the residents of No. 1847 Chestnut street, Chicago. To this came the reply from the Chicago authorities that there was no such number. This ended the police investigation of the clew, but nevertheless the Assistant Chief still believes what he learned in the spirit world and is satisfied that the fires were of incendiary origin.

REVISING THE FIRE ORDINANCE.

Provisions and Amendments to Be Presented to the Council.

The Mayor's special committee on revising the building and fire ordinances met last night at the City Clerk's office. The ordinance was again revised and left with Ald. Kent for further compilation and revision, after which it will be sent to the printer and then to the Corporation Counsel for final revision. It will not be sent to the Council before the middle of January. The work of the committee is practically completed, and Ald. Kent thought last night that the ordinance would be ready for publication the first of next week.

The new ordinance provides for a Commissioner and an Assistant Commissioner of Buildings, who shall be a civil engineer, and for an adequate number of building inspectors, who shall be chosen at a competitive examination conducted by a board of five examiners. The inspectors must be architects, civil or mechanical engineers, with ten years' experience in their respective trades. The discretionary power of the Commissioner of Buildings is reduced to a minimum. Specifications are given for buildings of various sizes and kinds, and the Commissioner is given power to order a building torn down if it does not conform to the ordinance. The limit on the height of buildings is placed at 160 feet. The contractor is required to pay a certain sum for each twenty-five feet of frontage used in storing material during the operation of building. He is allowed to use but one-half of the sidewalk, and is required to unload material in the basement and hoist it from there to the upper portion of the building instead of from the front of the building. He must keep a passageway clear in front of the building, but is allowed to build a temporary walk at a height of four feet above the pavement. If the building is over three stories high the sidewalk must be roofed.

The subject of theater construction was given much discussion. It was finally decided to require each theater building hereafter to be constructed to be free from every other building on three sides that adequate exits direct to the street might be provided. The construction must be fireproof. Additional stories might be allowed over the theater for office use, provided they did not extend back to the proscenium arch. A detail of one fireman for each theater is recommended. The fire limits are also extended and made to include the Stock-Yards.

WILCOX WOULD LIKE TO BE RELEASED.

He Petitions for a Writ of Habeas Corpus and Insists He Is a Justice.

Justice John F. Wilcox filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the Circuit Court to secure his release from the Sheriff. Wilcox was arrested on a charge of acting as a Justice on the West Side without authority of law. In his petition Wilcox insists that he was duly elected, qualified, and commissioned as a Justice of the Peace, and denies that he ever usurped the office. He alleges that there is a quo warranto proceeding to oust him from office still pending. Judge Clifford issued the writ and will hear the case Thursday. This step was taken only after Justice Wilcox was surrendered by his bondsmen before Justice Seversen, where he was brought on a charge of assuming to be a Justice. Some time ago the Wilcox case was before Judge Waterman, who decided that the title to an office could not be inquired into by criminal proceedings.

THE REV. DR. STUDLEY SERIOUSLY ILL.

Pastor of the First Methodist Church of Evanston in a Critical Condition.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Studley, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Evanston, lies seriously ill with a complication of pneumonia and heart trouble at his home on Hinman avenue. His robust constitution had withstood disease until about two weeks ago, when he was confined to his room with pneumonia. He has since become much worse, and heart trouble has appeared. Dr. Studley is one of the most prominent preachers in the Methodist Church. He has held pastorates in leading churches in Boston, Brooklyn, and other large cities, and came to Evanston from a large congregation at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Said They Were Unkind to Her.

Stella Mencher, a 13-year-old waif, was found last evening at Franklin and Division streets by Detectives Weinrich and Walley. She said her father and mother were both dead and that she had been living with a family named Dane at No. 380 Franklin street, but that they were not kind to her and she ran away. No such family could be found at that number, nor could they find any one who knew anything of the child. The Humane Society will investigate the case today.

Murdered His Father.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Samuel Nash, a farmer near West Canton, in Buckingham County, has been murdered by his son, Giles Nash, who has been arrested and has confessed to the killing. He says his father refused to divide some land with him. The body, after being beaten to death with a hoe, was hauled five miles and, as the son thought, securely concealed in the woods.

OVER A GAME OF DICE

FRANK DENNEHY IS KILLED BY MICHAEL M'SHERRY.

The Men Get Into a Quarrel in F. Rolle's Saloon, and McSherry Makes a Threat Which He Executes Later with a Revolver—Mrs. Dennehy Carries Her Murdered Husband Into Their Home and He Dies in Her Arms—Charles Oucland Fatally Shot by Philip Davis.

Michael McSherry shot and killed Frank Dennehy, a peddler, in front of No. 351 Fulton street at 11:30 o'clock last night and fled.

The men had been throwing dice for money in Frank Rolle's saloon, Lake and Ann streets, and quarreled about the dice. Dennehy went out and McSherry followed him. McSherry lived at No. 351 Fulton street. Mrs. Dennehy heard the shots fired and rushed out in time to see McSherry run away. Her husband was reeling about the walk with blood spurting from a wound in the neck. His wife grabbed him as he fell and he died in her arms. The police were notified and search for McSherry began, and the dead man was taken to the morgue.

Dennehy was about 35 years of age, an Irishman, and had lived by peddling for months. He had rooms at No. 351½ Fulton, adjoining those occupied by McSherry at No. 351.

Mrs. Dennehy's Story.

Mrs. Dennehy was seen by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE shortly after the shooting. She was in a state of great excitement and sobbingly told her story.

"I was sitting up and waiting for Frank," she said, "when I heard a noise as if two men were quarreling. Then I heard a shot fired and rushed to the street. When I reached the sidewalk I saw my husband with blood streaming from his neck staggering toward me. He fell right into my arms and in a hoarse voice said:

"'My God, I am shot.' I took him in the parlor and he died in a few minutes."

Dennehy had been married ten years. He had no children.

Early in the evening Dennehy and McSherry met in the saloon and a game of dice was suggested. Both men had been drinking and glasses of liquor were frequently brought out. McSherry was quarrelsome and claimed at one time that he had won a game from Dennehy. In this way the dispute started and the men almost came to blows, but were separated by the bartender and others who were in the saloon.

"Never mind," said McSherry, as he walked up to where Dennehy was standing and shook his fist in his face, "I'll be even with you yet."

"What do you mean by that?" angrily demanded Dennehy as he showed a tendency to renew the fight.

"I mean that I'll wait for you and fix you," was the reply.

Goes to His Death.

It was not thought by the men in the saloon that McSherry would carry out his threat, and shortly after he had gone away Mrs. Dennehy entered the front door and called to her husband. She told him that her brother, Frank Giffny, whom neither had seen for three years, was at her home and she wanted Dennehy to spend the evening with them. He accompanied his wife back to the house, which is near by, and at 11 o'clock decided to go with his brother-in-law as far as the street where the latter intended to board a street car. Mrs. Dennehy told them to wait a few moments and she would go along, but her husband replied that she had better remain in the house, and he and Giffny started out the front door together. While he was outside he was shot.

Mrs. Dennehy said last night that when she went to the saloon to get her husband she met McSherry near the door.

"As he came out," she said, "he had his hand in his hip-pocket. I asked him what had been the matter and he replied with an oath: 'I'll kill him yet.' I asked him whom he referred to, and he said my husband."

Mr. Rolle, the proprietor of the saloon, said: "The men had been shaking dice for the drinks at my bar and McSherry lost. He claimed that Dennehy would have to pay the bill, but the latter refused. I then told McSherry that the money would have to come out of his pocket, and this made him angry. He turned upon Dennehy after paying me and, with an oath, told him that he would square the account in another way later. There was no mistake about the threat that he made, but we all supposed that it was due to anger and that McSherry would never carry it out. Two hours after he left the saloon I heard the shot fired and ran to the front door. As I opened it Dennehy fell against me. Blood was streaming from a wound in the side of his face, and as I tried to lift him to his feet he said:

"'Well, he did it after all.'

"'Who shot you?' I asked. 'McSherry,' he said. He seemed to grow stronger and insisted upon walking to his home. I allowed him to go, as I did not think that he was seriously wounded."

The bullet entered Dennehy's left cheek an inch below the eye and lodged in the brain. The police were unable to locate McSherry, although a number of detectives were detailed on the case. He is a married man and has one child.

CHARLES OUCLAND FATALLY SHOT.

Philip Davis Fires the Bullet During a Quarrel About a Woman.

Charles Oucland, colored, who lives at No. 12 Meridian street, was shot and fatally wounded at midnight last night by Philip Davis in a row about a woman, at No. 16 Meridian street. Officer Coyle of the Desplaines Street Precinct attempted to arrest Davis as he fled, when he turned and shot Coyle in the arm. Another officer took up the chase but Davis escaped. Oucland has three severe wounds, one in the stomach and two in the head and will die. He was taken to the County Hospital. Frank Lindsey witnessed the shooting and is held as a witness. Oucland was alive at 2 o'clock this morning, but the physicians declared his wounds would cause his death some time today.

"EDDIE" GIBBONS IS ARRESTED.

The Chief of Police of Cincinnati Wants Him—Other Crimes.

While walking along State street "Eddie" Gibbons, a notorious Cincinnati crook, was arrested by Detective Charles McDonald at 10 o'clock last night. Yesterday afternoon Inspector Ross received a dispatch from the Chief of Police of Cincinnati, stating that "Eddie" was in Chicago and that he was wanted in the former city for several jobs. Officer McDonald was put on the case. The arrest was telegraphed to Cincinnati and an officer sent from there is expected to arrive in this city today.

Burglars paid a visit to the Normandy Flats on the West Side Wednesday evening. The apartments entered were those of T. A. Taggart in the lower flat. An entrance was effected by breaking out a pane of the front door. Upon entering the rooms the thieves lighted the gas and pulled down the blinds. Everything that could be carried away was taken. The burglary was committed between 6:30 and 7:30 o'clock, when most of the occupants of the flats were at dinner, and while Mr and Mrs. Taggart were away from home.

As Paul Panzer of No. 134 Sangamon street was passing the corner of Halsted and Indiana streets last night he was stopped by two men, one of whom snatched a valuable diamond pin from his cravat and ran away. The matter was reported to the Chicago Avenue police and two detectives arrested Albert Eagan. He was identified by Panzer as the man who had taken his pin, but it was not recovered.

John Bernstine and William Lane were arrested by Officer McDonald of the Central Station last night at Lake and State streets. Both are said to be pickpockets who have operated not only in this city but in Cincinnati and New York.

Officer William Stuart of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station arrived at his home, No. 418 Wabash avenue, yesterday afternoon just as a man who was carrying a satchel darted out the front door. He shouted to him to stop. The fellow ran north and the officer followed him. Near the Auditorium Stuart fired two shots at him and this had the effect of bringing him to a standstill. At the station he said his name was Harry Martin. The satchel he carried contained clothing that had been stolen from the rooms of the tenants in Mr. Stuart's house.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DEC. 31, 1892.

Weather for Chicago today:

Rain or snow.

Pages.

1 Dr. Briggs Acquitted on Every Count.
S. V. White Settles All Claims.
Frank Dennehy Killed by Michael McSherry
Umbria Sighted Off Fire Island.

2 Mrs. Kosterlitz Refuses $1,000,000.
Protests Against a License for Corrigan.

3 Chicago Hussars to Build an Armory.
Four Men Held for the Crossing Accident.

4 Senator Allison on the Monetary Conference
Columbian Souvenir Stamps Received.

5 Fatal Duel Fought Near Brussels.
Pope Leo Much Incensed.

6 Harvard Glee Club Sings.
Illinois Democrats All for Morrison.
Flight from a Mob with a Patricide.
Track Laying on Lake-Front Stopped.

7 Straight Favorites Win at Hawthorne.
John S. Harrison Not Found Yet.

8 The Mayor's Policy Not to Be Criticised.
Compensation for Dieting Prisoners Fixed.

9 Murmurs of Lynching in Omaha, Neb
Exports of Gold About Ended.
City Finances in Good Condition.
Life Saving Station at the Fair.

10 R. G. Dun & Co.'s Review of the Year.
Views on Dr. McGlynn's Restoration.
Old Violins Owned in Chicago.

11 Board of Trade Bids 1892 Good-By.
Break in Lake Street Elevated Stock.

13 Literature of the Day.

14 Reductions to Be Made in Rates.
Kangley Cannot Sell Certain Notes.

GROSSCUP QUALIFIES AS DISTRICT JUDGE.

The Ceremony Witnessed Only by Judge Blodgett and Clerk Burnham.

Judge Blodgett at 3:20 p. m. yesterday went with Mr. Grosscup to the office of Clerk S. W. Burnham of the United States Circuit Court and announced that his companion was ready to take the oath of office preparatory to assuming his new duties as Judge of the United States Court for the Northern District of Illinois. The oath was taken and the new Judge affixed his signature. Then he received a warm handshake of congratulation from the venerable jurist whom he succeeds. There was no further ceremony. Only the three men were present.

"I expect to come into court Tuesday morning and to begin work at once with a call of the law calendar and, unless my expectations prove faulty, there will be no ceremony of any kind whatever," said Judge Grosscup after he had qualified. "I wish to begin work precisely as I should if I had been here for weeks or forever. My desire is that there be no ceremonial of any kind, and I have so expressed myself to Judge Blodgett. Judge Blodgett has told me that he was inducted into his court in that manner and I think it is a most fitting way.

"When Judge Gresham returns I shall certainly express the same wish to him. However, I cannot tell what Judge Gresham and Judge Woods may desire to do.

"My first work will be to call the law calendar and to set cases for immediate hearing."

TWO GERMAN PHYSICIANS DISAGREE.

Dr. Domenski Seeks an Explanation from Dr. Grinker and Hits Him on the Ear.

There was a lively set-to yesterday between two West Side German doctors. Dr. J. E. Domenski has an office at Lincoln street and Milwaukee avenue and Dr. Julius Grinker is located at No. 952 Milwaukee avenue. Dr. Domenski claims that Dr. Grinker had been circulating reports that were intended to hurt his professional standing. He says he first heard of the stories through his patients, who told him that his brother practitioner was trying to get his business away from him by this means. The doctor's blood began to warm at this and he determined to have an explanation at the first opportunity. Yesterday he met Dr. Grinker and asked why he was poaching on his preserves. Hot words ensued and Dr. Domenski finally brought matters to a crisis by striking the other doctor a blow on the ear. Dr. Grinker is no pugilist and he retaliated by swearing out a warrant for his assailant charging him with assault and battery.

MONEY HID IN CONFEDERATE DAYS.

It Is Found in the Heart of a Tree Near Denison, Tex.

DENISON, Tex., Dec. 30.—Sam Leggett, a woodchopper, went into the woods on the banks of the Choctaw to cut a large red oak. After cutting into it for a few moments a cavity was reached which extended to the ground. The tree was chopped down and Leggett discovered a box made of bois d'arc. The box was secured by nails and wrapped with wire. When it was opened it was found to contain about $10,000 in money and a silver watch and gold chain. It was undoubtedly secreted during the days of the rebellion.

BLAINE'S CONDITION MUCH IMPROVED.

His Daughter Returns to New York, as His Condition Is Not Dangerous.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Dr. Johnston reports continued improvement in Mr. Blaine's condition and no fears are entertained of an immediate relapse. Mrs. Damrosch returned to New York upon the assurance of his physicians that there was no necessity for her remaining longer at her father's bedside.

Mary Blanche's Bitter Experience.

Mary Blanche, 13 years of age, came to Chicago last evening from La Porte, Ind., on the "blind baggage" of a Lake Shore train. She was sent to the Harrison Street Police Station, where she said two months ago her parents died at Otis, Ind. She was sent to the La Porte Home for the Friendless. She was then given to a farmer named John Davis, who sent her to Chicago to find her aunt and uncle. She had a slip of paper bearing the names of Sarah and Joseph Granger. The girl said Davis had put her on the front end of the baggage car just as the train left La Porte. She rode there until a brakeman found her crying bitterly and took her into a car. There are no such people as Sarah and Joseph Granger in the Chicago Directory.

Guessed the Names of Books.

Fifty members of the Century club and their friends were entertained last evening by Miss Carolyn Wicker, No. 3804 Ellis avenue. Each guest came wearing some decoration suggestive of the title of a popular book, and the amusement of the evening was in guessing the names of the assembled library. Prizes were offered for the most successful guessers. Miss Holbrook, Miss Hackney, and Mr. Abbott were prize winners. Appropriate musical selections, instrumental and vocal, were rendered by Miss May Hackney, Miss Alice Hayes, Miss Warner, and Miss Herr.

LAST EDITION.

UMBRIA IS IN PORT.

Arrival of the Belated Cunarder at Quarantine.

ALL ARE WELL ON BOARD

Capt. McKay Brought It in Under Its Own Steam.

HIS COURSE IS APPROVED.

Appearance at Fire Island at 12:20 This Morning.

SIGNALED BY TWO VESSELS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—"Umbria" was the name the signal lights of a large two-funneled, three-masted steamship flashed to the tower on Fire Island a little after midnight.

It was indeed the long overdue Cunarder and the operator in the tower lost no time in sending the good news to this city.

Then he took another look through his glass at the belated steamship. There was no mistaking the black hull and clean outlines of the Cunard racer. There it was sharply defined in the clear moonlight.

Smoke was rolling from its enormous red funnels, and it was plain that Capt. McKay had carried his point and was bringing the Umbria into port under its own steam. It was steaming directly for Sandy Hook, leaving a long white wake as its screw drove it on toward its destination.

Through the operator's glass officers could be seen on the bridge and everything seemed to be proceeding as usual on board the vessel. Passengers could also be seen moving about, though they were not numerous, and the majority of the weary voyagers were probably safe in bed and asleep. That their sleep was sweet after the hours of tossing in the open sea may safely be believed.

At the speed it was traveling the Umbria was due at quarantine at about half past 3 o'clock this morning.

Agents Not Surprised.

From a reporter Mr. Vernon H. Brown, the Umbria's agent, first heard the news of the vessel's safe arrival. It was not surprising to him, he said, as the report of the steamship Manhansett, which spoke the Umbria last Monday, had prepared him for the news of the Umbria's arrival.

"Capt. McKay signaled Capt. Duck of the Manhansett that he expected to complete his repairs on the next day. That was last Tuesday, and the arrival of the Umbria proves that Capt. McKay knew what he was talking about.

"The fact that all vessels coming into New York before the Umbria was sighted did not report any serious disaster at sea led to the conclusion that the worst that had befallen the Umbria was a breakdown in her machinery, and this has been fully verified."

Then Mr. Brown hurried down to the mail steamer Pulver, which left the Cunard North River pier at 2 o'clock this morning to meet the Umbria at quarantine and take off its mails.

A MARINE CONVERSATION.

How Two Incoming Steamships Talked with the Umbria.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Capt. Duck of the steamship Manhansett, which arrived from Bristol today, reports that Dec. 26 at 1:30 o'clock p. m. in latitude 42.50, longitude 57.45, he spoke the Cunarder Umbria lying-to with three sea anchors out repairing its shaft. It expected to finish the repairs the next day and wished to be reported all well.

When seen by the Galileo Dec. 25 the Umbria was in latitude 42.52, longitude 58.05, a position further west than where it was seen by the Manhansett.

It was at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Dec. 26, the day after Christmas, that the steamship Manhansett, eleven days from Swansea, with a general cargo, bound for New York and pounding along in a heavy gale, with the wind kicking up a mean sea, first sighted the disabled steamer Umbria laboring in the trough of the sea, rising and falling, plowing under walls of foam, and drifting before the heavy gale.

The first mate was in charge of the Manhansett at the time, and the seaman's eye, used to all sorts of weather, hardened to the scenes of disaster and privation of the sea made out that all was not well with the black hulk lying silently over against the leaden sky. The vessel lay to the north of the Manhansett, about five miles out of its course, but in a moment it was, "Call all hands!" and the bells in the rooms of all the other officers jingled. Capt. Duck and Second Mate Ellis were on deck immediately. Their eyes were at the glass, and they, too, decided that all was not well with the vessel, which now began to grow larger and to come nearer as the helm of the Manhansett was put down and the steamship swung its nose around to the south.

The vessel in the distance lay black and lonely. No friendly long banner of smoke came rushing from its smokestacks. All looked forlorn and bleak, deserted and disabled.

The Manhansett, with some of the northwest gale that was at the time blowing for all it was worth, went hurrying over the five-mile course at a breakneck speed. Soon the Manhansett came near enough to make out its name and to see those on board. The men on the Manhansett saw that it was the Umbria and that it was undoubtedly under the weather. The boat did not look badly hurt, however. There was no list and the steamer looked just as it was afterward learned to be true, merely laying to to make repairs.

No Signals of Distress.

The Cunarder had no signals of distress set and carried no sail. It had three sea anchors out over the bow, and it was doing its best to keep its nose up to the wind. The steamer was straight up and down in the water and, all things considered, was doing well. The sea anchors, which are great heavy affairs tied to many hundreds of yards of rope, dragged along in the water and kept the vessel nose up. It drifted with the gale, but not much, and did not look badly off when the Manhansett came up close to her.

Some ice was on the deck works and there were salt crystals on the smoke stack, but that seemed quite natural, for it had been blowing and the storm had been bad for some days.

The Captain and the second mate got out the signal book, and with the gale blowing nastily the two steamships, the big Cunarder, which could easily have placed the little Manhansett aft of its smoke stacks, began to talk to each other.

"Who are you?" asked the little fellow.

The big one told, and said it was out from Liverpool for New York. The big one, before it could tell anything further, insisted upon knowing who the questioner was and where bound.

Then the Cunarder hoisted the signal which, according to the book, meant "shaft."

The Manhansett showed an answering pennant to let it be known all was understood, and then the Umbria hoisted "Undergoing."

The Manhansett signaled that it understood

and the Umbria remarked, "Repairs." Then the Cunarder signaled "Ready tomorrow."

The Manhansett asked if any assistance was required, and the Cunarder replied: "No. Report me to my owners."

Then the Manhansett bade farewell to the disabled giant, the passengers waved their handkerchiefs gloomily, and the smaller steamship left the Cunarder toiling with the wind and sea. At that time the Cunarder was about 765 miles east of Sandy Hook, so that it had drifted considerably before the northwest gale that was blowing. Hardly had the Manhansett left the Cunarder before a steamship with three masts and a single smokestack, red with a black top, came along bound east. Mates Ellis and Breen of the Manhansett said they thought this vessel to be a Cunarder bound from Boston to Liverpool. It looked much like a Cunarder, but it is thought it might have been one of Saturday's vessels from this port. Capt. Duck thinks she was a Cunarder.

Another Conversation.

This vessel talked with the disabled steamship for some little time and then went on.

It has therefore been concluded that the Umbria was not badly damaged and that it did not break its main shaft, because had it done so it could hardly have assured the Manhansett that it would be ready to proceed in a day.

Capt. Duck came directly from the dock in Jersey City after the Manhansett tied up to the New York Shipping company's offices in the Produce Exchange Building. After telling the story of the voyage, which was boisterous all the way over, he went over to the office of the Cunard line to tell the reassuring news to the American agents of the line, and this is the way the Captain told his story:

"The weather was hazy at the time and it was not possible to see any distance ahead. We were within two miles of the Umbria before we caught sight of it. I had to alter my course about two points to pass by near enough to signal. It was necessary to be careful, as the sea was heavy and a gale was blowing. The Umbria was lying to with a sea anchor out to keep it well into the wind. It was drifting with the sea, and on that account resting quite easily. No canvas was up.

"The sea anchors out was in the form of a triangle, made of three large spars lashed together, and was let out from the steamship by means of a heavy chain cable. I should judge from appearances that the steamship was drifting to the eastward at about the rate of a mile an hour. Though the sea was heavy many of the passengers could be seen on the decks, well muffled up to protect them from the severe cold.

"I spoke the ship and asked if any assistance was needed, and I was told that none was. The haft was repairing, and it was expected thatthe work would be completed the next day (Tuesday). I remained by the Umbria from 1:30 to 3:30 o'clock p. m. Shortly after leaving it I passed a Cunard steamship from Boston, bound east. It would pass directly by the point where I saw its sister ship. I only wish the Captain of the Cunarder hod let me get a cable hold of her," exclaimed Duck, regretfully, with visions of $75,000 salvage dancing before his eyes."

Cunard Agent Vernon H. Brown said this afternoon in speaking of the Umbria:

"I cannot find words strong enough with which to praise the course of action taken by Capt. McKay. I know that there has been some criticism because of his refusal to accept all proffered aid, but I consider that in so doing he has shown himself to be a man of great discretion and judgment. He certainly showed wonderful sagacity in declining all the assistance that was offered to him. Suppose, for instance, that he had accepted assistance from either the Galileo, Moravia, or Manhansett; suppose also that as either of these vessels with the Umbria in tow, the gale which has been blowing from the northwest for the last week shifted to the east, it would not be anything unusual if the tow-hawser should part when near port. Her machinery would be disabled. She would be on a lee shore in a gale of wind, and nothing in the world could save her from destruction and her passengers from death. Instead of that, however, Capt. McKay refuses assistance, lies to 800 miles from shore, where he can drift and drift without getting into danger, and repairs his machinery so that when he does near the shore he will have his ship under full control. That is what I consider good seamanship. The Umbria now has the whole Atlantic to drift in, and if the storm gets too strong for her she can take in her sea anchors which serve to keep her head to the wind, hoist sail, turn her stern to the wind and run before the storm."

"Capt. McKay has shown himself to be a man of great caution and ability, and I know that in his hands the Umbria and all on board are perfectly safe."

Sighted by Another.

The Dutch tank steamship Ocean, Capt. Cassen, of Amsterdam, which arrived this morning, reports that Dec. 26 at noon in latitude 42° 39', longitude 57° 53' she passed a steamship which was hove to, apparently the Cunard steamship Umbria. It was blowing a furious gale from the west at the time. The steamship showed no flags of distress.

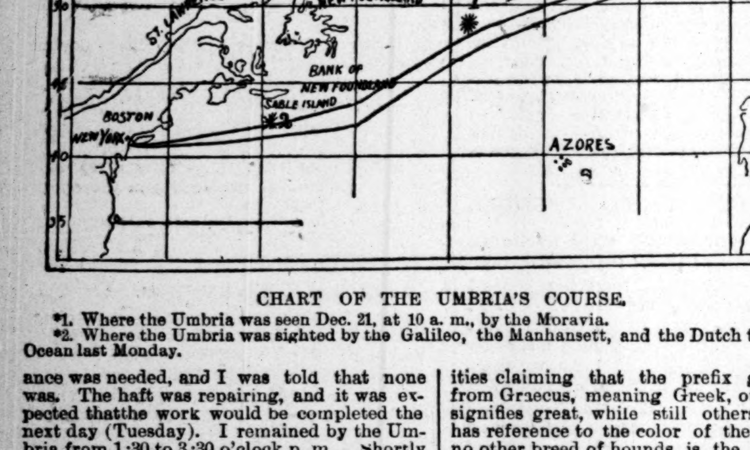


CHART OF THE UMBRIA'S COURSE.

*1. Where the Umbria was seen Dec. 21, at 10 a. m., by the Moravia.
*2. Where the Umbria was sighted by the Galileo, the Manhansett, and the Dutch tank steamer Ocean last Monday.

THEIR ANXIETY RELIEVED.

Favorable Reports of the Overdue Steamer —Where It Was Sighted.

The favorable reports received yesterday by A. C. Doolittle, Assistant Manager of the Cunard line, and others from the long overdue steamer Umbria greatly relieved the anxiety of Chicagoans who have friends aboard the vessel.

About 1 o'clock Mr. Doolittle received a message from Vernon H. Brown, head of the New York agency, saying:

The steamer Manhansett, from Swansea, reports that Dec. 26 at 1:30 p. m., in latitude 42.50 and longitude 57.45, it spoke the steamer Umbria, lying-to with three sea anchors out, repairing its shaft. It expected to have the repairs finished next day and wished to be reported in New York as "all well."

The callers who came into the office at the Sherman House upon hearing this dispatch read to them went away feeling confident that the steamer would undoubtedly arrive safely in port probably today or tomorrow. Mr. Doolittle encouraged them with assurances that the Umbria was a wonderful boat, and would, if it got away from its midocean tie-up Tuesday, be seen in New York Bay either late this evening or early tomorrow morning.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning Gustav Freund of the firm of Sigmund, Oppenheimer & Co., No. 43 South Canal street, received a telegram from Julius Oppenheimer of No. 96 Pearl street, New York, which read:

Umbria sighted Monday afternoon; still making repairs, expecting to finish next day; and signaled request to be reported in New York "all well."

Copies of this telegram were presented to the people inquiring for information.

The accompanying illustration shows the two points at which the delayed and disabled steamer was sighted.

At the spot designated as No. 1, latitude 49° north and longitude 38.05 west the boat was seen Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 10 a. m., by the Moravia.

At the spot marked No. 2, latitude 42.39, longitude 57.37, is where it was sighted last Monday by the Galileo, the Manhansett, and the Dutch tank steamer Ocean.

Capt. Winkler of the Moravia reported that the vessel he sighted was about in the usual track of west-bound steamships. There was nothing in her appearance then to attract attention, and she seemed to be pursuing her course without difficulty. Capt. Winkler therefore expressed great surprise when he landed at New York last Wednesday to learn that the Umbria, which is a much faster steamer than the Moravia, had not arrived.

Among the callers at the local office of the Cunard line, in the Sherman House Block yesterday, in addition to repeated visits from those who called the day before, was Mr. Newman, who was exceedingly anxious to learn the fate of the Umbria.

"Have you friends or relatives on board?" inquired Assistant Manager Doolittle.

"A friend," replied Mr. Newman. "I come from Mandel Bros. Our foreign dress goods buyer, D. R. Talman, is aboard the delayed ship. Consequently we are all a bit uneasy as to whether we shall ever see him."

Mr. Newman went away, however, feeling confident that all occasion for alarm had passed.

H. Edgerly, electrician at the Schiller Theater, is probably the most anxious man in town. His young wife who went to Europe shortly after they were married to visit her parents is returning home on the Umbria. Mr. Edgerly was so completely broken up Thursday and Thursday night that he could neither eat nor sleep with any satisfaction.

NOMENCLATURE OF THE DOG WORLD.

The Ways Various Species of Canines Got Their Names.

Detroit *Free Press:* Dog nomenclature is quite an interesting subject. Take, for instance, that favorite canine known as the terrier, a name given the breed from his habit of following game into burrows in the earth, which latter in Latin is termed terra.

By way of quick gradations the word was metamorphosed into terrier. A skye-terrier is so called because the breed was once chiefly raised on the Island of Skye, one of the Hebrides. The celebrated Dandy Dinmont terrier obtained its distinctive title from the fact of its being depicted as the favorite of a character bearing that name in Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Mannering."

The fox terrier was so named because it was originally kept as an addition to every pack of fox hounds. It was always noted for being up within a few minutes of running to ground and aiding very materially in the capture of Reynard.

Bloodhounds derive their name from the possession of a peculiar power of scenting the blood of a wounded animal, so that if once put on the trail they will hunt the quarry through thick and thin, and seldom if ever deviate from their course.

In olden times stag hunting was a favorite amusement of the nobility, and the dogs used in such sport—part greyhounds and part bloodhounds—were given the name of stag hounds. Foxhounds, in like manner, were trained to hunt the wily animal from which they gained their distinctive appellation.

Various explanations have been given of the origin of the term greyhound, some authorities claiming that the prefix grey is taken from Graecus, meaning Greek, others that it signifies great, while still others say that it has reference to the color of the animal. In no other breed of hounds is the blue or gray color so prevalent, and consequently the last-mentioned seemed the most plausible.

Harriers are chiefly used in hunting hares in England, while the title beagle, applied to a breed which is an inveterate enemy of rabbits, is probably derived from the Celtic beag or bige, or the Welsh back, signifying little, they being in reality a small species of hound.

A pointer is so called because of its habits of stopping and pointing at game with its nose, while the setter gets its name from a habit, excepting that it crouches instead of standing when pointing under similar circumstances.

Dalmatian or coach dogs are said to have been first bred in Dalmatia, but it is by the last quoted name that they are best known. This arises from the fact of their being kept in stables and are nearly always seen running after carriages.

Newfoundland dogs were originally natives of that country and Labrador, from which circumstance they received their title. In the same manner the noble St. Bernards are so called from the famous monastery of that name in the Alps.

That rather dangerous breed called Spitz or Pomeranian dogs, a variety of the Esquimau, was first bred in Pomerania, Russia, but the popular name of Spitz was probably derived from the erroneous notion that they originated in Spitbergen.

The most useful domestic pet of the natives of Greenland and other Arctic climes is a peculiar looking animal to which the name of Esquimau dog has been given.

Spaniels, of which there are many breeds, are supposed to have first come from Spain, from which circumstance is derived their distinctive name. Charles I. was an ardent admirer of a small variety of this animal, and from that arose the designation of his pets known the world over as the King Charles.

INTER-URBAN HIGHWAY OF ASPHALT.

Cycling Manufacturers Contemplate Building One Between New York and Chicago.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—A number of America's cycling manufacturers have in contemplation a gigantic scheme—nothing more nor less than the construction of an asphalt road from thirty to thirty-five feet wide from New York to Chicago. The relay ride between those two cities brought the abominable condition of the roads prominently to the attention of the public. The original idea was to construct a track or pathway between the two cities, about four or five feet wide, made solidly and covered with asphalt. But on further consideration the interested parties thought that by making the road thirty-five feet wide, and having it constructed as nearly on a line and as near as many large cities as possible, they could gain the support of other than New York and Chicago people. The line would be invaluable for government use, as swift couriers would have an opportunity to perform good work. In addition to this, the road would be of great service in sending troops across the country, and it would also be of benefit to the telegraph service. It has been suggested that the road be managed by a commission or board.

Whiteley Harvesting Works Dedicated.

MUNCIE, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The dedication of the Whiteley Harvesting Machine works occurred here tonight. The management gave a reception and ball at which 1,200 people attended. Addresses were made by Mayor Brady of this city, Mayor Burnett of Springfield, O., Gov. Ira J. Chase, and William N. Whiteley, President of the works. Gov. Chase touched the button that set in motion more than a mile of machinery.

Monument to Washington's Mother.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Work is to be commenced again on the monument over the grave of Mary, mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg, Md. A long lawsuit, involving the tomb, has recently been decided, and yesterday the Martha Washington Monument Association, composed of ladies from all the States, gave out the contract for the completion of the shaft, which is to be fifty feet high.

Senator Colquitt's Condition Is Critical.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 30.—Senator Colquitt's condition is now considered critical by his physicians. He was able ten days ago to walk with some aid about the house, but he is now confined to his bed and unable to rise. One side is paralyzed. His wife lies in an adjoining room paralyzed, her brain being affected. She is not expected to live many days.

Frozen So That He Will Die.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 30.—Samuel Trice, a demented man living in Williamsburg, a suburb of Pittsburg, was found in his house this morning so badly frozen that he will die. He lived alone and was discovered only by chance.

McLuckie Released on a Bond.

PITTSBURG, Pa. Dec. 30.—Burgess John McLuckie of Homestead, who has been confined in jail here since he surrendered himself some time ago to answer charges of riot and murder, was released this evening on $23,000 bail. The bond was furnished by a number of McLuckie's Homestead friends.

PROF. BRIGGS WINS.

ACQUITTED ON ALL SIX COUNTS OF THE INDICTMENT.

On Only One Count, That of Pronouncing the Bible Not Correct in Every Particular, Was the Vote Close—Several Clergymen Voted to Sustain One Charge and Not to Sustain Another—Friends of the Doctor Quite Happy—The Fight Will Be Carried Higher.

[*Continued from first page.*]

think that it is a personal fight with Dr. Briggs. It is nothing of the kind. It is a principle, a party measure. If it was a personal issue he would not fight at all. He does not think that it would be worth while. He has known all along that it would involve the whole country. He wants it carried to the highest ecclesiastical court, and from now until the synod meets it will be a pamphlet war. Every deacon and minister in the country is being flooded with documents about the trial. The religious papers, with possibly one exception, are all against Prof. Briggs, but all this time the war is going merrily.

"This is only a preliminary skirmish. Prof. Smith is going through the same kind of a trial in Cincinnati. There will be similar trials in Pittsburg and Cleveland, so that the General Assembly will have four cases to deal with, and its hands will be full. Already there have been two divisions in the church. This controversy is bound to make a third I can see no other solution."

Prof. Francis Brown of Union Theological Seminary said tonight:

"I regard this acquittal of Prof. Briggs as a second victory. He practically won a victory at Detroit when the General Assembly refused to try him on the charge of heresy and turned his case over to the New York Presbytery to try him if they chose. Prof. Briggs and his friends were elated at his acquittal by the presbytery."

"Do you think there is likely to be a disruption in the church on account of Dr. Briggs' acquittal?" was asked.

Prof. Brown thought for several moments and then answered by saying: "There is no danger of disruption in the church if the appeal is not sustained, but if it is allowed and Briggs is convicted by the general term then there would probably be disruption, as his supporters would consider that they had been sat upon, or, in other words, that they had been judicially set aside."

Prof. Brown was asked if he thought the Prosecuting committee had the right to ask for an appeal, as an appeal was generally the right allowed a defendant.

"That," said Prof. Brown, "is a question of ecclesiastical law that I am unable to answer."

"What influence would the acquittal of Prof. Briggs have in the church should a case similar to his occur?"

"It would undoubtedly have the influence of deferring prosecution," said Prof. Brown.

History of the Case.

The movement against Dr. Briggs practically took its rise Jan. 20, 1891, when he was given the Edward Remsinon chair of biblical theology in the Union Theological Seminary. The alleged heretical doctrines he was accused of giving utterance to were culled from his inaugural address on that occasion. His address was severely criticised by many Presbyterian ministers in this city and by numerous others attached to outside presbyteries. Several articles scoring him for the views expressed were printed in religious journals. Demands were also made upon the New York Presbytery that summary measures of discipline be taken in Dr. Briggs' case.

The friends of Dr. Briggs claimed that the real motive of the attack on him was to stop the movement in favor of the revision of the creed. He had been one of the foremost leaders of the revisionists in the previous General Assembly. The anti-revisionists, it was claimed, thought that if they could get him turned out of the seminary and then out of the church they could make an example of him that would scare others who held the same views and kill revision at one stroke. The New York Presbytery met May 12, 1891, and after a stormy debate resolved that Dr. Briggs should be tried for heresy, and a committee was appointed to prefer the formal charges.

The directors of the Union Theological Seminary propounded questions to Dr. Briggs which he answered to their satisfaction on May 20, 1891, and they decided to stand by him.

The presentation of the charges was made in June, 1891. At the meeting of the General Assembly, held in Detroit, Mich., May 27, 1891, the Committee on Theological Seminaries, to which the whole matter had been referred, presented its report condemning Dr. Briggs and advising that his appointment to the Chair of Biblical Theology in Union Theological Seminary be disapproved. After two lengthy conferences by the Committee of Fifteen appointed by the Presbyterian General Assembly of Detroit and the directors of the seminary as to the removal of Dr. Briggs from his chair, held Feb. 11, 1892, they adjourned without coming to any satisfactory understanding.

Dr. Briggs was arraigned before the New York Presbytery Nov. 15, 1891, and it was voted to dismiss the charges against him without trial.

His prosecutors appealed from this decision to the next meeting of the General Assembly at Portland, Ore., May 30, 1892. Dr. Briggs argued his case, but the case was sent back to the presbytery for trial.

DR. M'PHERSON IS GLAD OF IT.

His Views and Those of Other Chicago Presbyterians on Briggs' Acquittal.

"So Dr. Briggs has been acquitted. Well, I am glad of it," said Dr. S. J. McPherson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, last night. "This does not end the case, however, as it will undoubtedly be appealed to the General Assembly, which meets in Washington the third Thursday in next May. In ecclesiastical matters either side has the right of appeal from the decision of a presbytery or a synod. It is almost a certainty that Dr. Briggs' case will be taken before the General Assembly. It is not certain of course what the result of the Assembly's action will be. The assembly will sit only as a court of review on the testimony brought out by the hearing before the presbytery. The assembly will decide only on the question whether the decree was correct on the evidence rendered. No new testimony can be admitted and no further charges made. Personally I regret very deeply that there should be cases in the Presbyterian Church of this sort. I can see no good effects to come from such trials, but I do see harm. I have the highest regard for Dr. Briggs, though I do not agree with him in many points. The way, however, to find out if he is right is not by ecclesiastical authority, but by investigation."

Dr. Withrow Predicted It.

The Rev. Dr. J. L. Withrow, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, said the decision was simply what he expected and predicted, although he had no sympathies whatever with the theological views of Dr. Briggs. The whole course of the presbytery led up to its decision. The charges merely related to the inspiration of the scriptures, to the doctrine of extended sanctification after death, and the right of considering the church and reason to have as much authority as the scriptures in determining religious questions. There is no doubt that there will be an appeal from the presbytery to the Synod of New York and, after the synod has rendered its decision, the defeated party will doubtless carry the case to the General Assembly, which is the Supreme Court or final arbiter of all questions for the Presbyterian Church. A leading case like this, which involves, or rather affects, the life of the entire denomination, will necessarily go to the General Assembly, for every one who is a part of the church wants to know its final and settled thought.

"Will Dr. Briggs be finally acquitted or condemned?"

"I cannot tell that, and in my opinion no one else can just at present. I had a settled opinion as to what the presbytery would do, and I am equally clear that the synod will follow the decision of the presbytery, but as to what the General Assembly, composed of the leading minds of the church from all sections of the country, will do it would be vain tc predict."

Mr. Scott Surprised.

The Rev. Robert D. Scott, pastor of Belden Avenue Presbyterian Church, said: "I did not believe that he would be cleared so easily. I am surprised at the result. However, it will not have any effect upon the church. I don't believe it will change the opinions of either his friends or enemies. It may cause some of his enemies to modify their feelings toward him. I am and have been opposed to Dr. Briggs in this matter from the start. Not so much because he was in error as because of the manner in which he acted and the methods he used in expressing his views. His talk about example errors to be found in the Bible might have given those who did not clearly understand his manner and methods an impression that the Bible is crowded full of mistakes. He doesn't believe that himself, and the errors he talks about are not half as important as he makes them seem. I presume, therefore, that the result of the trial showed that when the presbytery got down to the real truth they found that Dr. Briggs did not disagree so much with the church as has been supposed. In his famous inaugural address he talked about errors fluently but didn't stop to tell us what those errors were or where they are to be found.

"I don't think there are many people in sympathy with his views. I have no objections to Dr. Briggs or any other man studying along any line he pleases and reaching any conclusion he desires. I believe, as all intelligent people believe, in perfect liberty, but after they have made their studies and arrive at conclusions that are at variance with the beliefs they serve, I object to their occupying a chair in any college, seminary or school. Dr. Briggs has been loudly pronounced and viciously denounced as a heretic, but I don't believe him guilty of heresy. He has simply been indiscreet and unwise. It is not discreet or wise, in my judgment, for any man to reach the conclusions he reached and publish them to the world as proven facts."

Dr. Meloy Talks.

Dr. W. T. Meloy of the United Presbyterian Church, Monroe and Paulina streets, said the Briggs questions did not directly concern his church, though, of course, he was interested in the integrity of the Presbyterian organization. In his opinion the Presbyterian Church had reached a crisis in its history. If the word of God is errant people are left upon the ocean without a fixed star or compass. He could not understand how a man could remain in the Presbyterian Church after taking its vows and then deny that the word of God was the only rule of faith.

"In my opinion," he added, "the Apostle Paul held no such position as Dr. Briggs does, for he held to the very words of the Old Testament Scriptures. Looking on as an outsider I cannot but feel that whatever the presbytery and synod may do the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church will not commit itself to the fallacy of an errant revelation."

Dr. Breed Sorry to Hear It.

The Rev. David R. Breed, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, was sorry to hear that Dr. Briggs had been acquitted, although he fully expected it. He said: "That does not settle it. The case will undoubtedly be appealed. I had little doubt, however, that he would be acquitted by the New York Presbytery, but I fully expect an overwhelming defeat for him on the appeal. I am absolutely at variance with him and have no sympathy for him. My objection to his theories is based principally on the belief that they tend to destroy faith in the historical accuracy of the Bible and the authenticity of the books it contains. Dr. Briggs' plan is a specious one for the reason that he seeks to defend himself by an appeal to a confession of faith not framed with a view to the errors held by Dr. Briggs but with a view to the errors current 250 years ago. He may still appear to his friends to be in accord with the faith on a mere technical construction of it. His theories are dangerous in the extreme, not so much because of anything he has said as that which he has implied. His acquittal will have no effect on the church and does not settle the matter."

The Rev. J. H. Malcolm, pastor of the Scottish Presbyterian Church, had nothing to say beyond the expression that the whole dispute was a mistake and was injuring the church. The question was by no means settled and for years to come it would continue to sow dissension and divisions in the church.

DR. M'GLYNN'S SOCIETY DISBANDS.

No Further Use for Its Existence—What the Priest May Do.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The East Side branch of the Anti-Poverty Society, which was made up chiefly of the congregation of St. Stephen's Church and of the immediate personal followers of Dr. Edward McGlynn, formally dissolved tonight with a declaration that the object for which it was formed had been accomplished by the reinstatement in the Church of Dr. McGlynn. This action was embodied in the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, By the authority of the apostolic delegate the Most Rev. Archbishop Satolli, acting for his Holiness, the Pope, the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, President of the Anti-Poverty society, of which this is a branch, and former pastor of St. Stephen's Church, of which most of us were parishioners, has been declared free from ecclesiastical censures and is thus restored to the exercise of his sacred ministry; and

WHEREAS, By this happy event our prayers for our beloved President and priest have been granted and our efforts crowned with success, and the special object of the existence of this east side branch of the Anti-Poverty society has been attained;

Resolved, That we should and do thank our Heavenly Father for so great a blessing, and declare our gratitude to our Holy Father, the Pope, and to his most reverend delegate for the act which with so gracious timeliness at the beginning of Holy Christmastide, has brought so great happiness to our beloved priest and to ourselves; and be it further

Resolved, That the existence of this special branch of the Anti-Poverty society shall terminate with this meeting, which, when it adjourns, shall adjourn sine die.

An authority high in the Catholic Church has advanced an ingenious plan by which any friction on account of Dr. McGlynn's reinstatement may be done away with. The gentleman stated his views in the premises as if he thought the plan would be the one adopted by the church authorities

According to his views it is quite probable that the Rev. Dr. McGlynn will be offered the Chair of Sacred Oratory which it is expected will be established in the Catholic University at Washington, D. C. It is asserted that in that position his surroundings would be entirely congenial both to himself and to the other members of the faculty. Bishop Keene, President of the university, Dr. O'Gorman, Dr. Bouguillon, and others of the faculty are among Dr. McGlynn's close friends, and such an assignment would be agreeable to all concerned. Dr. McGlynn's recent visit to Washington is cited as an indication that the above plan is at least receiving consideration.

Summoned the Bishop from Chicago.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 30.—A sudden turn took place today in the trial of the Rev. S. Meininger of the Evangelical Association. He took the aggressive and pushed his charges against the Rev. William Yost, the Treasurer of the Missionary Board, so vigorously that the court decided that they must be more fully investigated. These charges constitute, in a great measure, the basis of the accusation of slander against him. The situation is such that Bishop Esher was telegraphed to come at once from Chicago.

Phelan's Millions Go to His Family.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 30.—The will of James Phelan, which was filed for probate today, leaves the bulk of the estate to the widow and three children. The family residence and other property with $30,000 a year are left to the widow. The specific bequests of real property are made to the two daughters, and $50,000 to various Catholic institutions. The residue is to be divided among the children. The estate is valued at several million dollars.

Hanged to the Court-House Balcony.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—One hundred masked men gained entrance to the jail at Greenville, Butler County, last night and took John Hipp and Charles Kelly out and hanged them. These men were charged with the killing of Tax Collector Armstrong some weeks ago. They were found suspended from the balcony of the County Court-House this morning. Armstrong was robbed of $1,000.

REJECTS A MILLION.

OFFER REPORTED MADE TO SETTLE THE CROUSE ESTATE.

Mrs. Kosterlitz, It Is Said, Is Sure She Can Prove Her Marriage to the Old Millionaire, and Will Be Satisfied with Nothing but Half the Estate for Her Daughter—Manhattan "L" After the Rapid Transit Franchise—Baron Reinach Was Insured at New York—Gotham News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The claim made to the $4,000,000 estate of the late Daniel Edgar Crouse of Syracuse by Mrs. Kosterlitz of New York on behalf of the daughter, Dorothea Edgarita Crouse-Wilson, on the ground that the latter is the legitimate daughter of the dead millionaire, is assuming definite shape. Andrew J. Feek, the horseman, who was one of Mr. Crouse's most intimate friends, came to New York Dec. 19 ostensibly to attend a horse sale, but he had other and more important business.

While here he saw Mrs. Kosterlitz and her attorneys, Steele & Dickson. It is said that Feek asked Mrs. Kosterlitz if $1,000,000 would settle the claim and that in reply she declared that one-half the big estate would alone be satisfactory.

This looks as if the heirs here are becoming convinced that Mrs. Kosterlitz's claim is valid. These developments go to confirm the published story of the relations of Mr. Crouse and Grace Wilson, now known as Mrs. Sieghert Kosterlitz. They lived together as Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Wilson, and it now seems presumable that they were married, although such fact, if correct, was guarded by Mr. Crouse with the greatest care.

Mr. Crouse, it is supposed, sent Grace Wilson to England. They were divorced, and, it is added, Mr. Kosterlitz married the woman with a full knowledge of her past life. Another development in the case is the engagement by Steele & Dickson of Knapp, Nottingham & Andrews as local counsel at Syracuse.

As to being able to prove the marriage there is said to be no doubt, as a marriage certificate is said to be in the possession of Mrs. Kosterlitz. The proof that "Mr. Wilson" and Mr. Crouse were the same person is said to be easy.

MANHATTAN "L" AFTER FRANCHISE.

Rapid Transit Commissioners Confer with Representatives of the Road.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—It looks now as though it would be rapid transit in the air. The failure to sell the franchise for an underground road having decided the Rapid Transit Commissioners to turn their attention to an elevated structure they have already partially enlisted the coöperation of the Manhattan Elevated railroad. A committee from the elevated road met the Commissioners at their office this afternoon. The meeting was at the request of the Manhattan people, who desire to improve and extend their system. After it was over the Commissioners met and reaffirmed their own plans of elevated structures, with a view to seeing if they could be adapted to the proposed improvements of the Manhattan Elevated.

The elevated railroad was represented at the meeting by J. Pierpont Morgan, Samuel Sloan, R. M. Galloway, Russell Sage, George Bliss, and F. K. Hain. All the Rapid Transit Commissioners were present—William Steinway, John H. Starin, Samuel Spencer, John H. Inman, and Eugene L. Bushe. Mr. Bushe asked Mr. Morgan if the committee had any plans to offer. Mr. Morgan replied that they had none. They wanted the Commissioners to suggest a system and they would consider it.

Within two years the Broadway surface road will extend its line from Sixty-fourth street through Columbus avenue to One Hundred and Tenth street. There is also to be a branch from Columbus avenue through One Hundred and Sixth street to Amsterdam avenue to connect these with the original Ninth avenue road. These were the conditions of the sale today at public auction by Controller Myers of the franchise to the Ninth avenue surface road from Sixty-first to One Hundred and Fifteenth street. The sale took place at noon in the Controller's office. Railway capitalists with their lawyers were in attendance. Only two bids were made. The first was made by John D. Crimmins on behalf of the Houston Street, West Street, and Pavonia Ferry railroad company. He offered 1/8 of 1 per cent above the statutory requirement, which is that the city receives 3 per cent of the gross receipts for the first five years and 5 per cent thereafter. The next bid was by Anthony N. Brady on behalf of the Columbus and Ninth Avenue railroad company, a company recently organized in the interest of the Metropolitan Traction Syndicate. He bid 1/4 of 1 per cent, and the franchise was knocked down to him.

DE REINACH INSURED AT NEW YORK.

The Baron Carried a $20,000 Policy in the Equitable—It Will Be Paid.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—It was stated today at the office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society that the late Baron Jacques de Reinach was insured in that company for $20,000. He took out his policy eleven years ago, and it was fully paid up at the time of his death. The Equitable people said today that under their laws after an insurance policy was three years old it made no difference to them how the holder's death was brought about. Notice of the Baron's death has been received from the company's agent in Paris, and he will be instructed to pay the insurance to the Baron's heirs.

BARONESS BLANC'S FEARS ALLAYED.

She Is Going to Be an Actress and Expected to Be Rotten-Egged.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—A stylish turnout drew up at police headquarters this morning. Two handsomely dressed women alighted therefrom and were ushered into the private office of Supt. Byrnes.

"I am the Baroness Blanc," said one of the visitors to the Superintendent, "and this is my sister."

The Superintendent bowed.

"Perhaps you are aware," continued the Baroness, "that I am to appear at the Fifth Avenue Theater Monday night."

The Superintendent bowed.

"Well, I have come to you for protection. Has any one ever thrown eggs, that is, bad eggs, at you?" The Superintendent smiled and shook his head.

"Well, if you had you might appreciate my feelings. I have received a number of anonymous letters, in which the writers threaten to egg me if I appear before the footlights Monday night."

"Well, madam," observed the Superintendent, "it is clearly against the law for any one to throw eggs in a theater, and any one caught doing so will be summarily dealt with. Nothing, I assure you, shall be thrown ——"

"O, flowers, of course," she replied. "I merely wish to draw the line on eggs."

The Superintendent assured her she would be protected and the Baroness departed in high spirits.

CONDITION OF NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Committee Will Report That It Has Acquired Too Many Non-Paying Branches.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The committee appointed by the stockholders of the Northern Pacific railroad to look after the property held a prolonged session yesterday, and a full report will be made public in a short time. It is learned that the committee found the road in a good condition physically, and the only trouble seems to be the too rapid acquirement of non-paying branch lines, for which the directors are held responsible. Mr. Clews, one of the committee, said today that the difficulty lies principally with the stockholders, who should see to it that no such acquisitions are made.

GIVEN BY GEORGE W. VANDERBILT.

His New Private Exhibition Gallery Presented to the Fine Arts Society.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—George W. Vanderbilt today made the American Fine Arts Society a New Year's gift of his private exhibition gallery, which he recently built on West Fifty-eighth street, in the rear of the society's new building on West Fifty-seventh street. The gift is valued at $100,000. That is what it cost to purchase the land and erect the buildings. Mr. Vanderbilt personally brought the deed to the society's building at 3:30 p. m. today, and a meeting of the Board of Trustees was called to act upon it. At this meeting resolutions were passed accepting the gift and naming it the George W. Vanderbilt Gallery. The gallery has just been completed and was formally opened to the public Dec. 3, at the time of the opening of the new Fine Arts Building. It is probably the finest gallery of its kind in the country. On the lower floor is a handsome supper-room, which can also be used by the modeling classes of the Art Students' League, under the instruction of Augustus St. Gaudens. The façade is a light brick and terra-cotta, and the design is Italian renaissance. It has two handsome entrances, one for the public and the other for the reception of pictures.

JENKINS' INSULT OF DR. HAMILTON.

The Chicago Physician Says Some Minds Are Too Microscopic to Comprehend.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Ex-Surgeon General J. B. Hamilton of Chicago, who came over from Washington with Senators Chandler and Harris to inspect quarantine stations, smiled today when asked why Health Officer Jenkins refused to permit him to visit the quarantine station. "I hardly think that Dr. Jenkins imagined his opposition to my visiting quarantine would be made public," said Dr. Hamilton. "He did not make his opposition known in writing, but saw Senator Chandler. As to why he did not wish me to visit quarantine I must confess that I do not know. There are some minds that are really too microscopic to comprehend. I shall not try to fathom the mystery." The doctor stated that he believed in a national quarantine, had advocated it for the last ten years, and would continue to do so. Senator Chandler and Dr. Cyrus Edson, Chief Sanitary Inspector, visited today the various hospitals in the city and suburbs used for the purpose of treating infectious diseases. Senator Chandler and party return to Washington this evening.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE METROPOLIS.

Experts Working on Trask & Co.'s Books—Loss Will Not Exceed $150,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Experts were at work all day today upon the books of Wayland Trask & Co., the Stock Exchange brokerage firm, whose suspension was brought about by the unauthorized speculations of Theodore Baldwin, one of the partners. Mr. Trask said that the experts would not be ready to report on the condition of the books for a day or two. So far as he knew the loss would not exceed $150,000. He would not tell whether or not any evidence had been discovered that would justify Mr. Baldwin's arrest for fraud.

Gleason Will Try to Tame a Vicious Zebra.

An interesting experiment in animal training will be tried at the Madison Square Garden Monday evening, January 9. Oscar R. Gleason, who has been known for many years as a successful horse-tamer, will then try to tame a vicious zebra. The animal has lived for four years in the zoological garden at Cincinnati. He has killed four keepers and three zebra mares, and a short time ago he nearly killed a man who tried to subdue him. Mr. Gleason, who has never tried to tame a zebra, wants to find out for himself and to show others just how much he can do at taming animals, so he has bought Dick for $1,000 and he means to try to bring him under subjection.

Columbia Ahead in the Chess Tournament.

This was women's day at the intercollegiate chess tournament. The fair sex was well represented. Every girl wore the color of her favorite college. Columbia again increased its substantial lead, Hymes administering mate in thirty-two moves to Wilson of Harvard in a French defense. Princeton succumbed to Yale on two boards. Ewing suffered his first defeat in this tournament by the hands of J. Umstead, who won a piece on the twenty-third move, the upshot of a pretty combination. The game, a seldom practiced sort of the fougiani, lasted thirty moves. Ewing's classmate, Dicky, fared just as badly in the same opening.

Plans for Astor's House Approved.

Outline plans for a new residence for John Jacob Astor, to be built at Fifth avenue and Sixty-fifth street, were approved today by the Park Board. The building will have a frontage of 125 feet on Fifth avenue and a depth of 150 feet on Sixty-fifth street. It is to be a palatial residence four stories high, with a massive tower on one corner. There will be a mansard roof and dormer windows. Two and a half stories are to be of Indiana limestone. On the Fifth avenue front there will be two bay windows jutting out three feet over the sidewalk, and there will also be two bay windows on the Sixty-fifth street front extending two feet over the sidewalk.

National Park Bank Sued for $250,000.

Daniel C. Baxter, as receiver of the Ninth National Bank of Dallas, Tex., has begun suit in the United States Circuit Court against the National Park Bank of this city to recover $254,607, the amount of bills and notes given by the former in 1891 to the latter as security for indebtedness. Mr. Baxter alleges that the transaction was made to prevent the assets of the Ninth National Bank of Dallas from being applied ratably among its creditors.

Cousin Against Cousin.

Edward S. Stokes, manager of the Hoffman House, applied this afternoon at the Tombs Police Court for a warrant against W. E. D. Stokes, whom he charges with criminal libel, and another against Lawyer William R. Martin, whom he charges with keeping certain stocks belonging to him. He hopes to secure the warrants.

Victims of Dynamite Buried.

The five victims of the dynamite explosion at the New York and Long Island railroad company's tunnel works at Long Island City, John Hopkins, Henry O'Brien, Sadie McLean, Mrs. Pietro Rocco, and Nicolo Laodano, were buried this afternoon in Calvary Cemetery. All the injured are improving.

Money on Call at 10 Per Cent.

Half a million gold was this morning engaged for export tomorrow and call money ran up to 10 per cent. These incidents put a damper on speculation in stocks, but the market nevertheless was firm, and a few issues, backed by bull cliques, scored smart advances.

Gotham Brevities.

Six new cases of typhus-fever came to light today, and these, with the three discovered Thursday, make a total of nine fully developed cases of this disease in two days. This state of things is considered serious.

Mrs. Annette Ahrens, a German widow 77 years of age, was murdered in her bed between 8 p. m. Thursday and noon today. The woman lived all alone on the second floor of the old frame tenement house which she owned, and she was reputed to be a miser.

The Board of Estimate and Appropriation will meet at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning to pass the budget for 1893. The total amount of the appropriation will be close to $37,000,000, an increase of more than $1,000,000 over 1892. The amount to be raised by taxation next year will be about $34,000,000, the other $3,000,000 being taken from the general fund. There is an increase of about $1,200,000 in State taxes.

Ad niram Fairchild, one of the oldest and most skilful divers in the country, was killed this morning while at work under the North River by the explosion of a Forcite cartridge. He went down to fill eight holes that had been drilled Thursday in the reef of rock that obstructs the North slip of New Pier No. 14, at the foot of Fulton street. He met his death while tamping down the first cartridge.

ARREST OF IRON HALL OFFICIALS.

Warrants Issued for Them in Pennsylvania —Against Extradition.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 30.—Joseph Gladding, C. H. Baker, and J. P. Eckersley, the Iron Hall officials who were indicted in Indianapolis for taking $200,000 of the order's funds, were arrested here this evening on a warrant sworn out by State Bank Examiner Krumbhaar, charging them with conspiracy in this State to divert that money to their own use. The arrest was made at the instance of District Attorney Graham, who is also receiver for the local branch of the Iron Hall, to prevent Baker, Eckersley, and Gladding from being taken to Indianapolis on the warrants issued for them there. Baker and Eckersley gave bail in the sum of $5,000 for a hearing. District Attorney Graham today addressed a letter to Gov. Pattison calling his attention to the facts of the case, and setting before him the belief that the indicted officers, if they committed any offense, committed it in this State, and asking that they should be tried here and to refuse the requisition. If, however, the Governor thought that the alleged crime was committed within the jurisdiction of the Indiana courts, District Attorney Graham stated that he would not oppose the granting of the requisition, as he only wished to see the guilty punished.

CONVICTED BANK PRESIDENT ESCAPES.

He Promised to Make Disclosures and It Is Supposed Was Assisted to Flee.

PORT ANGELES, Wash., Dec. 30.—B. F. Schwartz, President of the defunct Bank of Port Angeles, who was convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary, escaped from jail last night, where he was confined pending an appeal to the Supreme Court. It was reported that Schwartz would soon make some startling disclosures, and it is supposed he was assisted to escape by persons here. It is believed he either crossed the straits to British Columbia or took passage on a vessel bound to a foreign port. Schwartz was employed in the Treasury Department at Washington for twenty-two years.

AGAINST THE LICENSE.

CICERO RESIDENTS WANT NONE GIVEN TO ED CORRIGAN.

They Make Hot Speeches at a Meeting of the Austin Town Board—F. H. Pitkin, the Rev. Dr. Kimball, and Walter Thomas Mills Express Their Views Emphatically—The Boards Takes No Action Unon the Matter, and It Will Probably Be Brought Up Next Saturday.

The Town Board of Austin was given a forcible opinion on the matter of issuing a saloon license to Ed Corrigan for the Hawthorne track by a number of Cicero residents at the board meeting last night. But no action was taken. Among the large number present was Ed Corrigan, owner of the racetrack. Others were the Rev. Dr. Kimball, Walter Thomas Mills, ex-Speaker Clayton E. Crafts, E. H. Pitkin, E. C. Cooke, N. M. Jones, Samuel W. Packard, Justice Amerson, and several of the saloonkeepers. During the evening application for a saloon license was made in behalf of the Corrigan racetrack and a check for $1,000 was deposited with Town Clerk Austin. G. Peter Nauers also asked for a license, tendering the necessary $500 for six months. Stirring speeches were made by citizens from Oak Park.

No action was taken by the board in the matter, for the reason, it is said, that there is a serious rupture in the board on the question of issuing licenses.

A noticeable incident occurred while Dr. Kimball was talking to the members. He was condemning Corrigan and his racing methods when Mr. Corrigan, seizing his hat, hurriedly left the room.

E. H. Pitkin of Oak Park said he represented the subcommittee of the committee of fifty appointed by the citizens of Oak Park, Ridgeland, and Austin.

"We believe," said Mr. Pitkin, "that the racetrack is an immoral place; that gambling is carried on there almost every day. We believe that men and women of bad character congregate and gamble there. Bets are made on Eastern races and I have seen pool tickets sold there. I submit we don't want any more of this. If the town was annexed to Chicago this evil would be stopped. We do not wish to harbor such an institution in our town. I understand that horse-racing is not against law or morality, but I submit that gambling is against public policy and we do not want it. We protest against a license issuing to the racetrack people. We do not want a partnership in it, for it is worse than smallpox. That kind of thing kills the soul. The board has no right to license such places, and every man who sells liquor is an enemy to the community. It simply helps to fill the jail."

The Rev. Dr. Kimball, pastor of the Methodist Church in Oak Park, spoke bitterly against the renewal of saloon licenses.

"We protest against it," said Dr. Kimball, with considerable feeling, "with all the power God has given us to command, as having settled upon us the responsibility of the curse. If a man sees fit to shut himself in a garret with a jug of whisky and drink himself into brutality, he has a right to do so. Every man's home is his castle, but what we protest against is that the bottle should be put to my neighbor's lips with my authority and with my consent. There never was a saloonkeeper who did not want to enjoy the privileges of the law. Instead of our governmental powers granting them the right to ruin themselves it is their duty to protect them. It devolves upon us to protect them. It devolves upon us to care for these unfortunate people. When the day comes when the governmental powers refuse to act in favor of the majority of people then farewell to liberty and progress. In the name of God, in the name of our common country, which is the boast of every good soul; in the name of wifehood, I beseech you in the exercise of your manhood to stamp out this evil."

Walter Thomas Mills said: "Has the Hawthorne racetrack made such a showing as to entitle it to another license? Have you improved the character of the racetrack or the people in the south part of the town by granting a license? Has there been less evil or drunkenness? It is urged that the people in the southern portion have been licensed by reason of a peace measure. I appeal to you on this one point. Did you ever hear of a saloonkeeper entering into a treaty who did not violate his agreement for his own benefit? Will they stay out of Austin, Ridgeland, and Oak Park one hour longer than they are obliged to? Let it be the policy of the town that there will be no license. I do not say that a single dollar ever passed to influence the board. If you don't want dirty dollars in your pockets we don't want them in ours. It is the sentiment of the good people and property owners to pay all the taxes necessary, and we don't want the dirty dollars. A majority ought to rule, and, if the board acts in accordance with the majority of people, it will not issue licenses. If the board insists on being a license board, then we must either abandon our convictions or abandon the board."

At the end of all this talk the board started in with regular business and not a move was made towards the saloon problem. The failure of the trustees to take any steps puzzled the people who had attended the meeting and they remained until the members left the town-hall.

Said one of the trustees: "I am ready to vote on the subject, but some of the others are afraid to come out and assert their opinions. The matter will be brought up at the meeting Saturday next."

The Mocking Bird.

The golden stars are shining now,
The soft winds seem asleep.
The last faint blush on evening's brow
Has sunk beneath the deep.

The restless songster of the light
Has sought his downy nest
And in this soft, still hour of night
His little wings have rest.

The beauteous flowers that love the day,
Because they love the sun,
Who follow him through all his way
From dawn till day is done,

Have veiled their faces from the night
And shut their petals fair,
That none, until their love's return,
May view their beauties rare.

All's hushed; the forest, sea and sky
Gaze from the darkened west,
And see the round moon slowly rise
To light the earth to rest.

Now listen, from the distant gloom
Is borne a soft, low note
Of such amazing sweetness
As a lyric never wrote.

Now listen, still from out the gloom
Arise such floods of song
That all the earth, with hushed breath,
And all the woodland throng.

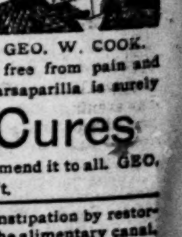
Wait silent, lest the fairy throat
That wakes such music sweet
Shall cease its charms, and leave the earth
In heaven to seek retreat.

The soft, sweet song is ended now
Throughout the forest deep;
The round, full moon looks o'er the scene—
The mocking bird's asleep.

—*Ralph Worthington.*

The Grip

Left me in a terribly weak condition; my health nearly wrecked. My appetite was all gone, I had no strength, felt TIRED ALL THE TIME, had disagreeable roaring noises in my head, like a waterfall. I also had severe headaches and SEVERE SINKING PAINS in my stomach. Having heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I concluded to try it. All the disagreeable effects of the Grip are gone, I am free from pain and aches, and believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is surely



GEO. W. COOK.

Hood's Cures

curing my catarrh. I recommend it to all. GEO. W. COOK, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

TO BUILD AN ARMORY.

THE CHICAGO HUSSARS TO ERECT A $250,000 PLANT.

It Is to Be Located on Thirty-fifth Street, West of Cottage Grove Avenue, and Finished in Time for the Royal British Military Tournament Next May—P. J. Hennessy Knows Nothing About a Special Meeting of the Whisky Trust Directors—Local News.

It is the purpose of the Chicago Hussars to have their new armory finished by May 1 in order that the Royal British military tournament can use it for the exhibitions. It is the intention of those having charge of the tournament to open it May 1 and have it last through the World's Fair.

This tournament will probably be the greatest attraction of the kind ever witnessed in America. It will satisfy the lovers of equestrian sports as well as those interested in military excellence.

The hussars selected the site for the structure some time ago. They own 180 feet on Thirty-fifth street, just west of Cottage Grove avenue. The property has a depth of 231 feet, and affords an excellent site for the structure.

The plans, which were prepared by C. M. Palmer, are ready, and the only thing that seems to worry the hussars now is whether they can get the building done before May 1.

The building will have a ring the outer circle of which will be 600 feet in circumference. The arena will seat 5,000 people.

A meeting was held last evening at the headquarters of the organization to provide ways and means for raising the money for the building. It is the intention to put $250,000 in the plant.

Among those present were Capt. Edwin I. Brand, Quartermaster Charles Kern, Sergt. J. I. Murray, M. W. Pinkerton, Benjamin Schlesinger, Joseph Homer, and Henry W. Kern.

Capt. Brand, who has been carrying the Thirty-fifth street property, made a proposition to lease the 180 feet to the organization for ninety-nine years at an annual rental of 6 per cent on the basis of a valuation of $100,000 without a revaluation. He also gave the organization the privilege of buying the property at any time within five years for $100,000. This proposition was regarded as a good one by most of the members.

Owing to a misunderstanding there was a little feeling in the discussion that followed, but as soon as the proposition was explained all present seemed to be satisfied that it was an excellent one.

Capt. Brand said after the meeting that about $125,000 had been promised of the $250,000 needed.

P. J. HENNESSY HASN'T HEARD OF IT.

He Knows of No Special Meeting of the Directors of the Whisky Trust.

P. J. Hennessy, the Secretary of the company popularly known as the whisky trust, denied last evening that a meeting of the directors will be held in this city Wednesday.

"If a meeting has been called I know nothing about it and I do not think one would be called without my having any knowledge of it," he said. "The regular meeting of the directory will be held the middle of next month and no special meeting has been called. There has been some talk among whisky dealers regarding the Scott bill to raise the tax, but our company is indifferent as to whether the bill becomes a law or not, and I have not heard of any meeting of whisky men to take action in reference to the proposed legislation.

"I had not heard that Gov.-elect Altgeld intended to use his influence to secure the passage of a law to abolish trusts. Our company is organized under the general corporation act and if that is repealed it will affect a good many aside from the National Distilling and Cattle-Feeding company."

"CREATIVE SPIRIT IN SHAKSPEARE."

Hamilton W. Mabie's Lecture Before the Chicago Literary School.

Hamilton W. Mabie delivered a second brilliant lecture before the Chicago Literary School yesterday morning, his subject being "The Creative Spirit in Shakspeare." He described periods in the world's history when human thought was stationary or conservative, and periods when it was fluid and creative, as in the Renaissance, in the Elizabethan age in England, and in the late romantic movement in France. The lecturer was warmly applauded when he made a plea for the training of the imagination. He decried many formulas of the schools which are calculated to stamp the imagination out of the young. Learning, he further said, was a dead accumulation unless it is transfused with the light of imagination. His remarks profoundly impressed the audience, and an animated discussion followed the lecture.

Dr. O. P. Gifford drew a religious moral, directing the eyes of his hearers to the vision of the divine in creation—the true source of creative power.

Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson of the Woman's club brought the misery in the world before minds which she thought were ignoring an extreme of humanity which cried for consideration. The Chair kept the discussion, which was essentially literary, from drifting into the rapids of either religion or ethics. Mrs. Caroline K. Sherman, Mrs. Mary H. Wilmarth, and Josephine Locke contributed to the discussion.

"Relationship Between Higher Literature and the Kindergarten" was the subject of Elizabeth Harrison's lecture in the evening. Her effort was a lucid exposition of Froebel's theories.

This morning Prof. Swing will speak on "Romeo and Juliet," and the attendance, which has been gratifying, will doubtless be increased. Prof. Snider will at night read his poem, "Shakspeare and Stratford," and the most successful session of the Chicago Literary School will be closed.

IN THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER.

The Chicago Real Estate Exchange Said to Be in Bad Shape.

The Chicago Real Estate Exchange has failed in its attempt to demonstrate that there is a field for two organizations of real estate men here. Its affairs are now in the hands of a receiver and the members who guaranteed the rent of the exchange quarters in the Watson Building are wondering what they will do with their leasehold.

About a year ago the exchange was started on the broad gauge policy of admitting any real estate man who could raise the initiation fee. It was organized on the theory that the Real Estate Board was too conservative and that an auction-room for the sale of realty would be popular.

The first meetings were held in rooms of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, where the Real Estate Board was formed ten years ago. The Exchange celebrated its removal to the Watson Building by giving a banquet and reception. Soon after it fell into a state of dry rot and has been going from bad to worse ever since.

The auction feature on which the establishment of the organization really hinged was not successful, and members have lost interest. The association has been overhauled and reorganized from time to time, but even its friends fear that its days are now numbered.

Edward Milner, a creditor in the sum of $62.50, applied to Judge Horton of the Circuit Court for the appointment of a receiver and Edwin Drury was selected to act in that capacity.

The assets are in the form of unpaid membership dues. A chattel mortgage has been given covering the furniture in the Exchange quarters.

THIEVES ROB A WEST SIDE FLAT.

They Break Into and Rifle the Home of T. A. Taggart.

Thieves entered the home of T. A. Taggart at Nos. 116 to 122 Laflin street last Wednesday evening and practically cleaned out the flat. The family occupies a lower suite of rooms directly off the corridor leading from the main entrance. Wednesday evening Mr. Taggart and his wife and daughter went to the house of a friend, where they staid until about 9:30 o'clock, and it was probably between 6:30 and 7:30 that the burglars did their work.

The men, apparently two or three in number, were evidently familiar with the location of the rooms. They broke a stained glass pane in the door leading into the apartments. Through the space thus made one of the men, or a boy, gained access to the rooms and unbolted the back door. The door was then evidently locked and a systematic search was made. Everything that could be found in the way of clothing, trinkets, books, china, and the like was bundled up and carried off. The amount of the plunder would induce the belief that the thieves had a wagon. In value the goods stolen will not exceed about $400.

When Mr. Taggart and his family reached home the house was found in confusion. The burglary was reported to the Lake street police. As yet no arrests have been made.

CARRIED FROM THE COURT-ROOM.

Mrs. Auerbach Faints While on the Witness Stand in the Hogan Case.

After a number of continuances the hearing of William Hogan, charged with assaulting and robbing Mrs. Wilhelmina Auerbach at Summit the night of Nov. 19 last, was begun before Justice Glennon yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Auerbach was in court, although against her will, and was the first witness called. She said she was returning from a sale at the farm of William and Charles O'Shea late in the evening of the day mentioned, when she was assaulted and robbed of $150. When asked if Hogan was the man she refused to answer.

She said if William O'Shea, Jerry Lynch, and William Hogan would stand up before her in a row she could pick out her assailant. While an officer was going to bring in O'Shea Mrs. Auerbach was taken ill and was carried fainting from the court-room. She was not able to again resume the witness chair.

Jerry Lynch testified that he accompanied Hogan to the O'Shea farm in a dog cart to which was hitched his (Lynch's) horse. When they left the sale they led a horse belonging to Hogan behind the cart. When about a mile from O'Shea's farm they overtook Mrs. Auerbach, who was walking. Hogan asked her to ride, but she refused. After driving three-quarters of a mile further Hogan said he was going back to help the old lady along, and started back. Lynch then unhitched his horse from the cart and rode on, leaving Hogan's horse tied to the fence. He said he was a friend of Hogan and had seen him a dozen times since his arrest, but had said nothing to him about the matter further than to advise him to see O'Shea, who had sworn out the warrant, and settle the matter up.

The case was continued until Jan. 7 in bonds of $800.

MACHINE WOODWORKERS ADJOURN.

Next Convention to Be Held in Indianapolis—Officers Elected.

The fourth and last day of the annual convention of the Machine Woodworkers' International Union, held at No. 146 West Madison street, was devoted principally to the election of officers, as follows:

John Green, St. Louis, President; B. F. Fairchild, Springfield, O., First Vice-President; J. C. Black, Minneapolis, Second Vice-President; Thomas I. Kidd, Secretary. The convention then adjourned sine die.

The next session will be held in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1894.

So far as practical results are concerned, members of other labor organizations say the convention was a failure. The woodworkers were expected to establish permanent headquarters in Chicago, but did not do so.

The third annual ball of the Machine Woodworkers' Unions Nos. 4, 7, 9, 12, and 30 was given at Zeph's Hall, Lake and Desplaines streets, last night.

A long program of dances was gone through and a supper was served.

The Reception committee was as follows: O. Fortier, Chairman; W. E. Valentine, V. Sommers, John Huttar, John Lind, Frank Grewe, A. Petter, G. B. Vanallen, John Gisel, George Kissie, Frank Horlic, A. Schultz.

The following formed the Floor committee: William Erickson, O. Fortier, Frank Grewe, William Lake, A. Schultz, F. Ashburne.

DEBTORS PLACED UNDER ARREST.

Marshall Field & Co. Accuse Jackson, Mo., Merchants of Fraud.

Luther W. McConnell, credit man for Marshall Field & Co., swore out a capias in the Circuit Court for the arrest of Harry H. Mack and Adolph Louis, comprising the firm of Mack & Louis. Allegations are made that in January Marshall Field & Co. recovered judgment for $4,039 against Mack & Louis of Jackson, Mo. The debt upon which the judgment is based is said to have been fraudulently contracted, and subsequently the defendants are accused of disposing of their property by fraud. Mack & Louis, it is said, represented to the Dun agency that they had invested $40,000 in their business. In September, 1891, they made an assignment, but nothing was realized, it is charged, nor did the creditors get anything. A bond of $9,000 was required from Marshall Field & Co. Mack was arrested Thursday night. Yesterday he gave bond in $4,000. Louis appeared in court without being arrested.

Missing McPhaill Sisters Found.

The two McPhaill sisters, Clara and Florence, aged 18 and 15 years respectively, who mysteriously disappeared from their home, No. 994 West Madison street, Dec. 11, have been found. The two girls left the home ostensibly to procure employment. They were not seen again by their friends until last Wednesday, when C. E. Atterbury, a friend of the family, discovered them in a disorderly house on Twenty-sixth street. Mr. Atterbury induced the younger of the girls to accompany him to the home of her parents, but the elder girl, it is said, the family refused to receive. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Atterbury swore out a warrant in Justice Brayton's court for the arrest of the Clark woman on the charge of harboring young girls. The warrant was served and an officer assigned to guard the woman until such time as she is able to appear in court.

Fined for "Spite Work."

On charges preferred by Mrs. Addie Wicks and her daughter Nellie, Henry Overman was yesterday fined $85 on a disorderly charge by Justice Blume. Mrs. Wicks, who is a widow, has a boarding-house at No. 85 South Jefferson street, while her daughter works at the Friendship Hotel, Clinton and Monroe streets. Because Mrs. Wicks resented the attentions paid her by Overman, it is said, the latter told the proprietor of the Friendship Hotel, Al Lamorris, that Nellie Wicks had been stealing table linen and other goods and taking them home to her mother. The two women were arrested Thursday morning. Overman called to see them in their cell, and the matron, Mrs. Newbold, heard him say during his conversation with them that he had had them arrested for "spite work." Mrs. Newbold was a witness in court. The prisoners were discharged.

"L" Road Condemnation Case.

If the jury agrees a sealed verdict will be returned in Judge Adams' court this morning in the West Side Metropolitan "L" road condemnation case. It is the first case brought by the road to gain its right of way, and has been on trial for three weeks. The property sought to be taken lies between Van Buren and Congress streets, extending west from Wood to Oakley avenue. The road succeeded in settling with a majority of the defendants. The largest owner interested is Thomas H. Gault, whose property fronts on Lincoln street and is worth, he claims, $20,000. There are seven pieces of property involved, and the prices or values, as testified to on the stand, range all the way from $105 to $200 a front foot.

Passed a Confederate Bill on Her.

A well dressed man called at the house of Mrs. James Sturgeon, No. 247 Center avenue, Wednesday, and stated that he wanted a furnished room. Mrs. Sturgeon showed him a room which he said would suit him. As the rent was required in advance he tendered her a $20 bill and received $8 in change. As soon as he had received the money he left the house. Mrs. Sturgeon then discovered that the bill was Confederate "money." She started after the man, but he managed to elude her and escaped. Yesterday a man who answered the description furnished by Mrs. Sturgeon was arrested and locked up at the Maxwell Street Station.

Confidence Men Locked Up.

William Bonney and Kirk Jones, confidence men, were arrested yesterday afternoon. They were charged with disorderly conduct. Detectives Carney and Bishop were walking along State street when they noticed Bonney in company with a man who appeared to be a farmer. Bonney was trying to induce him to go to a saloon, but the stranger refused. Knowing Bonney's reputation for confidence games, the officers placed him under arrest. Five minutes later Kirk Jones accosted another farmer on the street, and had hardly formed his acquaintance when arrested.

The Mellor Suicide Recalled.

In the accounts published Dec. 23 and 24 concerning the death of E. N. Mellor at Antigo there appeared statements concerning his daughter, Miss Lulu Mellor, which did injustice to the young lady. It has been ascertained from the authorities of the Wayland Academy at Beaver Dam, Wis., that during Miss Mellor's residence at that institution she did not do anything at all reflecting on her moral character, and nothing which could in any manner affect her social standing. This is printed as a matter of justice to Miss Mellor and her family.

Grain Business of Chicago.

It is probable that the report of the Warehouse and Railroad Commissioners will be ready for presentation to the Governor today. Last year the Inspection Department at Chicago handled 320,572 cars containing 244,607,376 bushels of wheat, an increase over last year of 43,356 cars, or 43,000,000 bushels. Besides the railroad shipments there were 389 canalboat loads of 2,116,567 bushels. The report also claims that the system of inspection is superior to that of any other city in the Union.

Hawthorne Cases Dismissed.

The suits in Justice Bradwell's and Justice Wheeler's courts against Ed Corrigan and other Hawthorne officials were dismissed yesterday at the request of Attorney Mudge on behalf of the prosecution. "A capias is out for Sanford A. Birdsall, our principal witness, and his bail has been fixed at $10,000," said Mr. Mudge. "Birdsall is unable to find such heavy bail and is averse to spending a month or so in the County Jail. He cannot be found in consequence, hence we cannot go on with the cases."

President Harper to Lecture.

The opening exercise of the new quarter of the University of Chicago will be a lecture by President Harper in the chapel of Cobb Hall at 3:30 p. m. Sunday, Jan. 1, on "The Rational and Rationalistic Higher Criticism." The winter convocation of the university will begin with the convocation sermon to be delivered Sunday evening, Jan. 1, in the chapel of Cobb Hall by Dr. E. G. Robinson, late President of Brown University.

Where Was Dr. Kellogg Sandbagged?

The police have investigated the reported sandbagging and robbery of Dr. E. R. Kellogg at Pullman the Thursday before Christmas. They report that Dr. Kellogg has been rooming at No. 211 Watt avenue, Pullman, for seven weeks; that he was in Pullman all day Thursday, Dec. 22, that he left Friday, Dec. 23, at noon, saying he was going to Delavan, Wis., and that there was nothing the matter with him when he left.

Had His Salesman Arrested.

Henry H. Holmes was engaged by J. D. Harnisch of No. 14 State street as a traveling salesman. He was given a sample case, valued at $300, and a week ago left the city on the Northern Pacific railroad for the Northwest. At Desplaines Holmes left the train, and his employer says that he lost the case. Yesterday Harnisch had Holmes arrested for alleged embezzlement.

Union Missionary Meeting.

A union meeting of the four denominational Woman's Societies for Home Missions, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Congregational, will be held Tuesday, Jan. 3, from 10 to 12 o'clock, in the First Methodist Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Addresses and comparison of methods, together with devotional exercises, will occupy the time.

Made an Assignment.

Christopher H. Vullmalm and Ernest Moellen, dealers in bakers' supplies, made an assignment in the County Court yesterday to A. S. Walker. The concern was located on Kinzie street and the assignment was made for the purpose of winding up an unprofitable business. The assets are $4,500 and the liabilities $3,000.

Produce Council Elects Officers.

At the last regular meeting of the Food Produce Council the following officers were elected: President, Herman John; Vice-President, George Walsh; Secretary and Treasurer, John Gans; Sergeant-at-Arms, John Conyors; Trustees, Chairman, William Boynes; George Barrett, E. Warwick.

Says Rebates Caused the Trouble.

Fred Sturtevant, Ellsworth & Bartlett's confidential man, was held to the Criminal Court in $2,000 bonds by Justice Caldwell yesterday on a charge of embezzlement. Sturtevant claims that his shortage was caused by a rebate system which he had adopted for the benefit of the firm.

Homestead Relief and Aid Committee.

The Homestead Relief and Aid committee, with headquarters at No. 167 Washington street, has submitted its third report of money received. A total of $1,740.85 is shown in the report as having been subscribed by various parties.

Supt. McClaughry's Mother Ill.

Supt. McClaughry was called to Carthage, Ill, last evening, to the bedside of his mother, who is suffering from an attack of paralysis. It is feared that Mrs. McClaughry's illness will prove fatal, as she is over 82 years of age.

Aerial Torpedo Gun.

A model of the aerial torpedo gun, invented by Louis Gathmann, is now on exhibition at the Masonic Temple, and the inventor will explain its workings to all who are interested.

Items.

William Millburn, the latest small-pox patient, is very sick and his recovery is doubtful. The health authorities have not yet found where Millburn contracted the disease.

A list of Anarchists who are leaving Paris bound for Chicago is in the hands of Chief of Police McClaughry. The Chief says that he expects no danger from them, but a strict watch will be kept on their movements.

A jury in Judge Goggin's court yesterday brought in a verdict of not guilty in the case of Cornelius Clark, a boy who was tried for burglary, although two police officers testified that he made a confession of his guilt to them.

The Americus club gave its second reception of the season last night at Spelz's Hall, Clark and Halsted streets. Fifty couples were present, and dancing commenced at 10 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. O'Donnell led the grand march.

Applicants for positions in the postoffice will be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners on and after Feb. 7. More than 1,000 applications have been received and these examinations will probably continue ten days.

The annual Christmas festival of the People's Church Sunday-school was held last night at the church, Monroe and Paulina streets. The cantata, "A Jolly Christmas," was sung and the little ones made it bright and entertaining.

Charles H. Byrd, a colored man, began suit in the Circuit Court yesterday to recover $500 damages from Frank H. Wing under the civil rights act. Wing is a saloon and restaurant keeper at No. 2132 State street, and he is accused of refusing to feed the plaintiff because of his color.

Napoleon Simard of No. 135 Sixtieth street, who works in the silk department of the Fair, reported to the detectives of the Central Station yesterday that two men sprang suddenly upon him as he was walking near the Government Building and stripped him of his overcoat and ran away.

Sam Fountain, a carpenter living at Pullman and employed by the Northwestern Construction company on the railway terminal at the World's Fair grounds, while ascending a ladder yesterday afternoon with a box of tools on his head fell to the ground, a distance of twelve feet, and was fatally injured.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon William McGowan, a laborer, unloading stone from cars at Sixty-fourth street, fell under a moving train, two wheels passing over his legs. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital and amputation was found necessary. McGowan is 34 years old, married, and lives at No. 6348 Evans avenue.

The West Side cable line broke down during the heaviest part of the traffic last evening. The stoppage was caused by the grip of a west-bound car becoming fixed in the cable-slot at Jefferson and West Madison streets at 4:50 o'clock, and it was not until nearly an hour later that it was able to proceed on its journey.

When the case of "Parson" Davies was called in Justice Foster's court yesterday afternoon no one appeared to prosecute. The name of M. McCarthy, the man who swore out the warrant for the arrest of Davies on the ground that he was about to conduct a prize-fight, was called several times, but he failed to answer.

Michael Sanborn, a gatetender at Seventy-ninth street and the Belt road, was knocked down from his tower and badly frightened at an early hour yesterday morning. A freight train running north was thrown from the track by the rails spreading. Three cars striking the tower knocked it down. Sanborn escaped with a few scratches.

Oscar Broom was released by the grand jury Wednesday, that body refusing to indict him on a charge of larceny preferred by Schlesinger & Mayer. He went directly from the jail to the "Fair," where he was caught in the act of putting a bolt of silk under his coat and was arrested. Justice Lyon yesterday held him to the Criminal Court in bonds of $1,000.

Charles McCann, the young man under arrest for the murder of James Broderick in Clark's saloon, No. 515 Clark street, Christmas eve, was arraigned before Justice Lyon yesterday morning. Only one witness, John Clark, proprietor of the saloon, was examined. Upon the conclusion of Clark's testimony the inquiry was continued until Jan. 5, McCann being held without bail.

An Enjoyable Mexican Tour.

The Grafton Tour leaving Chicago Jan. 12 for sunny Mexico promises to be as successful in every way as have been the many which have been conducted through that charming country under this management in past seasons.

Traveling in a vestibuled train of Pullman sleeping and dining cars the entire round trip is a royal way in which to visit Mexico.

Parties desiring to join should make early application, as space is rapidly being secured. All particulars can be obtained by addressing J. J. Grafton, 195 Clark street.

Ask your druggist for Cudahy's Rex Brand Fluid Beef. He's sure to keep it, because the best trade demands it.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa is perfection in aroma, flavor, richness, and digestibility.

IT FIXES THE BLAME.

CORONER'S JURY INVESTIGATES THE 47TH STREET ACCIDENT.

It Brings in a Verdict Charging Engineer Rouscup, Street-Car Conductor O'Connor, and Flagmen Schwartz and Ulbright with Criminal Carelessness, and Recommends That They Be Held to the Grand Jury—Driver Shanley and Fireman Meegan Exonerated.

It took the Coroner's jury which yesterday investigated the grade crossing accident at Forty-seventh street in which a Fort Wayne train demolished a street car, killing four and injuring fourteen persons, just one hour to return the following verdict:

We, the jury, find, from the evidence submitted, that John Blaha, Arthur McAndrews, John Roberts, and Mary Owens came to their death from the criminal carelessness of Engineer Henry W. Rouscup, Street Car Conductor Bernard O'Connor, Gateman Peter Schwartz, and Flagman John Ulbright, and we exonerate the street car driver, Patrick Shanley, and the fireman, Peter Meegan, and we hold the Street Railway company and the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne railway company jointly responsible, and we further recommend that Rouscup, O'Connor, Schwartz, and Ulbright be held to await the action of a grand jury.

The inquest was held in the police court in the rear of the police station at Halsted and Matteson streets, Coroner Hale, assisted by Deputy Barrett, conducting the inquiry. The jury was composed as follows: F. D. Cummings, No. 739 Gordon street; P. Clements, No. 4253 South Halsted street; W. M. Manley, No. 828 Forty-third street; J. S. O'Brien, No. 751 Forty-third street; Hugo E. Betz, No. 821 Forty-third street; and Richard G. Shutter, No. 4615 Emerald avenue.

Mrs. Mary McAndrews, the aged mother of Arthur McAndrews, was the first witness. She was greatly overcome with grief and was scarcely able to give her testimony, being practically carried to and from the court-room. She stated that her son was a laborer, 32 years old. He leaves a widow and a daughter in Ireland, whom he expected to bring over to this country next summer. James Blaha, No. 640 Throop street, identified his father, John Blaha, as a cabinetmaker at Loomis and Fiftieth streets. He was born in Bohemia and his wife had been confined in the insane asylum at Elgin for the last seven years. The girl was identified as Mary Owens of No. 4840 State street. Her mother, Mrs. Agnes Januszannski, states that the girl was 16 years old and a card cutter in a brass foundry, to which place she was on her way at the time of the accident. John Roberts, No. 4210 Langley avenue, was identified by his son.

Story of a Passenger Who Escaped.

Charles Hague, No. 6334 St. Lawrence avenue, a passenger on the rear end of the street car, stated that he saw the conductor jump off the car with a lantern and run forward. At this time the car was about eighteen feet from the track. It stopped long enough to have allowed the conductor to give a signal. He did not know whether or not this signal had been given, but the car almost immediately was again put in motion. He heard warning cries, and looking up the track saw a train within thirty feet. He jumped backward from the car and escaped injury. He did not hear the engine's bell or whistle until it was fairly upon them. There was a red light on the tender and a white light on the cab. He saw no flagman or gateman at the crossing, but after the collision he saw the flagman come from within the shanty.

"Are you in this again?" he asked, remembering that the same flagman had been implicated in a similar accident a year ago, and received an affirmative answer.

"What were you doing this time?" he next asked.

"I was giving my partner some oil," replied the flagman.

John Reidy, No. 727 Logan street, a teamster, was also a passenger on the street-car. He was standing on the front platform as the car neared the Fort Wayne track. He was positive that it did not come to a full stop, but merely slowed up a little. The conductor was in front some three or four feet, the car following right after. The conductor signaled for the car to come ahead, but as it crossed the first track he signaled for it to keep back. The car was going too fast for the driver to obey the second signal. He saw the train coming when it was but twenty feet distant. He saw no lights on it. He heard nothing but the whistle, which was sounded at the moment the car was struck.

R. C. Johnson, No. 403 West Forty-seventh street, the night yard foreman for the Wabash railway, stated that he was standing in the yard between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets. He first saw the train when it was at Forty-fifth. He had a clear view of the tracks and stated that the train was going at the rate of thirty-five or forty miles an hour.

Antonie Klaus, Wentworth avenue and Fifty-third street, an employé of Nelson Morris & Co., was walking across the track at the time of the accident. As the engine bore down upon the car the horses, according to this witness, where whipped up by the driver in the effort to cross the tracks. He saw lights on the train, but did not notice their color. The train was going at full speed, but he could make no estimate by miles.

Driver Shanley Testifies.

Patrick Shanley, the driver of the street-car, was brought to the inquest in a carriage from his home, No. 3800 State street. He was evidently suffering greatly, and was hardly able to speak. His head was bandaged, his arm was in a sling, and his entire body was wrapped in blankets. He stated positively that he stopped his car before attempting to cross the tracks, and that he did not move until the conductor's signal for him to "come on" was given. The conductor was about twenty feet ahead of the car, standing on the tracks. Shanley said he started forward, and the next instant, when actually on the track, was signaled to stop. He heard no bell, saw no flags or tower-man, and the fog and darkness were so intense that he could not see half a block ahead. He saw no lights of any color on the engine, and he would most certainly have seen them had they been there.

The conductor of the street car, Bernard O'Connor, No. 4019 State street, gave evidence directly contrary to that of the driver.

"I got off the car at the Wabash track," he said, "and went ahead to the Fort Wayne tracks, up and down which I looked and saw nothing. Looking back I saw that the car was coming ahead, evidently without having stopped to await my signal. As it neared me I saw something dark coming down the track. I could not tell what it was, but I yelled to the driver and swung my lamp so that the engineer could see. I saw no light at the crossing and heard no bell. I most certainly did not signal the car to come forward. When I first saw the engine it was within twenty feet of me. I then signaled the car to stop. It is a rule of the company that the driver shall wait for the signal. This time he came forward without it. The signal to come forward is waved over the shoulder. In this instance I swung the lantern below, and it was not intended for the driver."

Henry W. Rouscup, No. 996 Garfield boulevard, the engineer of the train, told his story in a seemingly straightforward manner and without any hesitation.

Engineer Rouscup's Evidence.

His train, he said, was hauling laborers to build tracks at Clark, Ind. It ran on no schedule time, but as an extra. It had no specified time for arriving at Clark, but usually left Chicago about 5:55 and ran at the rate of fifteen to twenty miles an hour in the city limits. It was running at this speed at the time of the accident. It was quite dark and snowing slightly. When he left Forty-first street he saw a white light, which he supposed to be at Forty-seventh street. It was not being used as a signal, but appeared to be merely crossing the tracks. The light had disappeared when he reached Forty-sixth street. When within 100 feet of the Forty-seventh street crossing he saw a red lantern and instantly afterwards the street-car horses appeared on the tracks. Buildings prevented the street-car from being seen while it was passing between the Wabash track and the Fort Wayne tracks. The train carried a white light on the engine's tender and a red light on the cab. He saw these lights put on by the fireman at the Sixteenth street roundhouse. The bell, he continued, was rung continuously within the city limits and the whistle blown at Forty-first street for the Forty-seventh street crossing. Between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets the fireman was looking out of the window and taking his turn at ringing the bell. The witness stated that when the green light was up at the crossing it was a signal to stop, as it indicates that the gates are not down. He was accustomed when he did not see it up to take it for granted that it was down and that the gates were closed. He acknowledged that it was a disobedience of instructions to run across when the gates were up, but in this instance, in the absence of a light, he supposed they were down. He was forced to depend upon the light, as the gate on the west side was invisible, by reason of a tank, and the gate on the east side was hidden by a fence.

Peter Meegan, No. 16 Henry street, the fireman on the train, was the next witness. He corroborated the engineer's statement that when the gates are up the lights are also up, and vice versa. He did not notice whether the green light was up at Forty-seventh street, because his attention was directed to a red light, which he saw in the center of the track ahead. This being a signal of danger he called to the engineer, but before the warning was out of his mouth the street-car appeared and the crash came. He claimed that it was impossible to stop the engine in time to avoid the accident. The train was going about fifteen miles an hour and at that rate it could not have been stopped within 350 feet.

Gave Incriminating Testimony.

The two final witnesses were John Ulbright, No. 31 Ruble street, and Peter Schwartz, the flagman and towerman, respectively, at the crossing. Both appeared to be totally ignorant of the incriminating evidence they were giving against themselves. Asked what were his duties, Ulbright replied that they were to flag the crossing and to signal all trains.

"Why did you not signal this one?" he was asked.

"Because I was in the shanty and did not see it," he replied composedly.

The witness testified that about seven minutes after 6 he went out of the shed to look for trains and found the track clear. He then returned to the shed to help the towerman, who was also inside, to find some oil. The door was open and the windows gave a view of the tracks in both directions. Yet he saw nothing and knew nothing of the wreck until after it had occurred. The witness stated that in the hour between 6 and 7 he had but three trains to look out for, the one he failed to see being one of these.

Schwartz, the towerman, acknowledged having been absent from his post and in the shed at the time of the accident. He asked the flagman to watch for him in his absence. When he returned he relieved his partner, and upon the latter's return the two went into the shed to look for oil. He had left the gates up because the construction train has never been in the habit of arriving before 6:20, by which time he expected to be again at his post. He admitted, however, violating the rule which requires him to stay in the tower from 6 at night until 7 o'clock in the morning.

Officer William Golieghan gave testimony at the close of the inquest, and stated that the distance from the point where the train struck the street car to the point where it stopped was fully 450 feet.

DEATH OF BENJAMIN LEWIS CROSBY JR.

He Was a Prominent Yale Man, Member of the Athletic Crews.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Benjamin Lewis Crosby Jr. of Halcott Center, N. Y., a prominent member of the Yale class of '92, who died at St. Luke's Hospital, New York, last night of typhoid fever, was considered the most popular man in the class and was also a well known athlete and a member of Skull and Bones and D. K. E. secret societies while in college. As an athlete he was particularly well known, having been an oarsman and football player of ability. In his freshman year he rowed in his class crew in the race between Yale and the University of Pennsylvania. In his junior year he was also a member of his class crew, and a substitute on the 'Varsity crew. As a football player he was equally prominent during his college course, having been on the substitute team in his sophomore year and playing end rusher during the season of 1890. When taken ill he was pursuing studies in the New York Law School. Several of his former classmates went to New York today to attend the funeral.

Funeral of Mrs. Mary A. Niebuhr.

Mrs. Mary A. Niebuhr, who died Wednesday morning, was buried at Calvary yesterday afternoon. Funeral services were held at her late residence, No. 393 Division street, at 10 o'clock. The Rev. Father Patrick Butler of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, of which Mrs. Niebuhr had been a member for thirty-five years, officiated and short services were held at the cemetery. A large number of relatives and friends, including many old settlers, were present. The honorary pall-bearers were: Fire Marshal Dennis J. Swenie, Ald. Thomas Burke, E. Silsby, George Frazer, Charles Kelly, Matthew Cannon, and Mr. Orem. The active bearers were A. Graff, T. Dooley, L. Pearson, H. Boyde, W. Walsh, and P. W. Rinn. The body was embalmed and placed in a vault. Mrs. Niebuhr, whose maiden name was Mary McCullaugh, was the last of the Division street old settlers.

The Rev. Dr. Buell.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Buell, Emeritus Professor of Systematic Divinity and Dogmatic Theology in the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died this morning. Dr. Buell was 70 years old. For thirty years he was recognized as one of the most learned men in the church. Dr. Buell graduated at Williams College in 1846. He was the class valedictorian. In 1862 he became a Doctor of Divinity in Columbia College, and in 1885 was taken into the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church. From 1867 to 1871 Dr. Buell was Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Divinity at Danbury Hall, Faribault, Minn. Dr. Buell was also a writer of some note, and was the author of "Apostolic System of the Church Defended," "Eucharistic Presence, Sacrifice, and Adoration," a treatise of dogmatic theology, and other notable papers.

Three Pioneers of Dubuque, Ia.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The deaths are reported today of three old residents of Dubuque County—N. J. Loes of Key West, aged 91 years, James Lynch of Washington Mills, aged 92 years, and E. G. French of Epworth, aged 72 years.

TAKEN IN BY AN OLD, OLD SWINDLE.

Tobacconist Gives a Young Man $2 in Currency but Gets No Silver.

L. Hiller of No. 369 Wells street was swindled out of $2 last evening. Hiller keeps a little tobacco store at that number. Last evening a nice looking young man called at his store and asked if he could give him two paper dollars for two silver ones as he wished to send the money away in a letter. Hiller took out the $2, and the stranger, so Hiller supposed, put them in the envelope he had in his hand. After sealing the envelope he made a search through his clothes for the silver dollars without success. He then handed the envelope to Hiller to keep until he could go to his room for the $2. After waiting for an hour Hiller opened the envelope, and found it contained nothing but a piece of blank paper.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Reduced Rates to Winter Resorts of the South.

Send to F. B. Bowes, General Northern Passenger Agent, 194 Clark street, Chicago, for a free copy of winter tourist folder giving full particulars.

Chopped His Wife to Pieces.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—At Covert tonight an old man named Plank chopped his wife in pieces with an ax and then tried to kill himself. He was prevented and is in jail. He had six children.

"Luxury in Travel."
You can get it
on the
North Shore Limited
of the
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
"The Niagara Falls route."
Leaves Chicago 12:20 noon.
Arrives New York 3:45 p. m.,
and Boston 6:05 p. m., daily.
City Passenger and Ticket Office,
67 Clark street, corner Randolph.

J. K. Stevens & Son Co., Photographers.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
James McH. T. Elliott, Josephine E. Woods	33—30
Frank Kary, Augusta F. Runkel	36—26
Oscar H. Dilot, Mary Peterson	29—31
Anton Flide, Josephine Petrick	26—24
Paul Heyden, Dorothea Ebisch	27—20
William Beil, Anna Morrat	21—20
Adam W. Goizer, Magdalina Schwan	30—25
Michael Barrett, Kate Sweeney	28—19
John Almcrantz, Mathilda Johnson	30—28
Martin F. Olsen, Nellie C. Nelson	21—18
Peter M. Kappel, Annie Bergbreiter	29—21
Frederick O. George, Tillie T. Paulson	25—19
Thomas Bourk, Mary Flynn	25—21
Johan A. Arfquist, Baily E. Balder	24—22
Gustaf Bergman, Hilma Osterberg	27—22
Robert Costello, Anna Hansen	22—19
Frank Soffel, Mary Frangeheim	29—23
Harry Nichols, Grace A. Moore	32—26
John R. Knapman, Helena Hoffman	45—20
Henry Skimner, Minnie Burns	26—18
James Bednetto, Lydia Gardner	38—38
John Barlow, Kittie O'Hern	30—24
Anden Bergstrom, Hilma Richardson	22—20
Martin Peterson, Bertha Holm	22—23
Oscar J. Peterson, Minnie Hulton	31—21
John Cusack, Bridget Loftus	32—25
Frederick Badtte, Hilda Maas	23—20
Nicholas Fitzgerald, Nora Sullivan	25—23
Bernard Boweno, Julia Soeb	25—24
Peter B. Martens, Rosie Bernard	22—20

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Bert S. Brown, Josephine Harvey	22—20
Frank Rezabek, Barbara Manek	27—22
George C. Hudson, Abbie M. Burgman	32—27
Charles Smidt, Annie Rolaff	22—19
John Egan, Ella F. Crencer	26—19
Aldna I. Shaffer, Jessie A. Nichols	30—26
Mijeck Gurtofski, Klara Guncikofska	27—19
John Genniger, Lena M. Kleiter	26—22
John Christ, Emilie Codian	24—27
Theodor Buhard, Valentine Krause	31—21
Charles Foreman, Sarah Wood	38—19
Charles W. McDade, Mary Kimball	31—25
John McGarigle, Jennie Hanley	31—30
Joseph Burezkoofski, Ida Schmidt	21—18
Charles Hanamann, Hattie Winters	22—18
John W. Johnson, Elizabeth Fischer	27—18
Fred Sauer, Kate McGillen	22—18
William T. S. Furlong, Emily Crocker	28—24
Erich Anderson, Bertha Erickson	33—18
Alexander C. Paterson, Anna Justice	18—18
William Emrich, Anna Cilute	24—24
Ambrose E. Cline, Nellie Langley	28—23

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—Weather forecast for Saturday:

For Indiana and Illinois, local rain or snow; variable winds.

For Iowa and Nebraska, generally fair; southwest winds.

For Wisconsin, generally fair; southwest winds.

Places of observation.	Height of barometer..	Thermomt'r	Max'm temperature..	Direction of wind..	State of Weather..	Precip'tat'n 12 hours..
Abilene, Tex	30.12	34	54	N	Cl'udy	......
Bismarck, N. D.	30.12	10	18	W	Clear	......
Boston, Mass	30.32	34	38	S. E.	Clear	......
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.34	24	30	S. E.	Fair	.02
Cairo, Ill	30.16	36	38	S. E.	Rain	.06
Charleston, S. C.	30.40	40	46	E	Clear	......
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.40	28	36	N. W.	Cl'udy	......
Chicago	30.20	30	32	S.	Cl'dy	Trace
Cincinnati, O	30.32	32	32	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
Cleveland, O	30.34	[illegible]	26	S. E.	Clear	......
Davenport, Ia	30.18	30	32	S.	Cl'udy	.01
Denver, Colo	30.38	28	34	S.	Clear	......
Des Moines, Ia	30.22	30	34	N. W.	Cl'udy	......
Detroit, Mich	30.28	26	26	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Dodge City, Kas	30.28	28	34	N	Clear	......
Duluth, Minn	30.08	24	26	W	Cl'udy	.08
Dubuque, Ia	30.16	30	30	S. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Erie, Pa	30.34	20	24	S.	Clear	......
El Paso	30.34	36	38	N. W.	Clear	.08
Galveston, Tex	29.92	62	66	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
G'd Haven, Mich	30.18	24	32	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Green Bay, Wis	30.12	26	28	S.	Snow	Trace
Helena, Mont	30.14	38	38	W	Cl'udy	......
Huron, S. D.	30.22	14	22	W	Cl'udy	Trace
Indianap'lis, Ind	30.28	32	32	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
Jacks'nville, Fla	30.34	44	54	N	Clear	......
Kansas City, Mo	30.20	34	36	N. W.	Cl'udy	......
Keokuk, Ia	30.18	36	36	S.	Cl'udy	......
Knoxville, Tenn	30.34	38	44	E	Clear	......
La Crosse, Wis	30.14	26	30	S. E.	Cl'udy	.08
Little Rock, Ark	30.04	38	38	E	Cl'udy	.30
Louisville, Ky	30.26	38	40	E	Cl'udy	......
Manistee, Mich	30.14	28	30	E	Snow	Trace
Marquette, Mich	30.20	24	24	S. W.	Snow	.01
Memphis, Tenn	30.24	38	38	N. E.	Rain	.04
Miles City	30.18	12	18	S	Fair	......
Milwaukee, Wis	30.16	28	30	S	Snow	Trace
Minnedosa	30.06	-2	6	Calm	Fair	......
Montreal	30.34	14	18	S. W.	Fair	......
Montrose	30.58	14	26	E	Fair	......
New Orleans, La	30.14	58	60	E	Cl'udy	......
New York City	30.36	28	34	N. W.	Clear	......
Omaha, Neb	30.30	24	32	N. W.	Cl'dy	......
Oswego, N. Y.	30.36	18	22	S.	Cl'udy	Trace
Palestine	29.86	66	68	S.	Cl'udy	.10
Pierre, S. D.	30.20	14	20	E	Fair	......
Port Huron	30.34	22	26	S.	Fair	......
Pueblo, Colo	30.32	28	36	S.	Clear	......
Rapid City	30.14	28	52	S. W.	Cl'udy	......
St. Louis, Mo	30.14	34	36	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
St. Paul, Minn	30.16	20	28	W	Clear	.08
Salt Lake	30.64	26	32	S. E.	Clear	......
Santa Fe	30.32	28	34	N	Clear	.02
Sioux City, Ia	30.26	26	30	N. W.	Cl'udy	......
Springfield, Ill	30.16	32	34	S	Cl'udy	......
Springfield, Mo	30.12	34	31	N	Rain	.16
Toledo, O	30.20	26	28	S	Cl'udy	Trace

CHICAGO WEATHER.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 30 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 32; 10 a. m., 32; 11 a. m., 34; 12 m., 36; 1 p. m., 38; 3 p. m., 38; 6 p. m., 36. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.74; 6 p. m., 29.66.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

KINSALE—Passed, Ottoman, from Boston for Liverpool; Columbian, from Boston for Liverpool.

ANTWERP—Arrived, Bremerhaven, from New York.

NEW YORK—Arrived, Rhynland, from Antwerp.

LEWES, DEL.—Passed, Indiana, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

DEATHS.

BAKER—The funeral services of Henry W. Baker will be held at his late home, No. 499 West Van Buren-st., Sunday, Jan. 1, 1893, 9:30 a. m.

BREWER—At the residence of her aunt, 138 West 13th-st., Mrs. E. F. Brewer. Funeral from the above residence Sunday next, Jan. 1, 1893.

COLBY—Dec. 29, at her residence, No. 182 Twenty-fourth-place, Mary A., beloved wife of George J. Colby, and mother of George, Maud, and Myra Colby. Funeral from the above residence Sunday, Jan. 1, at 9:30 a. m., 1893, to All Saints' Church, thence by cars to Mount Olivet.

CONNOLLY—Hazel M. Connolly, aged 5 weeks and 4 days, beloved daughter of James and Norah Connolly, nee Hamilton. Funeral Saturday, Dec. 31, at 10 a. m., from parents' residence, 192 Emerson-av., thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

DANLEY—At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. N. Atchison, 162 S. Wood-st., Dec. 30, 1892, John Danley, aged 87 years. Funeral Saturday, Dec. 31, at 1 p. m.

DRUMMOND—At La Vergne, Ill., Dec. 2, Marguerite, aged 1 year and 8 months; Dec. 23, Raymond, aged 4 years, beloved children of Lybrand and Sarah Drummond.

FLYNN—Dec. 30, 1892, at 3720 Parnell-av., Catherine, beloved wife of Dan Flynn, nee Dwyer, aged 36 years. Funeral Sunday at 10 a. m. to Church of the Nativity, thence to 49th-st. depot and by cars to Mount Olivet.

HARRIS—Dec. 29, infant son of Joseph and Grace Harris.

HOWE—Dec. 30, John Thomas beloved son of John and Mary Howe, aged 10 years 7 months and 10 days. Funeral from parents' residence, No. 469 Henry-st., Sunday, Jan. 1, 1893, at 10 p. m. sharp, thence to Holy Family Church, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

KELLER—Dec. 30, 1892, George, beloved husband of Carrie Keller, 283 W. 29th-st., aged 36 years 6 months. Funeral Sunday afternoon 2 o'clock, late residence, to Oakwood Cemetery.

LOUNQUEST—Carl Lounquest, aged 55 years. Funeral from late residence, 8214 Seymour-st., Sunday, Jan. 1, at 1 p. m. to Mount Olivet.

MORAN—Dec. 30, 1892, aged 28 years, Patrick M., beloved husband of Sabina Moran (nee McGovern), son of Thomas G. and Honora Moran, and brother of Mrs. Thomas Sweeney, Mrs. Daniel Bresnen, and Mrs. Patrick McGovern. Funeral from his late residence, 83 E. Huron-st., Sunday, Jan. 1, at 11 o'clock a. m., thence by cars to Calvary. Members of Troy Lodge 348, A. O. U. W., requested to attend.

McGRATH—Dec. 30, at 117 E. Erie-st., Thomas McGrath, aged 34 years and 8 months, beloved husband of Margaret McGrath (nee Ryan), son of the late James and Bridget McGrath, and brother of John, Sarah, Margaret, Mary, and Hannah McGrath. Requiescat in pace. Funeral notice hereafter.

McDERMOTT—Dec. 30, 1892, at his home, 135 N. Elizabeth-st., Patrick McDermott, aged 76 years; born in Loughlin, County Roscommon, Ireland. Funeral notice hereafter.

SCHWIND—Dec. 29, 1892, Joseph Schwind, aged 45 years. Funeral Sunday, Jan. 1, from Mrs. N. Birren & Co.'s Undertaking Parlors, 171 E. Chicago-av., by carriages to Rosehill.

SMITH—Dec. 29, of membraneous croup, Winfield S., infant son of W. S. and Annie C. Smith, of 5849 La Salle-st., Englewood. Funeral Sunday, Jan. 1, at 2 o'clock p. m., to Oakwoods.

UNDERWOOD—Dec. 25, at Santa Fe, N. M., Henry Eugene Underwood, aged 35 years. Funeral services at 1 p. m. Saturday, Dec. 31, at the establishment of Rogerson & Son, 485 W. Madison-st. Burial at Forest Home Cemetery.

VOGDEN—In this city, Dec. 30, Mrs. Sarah Raymond Vogden, aged 74, wife of Frank W. Vogden and daughter of the late G. V. Raymond, formerly of Louisville, Ky., the last of her father's family.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE homeopathic physicians of Chicago this evening at 8:30, to be held at the Great Northern Hotel, to take action concerning the proposed monument to Hahnemann.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Old Tippecanoe club will be held this afternoon at 2 p. m. in Parlor H, Grand Pacific Hotel. The Hon. C. G. Neely, whose grandfather was a commissioned officer in the battle of Tippecanoe, will address the club.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FOR SALE—9-ROOM NEW MODERN HOUSE; lot 50x187; large trees; quick transportation; fine suburb; small cash and easy terms. B., 806 Tacoma Building.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN OR LADY WITH $5,000 to join me in building 100-room hotel, World's Fair. B., 806 Tacoma Building.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
LAST MATINEE TODAY AT 2. HOYT'S A TRIP TO CHINATOWN
LAST TIME TONIGHT.
SEAT SALE NOW OPEN FOR THE ENGAGEMENT OF . .
SOL SMITH RUSSELL.
In the revised version of
A POOR RELATION,
BEGINNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

THE AUDITORIUM.
Season of Romantic and Lyric OPERA.
MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK,
PHILEMON AND BAUCIS and CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.
Tonight BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, first time in America, Messager's Opera Comique, THE BASOCHE. Seats now on sale.
Popular Prices—50c, 75c, $1, $1.50; boxes, $10. Now on sale. Branch Office, Inter-Ocean.

HOOLEY'S THEATER—Promptly at 8:15
Every Evening (except Sunday), Matinee Today at 2,
MR. E. S. WILLARD
In the New Comedy by J. M. Barrie,
The Professor's Love Story
Second week begins with Special
Holiday Matinee (Monday) New Year's Day at 2.
Seat and box sale now open for second week.

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Congress
BURLESQUE, VARIETY, AND COMEDY.
This week the spicy and peculiar play, A SCULPTOR'S DILEMMA. Also a great variety bill, introducing the greatest living variety actors of the day.
10c—ADMISSION—10c

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.
CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION
(HAWTHORNE TRACK).
Fall Meeting, 1892
RACING EVERY DAY,
RAIN OR SHINE.
5 or More Races Each Day.
Book Made on Foreign Races
Special Race Trains via Ill. Central and C., B. & Q. Railroads to Grand Stand in 23 minutes.
Ill. Central Trains leave Depot foot of Randolph-st., at 8:30 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 12:55 p. m., 1:10 p. m., 1:20 p. m., and 2 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st., Wabash-av., 23d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Returning, trains leave the race track at 4:40 p. m., and immediately after the races.
C., B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot at 12:15 (Book-makers'), 1:05 p. m., and 1:30 p. m., stopping at all intermediate points. Regular train leaving depot at 2:20 will transfer passengers for the track at Hawthorne Station. Returning, trains will leave race track at 12:50 p. m., 4:50 p. m., stopping at Blue Island-av., and immediately after the races. Return tickets (both roads), 25c.
RACING BEGINS AT 2 P. M.
ADMISSION, INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND. 75c

INDIANA RACING ASSOCIATION.
Race Track at Roby.
108th-st. and Indiana Boulevard
5—RACES EACH DAY—5
STARTING AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.
BOOKS ON FOREIGN RACES.
50c { Admission, including Seat in Grand Stand. } 50c
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne R. R.—Special trains leave Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts. 11:45 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 1:00 p. m.
Returning—4:15 p. m., 4:30 p. m., 5 p. m.
Time—Thirty minutes each way.
FARE FOR ROUND TRIP—25 CENTS.
TICKETS SOLD ON TRAIN.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
YA-KO-YO LAST TIME TONIGHT. LAST MATINEE Today. HERRMANN THE GREAT
SEATS NOW ON SALE. Sunday Eve, Jan. 1, and Week—STUART ROBSON In THE BACHELORS.
Sunday Eve, Jan. 8, and Week—The companion piece, "Married Life."
GET YOUR SEATS for MONDAY'S MATINEE.

DURING THE HOLIDAYS SEE THE
CHICAGO FIRE
CYCLORAMA,
The most costly, magnificent, beautiful, realistic and historical painting ever placed before the public. It vividly illustrates the memorable conflagration of 1871; shows the raging fire at its height, the hot and smoking ruins left in its path, and parts of the unburned city.
During the month of December only children will be admitted for ten cents.
Open Every Day and Evening. Michigan-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
HOLIDAY ENGAGEMENT.
Every Night, Except Sunday—Matinee Today.
E. H. SOTHERN
As CAPT. LETTARBLAIR.
Every appointment same as in the original production at the Lyceum Theater, N. Y.
SEATS MAY BE OBTAINED FOR
New Year's MATINEE and NIGHT
and All Next Week.

SCHILLER THEATER.
Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn.
ADVANCE SALE OF SEATS AND BOXES NOW IN PROGRESS FOR
Frank W. Sanger's Co.,
PRESENTING
Beginning With Matinee Monday, New Year's Day. My Official Wife. Introducing MINNIE SELIGMAN CUTTING As HELENE.

McVICKER'S THEATER—Tonight.
THE ONLY OPERA COMPANY IN THE CITY. Pauline Hall Opera Co., Presenting McLellan and Kelley's COMIC OPERA, PURITANIA.
MATINEE TODAY.
Sunday Evening, Jan. 1st—The most popular of all Comic Operas, ERMINIE. A Grand Souvenir, celebrate the 200th performance of "Puritania" will occur Wednesday Afternoon, Jan. 4th. The only time that opera will be given next week.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison, near Halsted-st.
SOUVENIR MATINEE Today at 2, Also this evening at 8:15. Your last chance to see the Boston Howard Athenæum Star Specialty Company.
Tomorrow Afternoon—Everybody's Favorite—KATIE EMMETT in KILLARNEY.

CLARK STREET THEATER.
H. R. JACOBS..........Sole Manager.
25c, 25c, 25c—MATINEES—25c, 25c, 25c.
Thursday—Saturday—Sunday.
EDWIN ARDEN in EAGLE'S NEST
Sunday—Katherine Rober in "A Heroine in Rags."

SAM T. JACK'S MADISON-ST. OPERA-HOUSE
Bet. State and Dearborn. Tel. main 2198.
Today at 2. Tonight at 8. The Celebrated
LILLY CLAY COLOSSAL GAIETY CO.
Fifty Bewitching Burlesquers.
OMENE, the Sensational Harem Dancer, revealing the Hidden Mysteries of the Seraglio.
Prices—Mat., 25c, 50c. Night, 25, 50c, 75c.

PEOPLE'S—State-st., near Harrison.
JO. BAYLIES..........Proprietor and Manager
New Year's Week, The House on the Marsh. Tonight at 8, THERESA NEWCOMB in NEW MEXICO.
Mats. Sun., Wed., and Sat. at 2. New Year's Matinee Monday.

THE ALHAMBRA—Tel. South 142.
H. R. JACOBS..........Sole Manager.
ALL THIS WEEK. N. S. WOOD in OUT IN THE STREETS.
New Year's Week Attraction, The Spider and Fly.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
LIBBY PRISON,
Wabash-av., bet. 14th and 16th-sts.
The only War Museum in America.
A Wonderful Exhibition of Historical Relics.
Open from 8:30 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays included

HAVERLY'S CASINO—EDEN MUSEE.
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.
HAVERLY'S MASTODON and HOME MINSTRELS.
EXTRA ATTRACTION THIS CHRISTMAS WEEK.
Performances daily, 2:30 and 8:15 p. m.

CRITERION THEATER.
Every Evening this week, LESTER & WILLIAMS' CO. in the new laugh, "ME AND JACK."
Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c.

THE MYSTIC Every Afternoon and Evening LABYRINTH.
Congress Street, at L Station.
ADMISSION, 25c.

ALLISON HOME AGAIN.

HIS VIEW ON THE WORK OF THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

The Adjournment Was Necessary Because of the Differences Which Existed—Germany, France, and Great Britain Satisfied with Existing Conditions—Will Not Open Mints—Something Must Be Done at the May Meeting—Effect of the Conference on Trade.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Among the passengers on the steamer Lahn, which reached port this morning, was Senator William B. Allison of Iowa. The Lahn had better luck than most of the vessels that have crossed the Atlantic during the last fortnight. It was overdue only a day. The passengers declared when they heard the stories of what other vessels had suffered that they were unusually fortunate, for in spite of rough seas they had not borne the brunt of the storm. Senator Allison was among those who congratulated themselves.

"It feels good to get back to God's country," he remarked as he came down the dock. "A little time to stretch my sea legs and I will feel all right. The voyage has been a pleasant one for the season of the year. Some of us could not stay abroad, and that is why we are here."

The Senator was referring to the members of the monetary conference. He was Chairman of the American delegates. All his associates he left in Europe. Senator John P. Jones is still at Brussels keeping track of the translators who are turning his speech into French. President Andrews is in Paris. Messrs. Cannon and McCreary are somewhere on the continent, but nobody knows just where. Senator Allison's legislative duties made it desirable for him to be back in Washington, so he got no holiday vacation. His secretaries, Messrs. Morgan and Hale, returned with him. He will remain in New York until the first of next week and then go to Washington.

American Report of the Conference.

Senator Allison brings the first full report of the proceedings of the monetary conference. As is well known, the press reports filtered through London have been lacking in information. It has not been possible to obtain a good idea of what was actually done at the conference or of the position of its various members. To supply this deficiency Senator Allison was seen by the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE immediately after his arrival. What he has to say is of great interest at present, and covers fully points about which the American public is anxious to be informed. It is likely that the Senator's views and the reports he makes to his colleagues in Congress will have weight enough to shape whatever financial legislation there may be between now and March 4.

The statements made by Senator Allison through THE TRIBUNE present the conference in a different light from that which the cable dispatches shed on it. He does not regard it as a failure, and evidently looks forward to something being done when the delegates meet again in the spring, and that they will meet he is quite confident. A good idea of the difficulties under which the conference met will be had from reading Senator Allison's review of its work. While his position naturally forbids anything like criticism of the delegates from other countries it is plain that he thinks between now and next May the various European governments will reflect to their own advantage and will be ready to take some action which will postpone the world-wide calamity which seems threatening if silver be left to its fate.

United States Government Not a Suppliant.

The Senator does not say so yet it seems pretty clear that the American delegates made their European associates understand that the United States was not appearing in the rôle of a suppliant dependent on them to save it from silver and that it was not seeking merely to unload the contents of countless silver mines on Europe.

It is believed that the European governments have been given food for thought which may convince them that they have an interest in common with this country. At the same time Senator Allison shows clearly the difficulties which arise from the self-confident feeling of Great Britian and other nations. The future of silver is a problem of profound interest now and his remarks on that topic will be eagerly read. It seems apparent that the American delegates did not lead their European associates to believe that the recall of the Sherman law could be assured at the present session of Congress, and Europeans themselves have studied filibustering opportunities in Congressional legislation well enough to see why a few extreme silver men might prevent any action at this session. At the same time the delegates who might be said to speak explicitly for the incoming administration outlined a policy which leads to the ultimate repeal of the Sherman law.

Cause of Gold Outflow.

On one phase of current financial discussion Senator Allison's observations will be received with deep attention. His views regarding gold shipments from this country are reassuring. While, as he himself says, his observations among the financial men of Europe were necessarily limited, he was in a position to learn something of the real causes of the gold outflow from the United States, and he ascribes these to political rather than to commercial causes. He does not think they can be taken as an indication that the United States is drifting towards a silver basis, that European sentiment so regards them without qualification.

His opinion about Secretary Foster's proposition to increase the gold reserve in the Treasury will also carry weight.

THE ADJOURNMENT WAS NECESSARY.

Senator Allison Explains Why No Definite Action Was Taken.

Senator Allison discussed the whole subject of the conference. In answer to the question of the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, "What are the immediate results of the conference?" he replied:

"It may be said that the gathering has not disclosed any result beyond that which naturally flows from the consideration of the important topic of the conference by eminent men who were able for a month to give exclusive consideration to this subject without other questions intervening."

"The adjournment in some quarters has been taken as an indication of the ultimate failure of the conference. Do you view it in that light?"

"To answer your question intelligently," said the Senator, "it will be necessary for me to state briefly the situation as respects the time of the meeting of the conference. You will remember that it was supposed the conference would meet about the 1st or the middle of September. Because of various impediments it was found impossible to fix the time of meeting before Nov. 22. It was evident to all the members of the conference that it would be as impossible to continue its sessions during the holidays as it would be to continue the sessions of Congress. So an adjournment was inevitable about the time of the holidays. This left only four weeks of time between the meeting and such necessary adjournment. It was conceded it would be impossible in that brief time to prepare to discuss and agree upon any project looking to the enlarged use of silver or to its rehabilitation, but each day's meeting and discussion disclosed that all its members appreciated the importance of the subject and the necessity of making a sincere effort at least to come to some agreement. The opinions were so diverse that many of the delegates appreciated the importance of consulting their respective governments at home upon all the plans and propositions brought forward.

"When the question of the intervening time between adjournment and reassembling was considered it was thought wise to postpone it to such time as would give all the delegates and all the governments an opportunity of freshly examining the question, so that on the return of the delegates they would be familiar with the opinions and views of the governments represented. It was thought wise to adjourn for three months. But upon comparison of views a longer time was agreed upon. An adjournment being inevitable, the delegates from the United States favored the longest practicable time, so that the new administration coming in March 4 might have opportunity and time and gather knowledge of what had been done in order to freshly instruct the delegates as to what it would be practicable for the United States to do in the direction of concessions to European governments upon the general subject, it appearing early in the discussion that it was improbable that the leading nations of Europe would agree to open their mints to the free coinage of silver at this time upon any ratio. But to answer your question more definitely I regard the meeting May 30 next as inevitable."

DESIRED AN EQUABLE ARRANGEMENT

Delegates from the United States Submitted an Open Plan.

"Senator Allison, the reports on this side of the water of the proceedings at Brussels have been both meager and unsatisfactory. Can you not give the readers of THE TRIBUNE a clear idea of what did take place?" was asked.

"It is not easy in a brief space to give a detailed account of what occurred at the various meetings of the conference. I should say that the Government of Belgium received the delegates to the conference in a most cordial and friendly way. By agreement in advance, a Belgian Senator, Montefiore Levi, was selected as the presiding officer of the conference. He



AMERICAN DELEGATES TO THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

proved to be an able and faithful presiding officer, giving close care and attention to all the details. The invitation of President Harrison requested the governments to send delegates to the conference with a view to securing a more enlarged use of silver.

"At the first meeting of the conference it was disclosed that the delegates generally expected that the American delegates would come to the conference with a specific proposition and plan in the line of the invitation of the President which might embrace a free mintage of silver by the United States and the leading European States, or might embrace the enlarged use of silver without free mintage, and at the first meeting we were called upon to present our plan.

"Such plan not having been prepared in advance the delegates of the United States stated that the United States was prepared to join the leading European States in fixing a common ratio between the two metals upon which both silver and gold should be coined at such ratio with free mintage in the leading States of Europe and in the United States, but that if the leading States of Europe were not prepared to thus open their mints we were ready to consider the more extended use of silver in common with them upon such plan as might be agreed upon, with the promise that any plan short of free mintage in the nature of things must be proposed or suggested by European States, they being familiar with what their governments were likely to agree to, and that in the nature of things we were not sufficiently familiar with the political autonomy of the various European States to propose a plan for them.

"It was then agreed that the United States should at the next meeting propose a program for discussion. That program was presented at the next meeting, and I take it for granted is familiar to the people of the United States. At that meeting I was requested by the American delegates to present in a more enlarged way the purposes and objects in view, which I did, and it will be found in the proceedings when published.

"In that I stated, as nearly as I can now remember, that we were ready to consider any just plan looking to the enlarged use of silver which did not impose upon the United States under the circumstances unjust burdens compared with the burdens to be borne by European States."

PLANS OF FOREIGN DELEGATES.

Rothschild's Purchase Proposition and What It Brought Out.

"Will you give an outline of the plans proposed by the European delegates and discussed by the conference?"

"Several plans were submitted by European delegates, notably one by Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, another by Mr. Tutjen of Denmark, another by Mr. Allard of Belgium, and various modifications of what is known as the plan of Dr. Soetbeer. Mr. Montefiore Levi, the presiding officer of the conference, also presented a proposition which was known as the *Bankers' Magazine* plan of London. In addition to these there were a number of suggestions in possession of delegates to the conference (that were not formally presented), prepared by experts in monetary science, such as the plan of Prof. Wolff of Zurich.

"These plans were all of a complex nature, requiring new legislation in every government, and seemed to be rather difficult of execution, so that none of them were discussed in detail. All of them were ordered to be printed, and at the final adjournment were referred to the several governments for examination.

"The plan of Mr. de Rothschild and some of the other plans, notably that of Dr. Soetbeer, were considered by a committee and were reported back to the conference as being worthy of careful examination and study, but without recommendation. Mr. Rothschilds' plan was regarded as inadmissible by the American delegates because it imposed upon the United States the purchase of 54,000,000 ounces of silver per annum for five years without limit as to price, whilst the European States were required to purchase only 30,000,000 per annum during the same period at a maximum of 43 pence an ounce, and when the price advanced beyond 43 pence purchases were to be suspended and not to begin again until the price again fell to that maximum.

"The Rothschild proposition did not contemplate that these purchases by European States should require the full monetary use of the amount purchased. It was disclosed that for an average of, say, five years, the leading European States had used in subsidiary coinage an annual average of about 20,000,000 ounces of silver, so that the Rothschild proposition really involved only the taking of 10,000,000 ounces in addition to the amount they had used annually on an average for the last five years.

"Most of the other plans presented were plans more or less based on the ideas suggested by Dr. Soetbeer."

DR. SOETBEER'S PROPOSITION.

Provision for Change of the Basis and Use of Small Coins.

"Will you outline the principle of Dr. Soetbeer?"

"Dr. Soetbeer," replied Senator Allison, "had given great attention to this subject, and, as is well known, regarded it as of the utmost importance to secure in the world's exchanges the full use of both gold and silver as money. He had suggested the ratio of twenty to one as a ratio that might be acceptable; but he suggested as a basis of an international monetary agreement a fixed weight of pure gold as a universal and sole foundation and normal measure of the currency of the world. Then he proposed that all gold coins under the 20 franc piece, or under the pound sterling, or under the 20 mark piece should be withdrawn and that in all the countries silver coin should be substituted. That every government should be obligated to accept these silver coins in any amount; and that all banks and private persons should accept them to the full amount of three times the value of the smallest gold coins thus to be issued. There were some other provisions, yet these are perhaps the major ones. But it did further provide that no notes should be issued upon bar silver by any government or under the authority of any government."

"Did Dr. Soetbeer's plan seem to be one that could be worked into a practical form?"

"The plan of Dr. Soetbeer was undoubtedly prepared by him with great care, and in connection with its publication he gave reasons in support of it, but it doubtless had not arrested the attention of the European governments to any considerable extent before the meeting of the conference, and had only been discussed by students of monetary science. My recollection is that it was published early in September, and within a month of its publication Dr. Soetbeer died, and the conference or its members had not the benefit of any details beyond those published by him. Therefore the conference within the time prescribed could not give his plan such consideration as would be required to secure its approval, because it involved a change in the monetary policy of all the leading States of Europe, certainly those of England, the Latin Union, and Germany, England having ten-shilling pieces, the Latin Union ten-franc pieces, and Germany ten-mark pieces of gold in great quantities."

PRINCIPAL NATIONS SATISFIED.

Germany, England, and France Not Ready to Consider Free Silver Coinage Now.

"Was there any public expression in the conference as to whether the leading nations of Europe, such as England, France, and Germany, would be willing to open their mints to the free coinage of silver on an agreed ratio?"

"Early in the conference the German delegates stated in substance that Germany was satisfied with its monetary policy, and that whilst they would listen attentively to every suggestion and report faithfully to their government, they were not at liberty to support any proposition that would involve a change in its monetary policy. Later on it was stated by one of the delegates from Great Britain, as I now remember, Sir Rivers Wilson, that whilst England took the liveliest interest in every proposition looking to an increase in the value of silver and looking to its enlarged monetary use, England was not prepared to say that it would be willing to change from the gold standard which had prevailed there since 1816.

"Later on M. Tirard, the first delegate from France and who was lately appointed Minister of Finance, who also spoke for the Latin Union, stated in substance that France and the Latin Union took a great interest in any plan and project which would have the result to increase the value of silver, since they have large quantities of it in circulation and in reserve as money, but now France was able to use its coined silver in domestic circulation and that it had a complete supply of gold for its bank reserve and for international money use, and inasmuch as it occupies a central position among European States as respects commerce and products that it was not prepared to enlarge its use of silver until the commercial States surrounding it were also prepared to use silver, at least to the extent now used by France. That it had more silver now in use, per capita of population, than any country in Europe and quite as large as that of the United States, and that it found no great inconvenience because of such use; and, therefore, until England was ready to open its mints to the use of silver France must remain content with its present situation."

PARTICIPANTS AND DISCUSSIONS.

Those Who Talked of the Plans—As to the Sherman Law.

"Who were the leading participants in the discussions of the conference?"

"Well," said Senator Allison, reflectively, "it is difficult, among so many distinguished men, to state who were the most distinguished in the discussions or suggestions made on the floor of the conference. The English delegates were divided in their views, Sir William Houldsworth favoring the full use of both gold and silver as money; Mr. Bertram Currie declaring for the gold standard; Sir Rivers-Wilson and Sir James Freemantle representing perhaps more directly the views of the government itself. Mr. Tirard of France, Mr. Raffalovitch of Russia, Mr. Rivier of Italy, and Mr. De Osma of Spain, who, by the way, was one of the brightest men in the conference, and a number of others participated.

"The Indian delegates manifested great interest in the work of the conference, plainly indicating in their speeches, which were able, that the present situation in India could not much longer continue."

"Did the discussion show that our legislation on the money question is very much studied by other countries?"

"Our financial legislation and condition is much studied in Europe and I have no doubt well understood by the students of finance, but ill understood by a great many people who exert great influence on the finances of Europe."

"Did the delegates from European countries ask any statement from the American delegates as to the probable action of Congress in regard to what is known as the Sherman silver act?"

"That question was not directly asked, although it was one of the chief elements in all of the understandings and in the discussions. As I think, it is well understood that the repeal of so much of the act as authorizes the purchase of 54,000,000 ounces of silver per annum, taken in connection with the closing of the mints of India to the free coinage of silver, would still further depreciate the price of silver bullion in the markets of the world, consequently great interest is taken in the question whether one or both of these things are likely to be done in the near future.

"Mr. de Rothschild in his statement declared that the continued disuse of silver as money in the world would produce great distress among the commercial nations, and therefore in the nature of things it must be looked upon with grave concern by the people who study these questions in Europe."

"Was there any expectation on the part of the conference that the Sherman law would be repealed in the present session of Congress?"

"Gen. Strachey stated, in explaining his position respecting the adjournment, that he wished to make a reservation on the part of India that she would not feel bound to refrain from any independent action that the Indian Government might see proper to take between now and the next meeting of the conference; thereupon I stated on behalf of the American delegates that it was our understanding that the adjournment did not in any way preclude any country from taking such legislative or other action as its own monetary interests might dictate. So I should say some of the members of the conference may believe that in view of the resolution of the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago, which was read in the conference by Mr. McCreary, one of the American delegates, it may be the policy of the new administration to repeal the Sherman act. But others, perhaps more familiar with the legislative methods in our own country, may believe that owing to the brief space between now and the expiration of the present Congress it will be impossible to repeal that act with a strong minority favoring its retention."

"Was the statement of Gen. Strachey understood to mean that India proposed to demonetize silver and adopt the gold standard?"

"Gen. Strachey is a member of the commission now in session in England which is considering the policy that ought to be pursued by India under the conditions now existing as respects the continued fall of silver and as respects the uncertainty of the exchanges. This commission adjourned to convene again after the conclusion of the monetary conference at Brussels, it being understood that it would again meet after the holidays. I suppose that Gen. Strachey, being a member of this commission, only wished to put in a reservation which would leave him and the Indian commission free to do what they might think ought to be done when they resumed the consideration of the subject after January."

THE FUTURE OF SILVER.

Disaster Unless Action Is Taken—Europeans Fear a Silver Basis.

"From your experience in the conference, Senator Allison, what would you say is the prospect for silver? In other words, what is the future of silver?"

"The future of silver depends upon what people do. If the United States shall cease to purchase silver and if India closes its mints to silver and the conference at its adjourned meeting shall make no arrangements for a monetary union or concurrent legislation looking to the enlargement of the use of silver, then silver must be relegated to use by nations who require the smallest subdivisions of money and to the continued use of silver for subsidiary coinage only, and in that event it would seem clear that the value of silver must suffer a still further decline.

"But it seems to me that a more thorough discussion of what would follow such disuse will lead the nations to see the importance of concurrent action, which will in some way restore silver as a part of the world's money in full monetary use. This view was presented to the conference by the American delegates in various ways and seemed to be assented to, but it appears to me that under the political complications prevailing in Europe favorable action by Great Britain is a prerequisite to any action by the continental states of Europe, and it may be observed that those who were at the conference appreciated the gravity of the monetary situation and were not diverted by flippant observations as respects the futility of a serious discussion of the question."

"Senator, did you find any impression in financial circles in Europe that the United States was tending towards a silver basis and that therefore it behooved Europe to send back American securities and get gold? That is to say, have the gold export movements from the United States, as understood in Europe, a direct bearing on our silver policy?"

"My opportunities for ascertaining the general sense of the financial people of Europe were confined wholly to my relations to the monetary conference at Brussels and my association with its members, as I went directly from here to Brussels and returned from Brussels after the adjournment of the conference. But I should say, from this limited observance, that any temporary shipments of gold from our country result from a desire on the part of European states, because of political complications, to secure strong holdings of gold. This may be seen from the constant accumulation of gold in Russia, where they are upon a paper basis and where they have increased within six months their holdings of gold to the extent of more than $100,000,000. It may also be accounted for in the fact that Austria now is in a transition state from the paper basis to a gold basis, and is accumulating gold with a view of making resumption thereof effective.

"It is quite likely that the people in Europe are somewhat misled by criticisms that are made in the United States, and believe that we are on the verge of a silver standard, and people who hold our securities may in some instances feel that it would be safer for them to part with these securities and invest in other securities, but that such a feeling exists to any great extent I do not believe."

ANDREWS ON TRADE RELATIONS.

His Criticism on the Movement of Gold and Probable Tariff Policy.

"There has been some criticism in this country of the declaration attributed to President Andrews that if the United States had to choose between the markets of the countries on a silver basis and the European markets it would choose to go with Europe. Is that criticism made understandingly?"

"President Andrews made an excellent speech in the conference tending to show that our interest in the silver question was not a special and peculiar interest arising from the fact that we were large producers of silver but from the fact that we believed that both silver and gold were necessary in the monetary systems of the commercial nations, and that to outlaw silver would be to create an increased scramble for gold, which now seems to be going on in the leading States of Europe largely for political reasons and not because these great reserves were needed for the convertibility of their paper money into gold. He further stated that if the United States had to choose between the gold and silver standard it was not likely to allow Europe to replenish its chests with the large amount of gold now in the United States and that instead of adopting a policy which would release our gold to Europe we would enter the contest for our share of the yellow metal, and in doing so it would probably be necessary for us to so adjust our other policies as to preserve the balance of trade in our favor rather than to adopt policies which might by any chance make it necessary for us to settle balances against us with gold. This, as I remember, was the substance of the argument of President Andrews."

SECRETARY FOSTER'S GOLD POLICY.

The Reserve Necessary to Maintain the Value of the Paper Currency.

"Coming around to the question of domestic policy in view of the continued emission of silver Treasury notes do you agree with Secretary Foster's recommendation that it would be wise for the United States to increase its holdings of gold by perhaps 20 per cent?"

"I have not had the pleasure of reading any of the reports of our Cabinet Ministers made at the present session. Our ability to maintain gold payments depends not only upon the stock of gold in the Treasury but in the banks and in general circulation. If the government continues to issue paper money payable in gold it should have a reserve sufficient to maintain such payment. But to suppose that only the gold in the Treasury is available to maintain our paper money at par with gold is a mistake. If the government shall continue to issue paper at the rate of $54,000,000 per annum it will be necessary for its safety to enlarge its gold reserve. To what extent will depend, of course, upon our international trade relations.

"France has $10 per capita of coined silver money, and easily maintains gold payments because her conditions of trade are such that gold cannot be taken away from it. We have much less coined silver per capita, with a much larger area, and if our conditions of trade are favorable gold payments can easily be maintained.

"Perhaps I should say in conclusion," said Senator Allison, "that I have only related to you what will appear in the public documents of the conference when printed, and of course I have only given you the briefest summary of what occurred at Brussels."

BLAND WANTS NO COMPROMISE.

He Is for Free Coinage at Every Stage—Paper Money in Prospect.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—"I want no compromise. I am for free coinage of silver at the present ratio first, last, and all the time." Representative Bland, the veteran silver leader and the Chairman of the House Committee on Coinage, was emphatic when he delivered himself of these statements this morning. "I want no compromise at all, but if I could do no better I would probably accept the old act, provided that the maximum amount, $4,000,000 per month, mentioned in that measure was agreed to be coined. I believe that the present law is the best legislation we have had in the interest of silver, and, of course, I do not want it to be repealed."

"What do you think of the prospects of silver legislation at this Congress?"

"I am told that an attempt is to be made to repeal or suspend the present law."

"Well, do you think that this attempt will be successful?"

"No, I do not. I don't think such a proposition can get through the House. I think, however, that there is a better chance for it to pass at this session than there will be during the next Congress. There are a number of men who have not been reëlected who may vote independently of the wishes of their constituents, especially as a Democratic Administration will soon be inaugurated which is opposed to free coinage. I am for free coinage, and if I cannot get it at this session I shall try to secure it at the next or the earliest possible moment.

"The Sherman law is the nearest we have been able to get to that point yet. It is proposed to repeal it but nothing is suggested to take its place. If that proposition was to be carried silver would at once be demonetized, and when that happens it will not be long before gold, too, is demonetized. With silver demonetized there would be such a fight for gold among the nations, the highest bidder getting it, that panics would inevitably ensue. Then the people of this country would rise up, take hold of the government, and give those now trying to run it such a lesson in finance as they don't dream of. The Eastern men who are clamoring for gold are too greedy, and are grasping for everything in sight, letting the future take care of itself. They will find out their mistake. It is my belief that the world is drifting rapidly to paper money. It will reach that point before long, and I don't know but that we will be quite as well off."

FOSTER TALKS WITH FINANCIERS.

Talk of a New Loan Stopped by President Harrison—On Silver Purchase.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Report had it that in the course of his holiday visit to New York Secretary Charles Foster of the Treasury Department had been in conference with Mr. Payne of the Standard Oil company, Mr. Brice, McGhee, and others interested in Ohio matters. Report said they agreed that the proper move at this time was to issue a loan of $100,000,000, but that a sharp telegram came from President Harrison instructing Secretary Foster to do nothing in the matter. The whole story, as Wall street got it from the outside, seems to have been a curious mingling of facts and fiction. Part of it was promptly denied, but it was a fact that Secretary Foster did see many men of prominence in speculative as well as more conservative finance. He talked with President Baker of the First National Bank, with J. Pierpont Morgan, Fred P. Olcott of the Central Trust company, and with many others. The drift of opinion, it is asserted, was against a bond issue, but in favor of some modification of the present silver purchase law. The McPherson bill, giving the Secretary discretion to suspend silver purchases, was most favored, and the suspension of purchases for a fixed term of one year was urged. The gold purchase was not the first choice of those who met the Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY GOES UNPLEDGED.

Grover Cleveland Still Hostile to Murphy for the Senate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The Kings County Senatorial and Assembly delegation will go to Albany unpledged. It is a company delegation up to date as regards the United States Senatorship. If it supports Murphy that gentleman's election is assured. If it does not the opposition will have a formidable nucleus around which to center.

The Kings County Assemblymen met in caucus tonight in Brooklyn. The most significant fact in connection with the gathering is that ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin appeared in person and told the legislators what to do. It was an unusual occurrence. Usually Mr. McLaughlin delegates some trusted lieutenant to convey his instructions. He does not often do such a thing himself. When he does the occasion must be one of the greatest importance. Tonight he did.

President-elect Cleveland is as opposed as ever to Edward Murphy Jr. as United States Senator, notwithstanding that strong pressure has been brought to bear on him to withdraw his opposition. He said today:

"While opposed to Mr. Murphy I am not in favor of any one. It is too early yet. As Democrats and good citizens we should be careful at this juncture whom we select as the Senator from New York."

Bourke Cockran, who arrived in the city last night from Washington and left to return at 11:30 today, said he had no aspirations for the place, was positively not a candidate, and that the use of his name was unauthorized. His visit here, he said, was purely on personal business, and he was not summoned by Mr. Cleveland and did not call on him.

No one will venture an opinion as to what will be done with the Senatorial problem or whether anything will be done with it.

The opinion prevailed today that a conference between Mr. Croker, Senator Hill, ex-Senator Murphy, and Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan has been called on the subject of the Senatorship.

YOUTHS CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

They Marry, Raising Money for the Honeymoon by That Means.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Dec. 30.—A couple of weeks ago two men and two ladies appeared at the Marcum House in this city and registered as Joseph Stormes and wife and William F. Stormes and wife, Chicago. Their movements caused the attachés of the house to look upon them with suspicion. A few days later the City Marshal here was informed that Charles F. Connors and W. F. Hesseltine were wanted at Bethany to answer to the charges of forgery. It appears that Connors' father had considerable money in a Bethany bank. The son and Hesseltine concluded to get married to two Bethany girls. They raised money, it is alleged, by forging the name of the elder Connors to checks. The quartet then left and turned up at Chillicothe, where they registered at the hotel under the assumed names. Hesseltine concluded to return to Bethany and put in another check, the amount being $260. The cashier told the fellow he wanted to look at the account and asked him to call later. He did not call, but was arrested the following day. This morning the rest of the party, including young Connors with the women, were arrested here as accomplices and taken to Bethany.

A Farewell.

Good-by, Old Year! Get out of here!
  You may have done the best you could;
But that was sadly close to bad,
  You've brought us very little good.

You gave us Grove and Steve, and stove
  Protection all to earthly smash.
You brought us fights and bloody sights,
  But very little ready cash.

You ran us near to war, I fear,
  And scared some of us half to death,
And now, to close this list of woes,
  Let loose a storm of scandal's breath.

You failed to bust a single trust
  And let the Reading gobble coal,
Why, even beer is growing dear!
  The combine's got us in a hole.

Some able men you've killed, and when
  Their services we ill could spare,
You gave us styles that cost us piles
  Of money needed otherwhere.

You've made us old, at least I'm told
  We're older than a year ago.
We welcomed you with pleasure true—
  Why is it that you treat us so?

Your health we drank in mixtures rank,
  Expecting noble things of you;
You've brought, it seems, to naught our dreams,
  You bold, deceitful Ninty-Two!

And worse your crimes because at times,
  When brooding in our wrongs from thee
We're half inclined, as he will find,
  To some distrust of Ninety-Three.
—*Detroit Tribune.*

'Twas a Cold Day for Him.

"What was the matter here two or three hours ago?" asked the policeman, as he rushed up almost out of breath.

"O, nothin'," answered the bystander, "'ceptin' a feller, a while ago, wanted to know of the gang if they thought this freezin' weather 'ud kill the ice crop."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

HEAVY FIRE LOSS AT FREEPORT.

Seeley & Read's Dry Goods Store Destroyed—Insurance on Building and Stock.

FREEPORT, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The dry goods store of Seeley & Read, one of the largest in Freeport, was destroyed by fire this morning. The origin of the fire, which was discovered by a clerk, is unknown. The building in which the business was conducted was one of the handsomest in Freeport and was erected at a cost of $25,000. It was almost completely ruined and will have to be rebuilt. It was owned by Jacob Weishar. Mrs. W. A. Stevens' dry goods store and Burrell Bros.' grocery store that adjoin the ruined building also suffered by the fire. The stock of goods was valued at $60,000 and the insurance amounted to $29,000, as follows:

Concordia	$1,000	Rochester German	$2,000
Ins. Co. of N. A.	1,000	New Hampshire	3,000
Pennsylvania	1,000	Pacific	3,000
Home, New York	2,000	Continental	1,500
New York Bowery	1,000	Ætna	1,500
Westchester	2,000	Connecticut	3,000
Phœnix, Conn	1,000	California	2,000
Security	1,500	Allemania	1,000
Union, Pa	1,500		

The insurance on the building is as follows:

North British	$1,000	Grand Rapids	$2,500
German, Freeport	2,500	California	2,000
Milwaukee Mech	2,500	Connecticut	3,000
Hanover	1,000	London Ass	1,000

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Fire broke out in G. W. Warren's music-house and Gumbert Bros.' jewelry store at 4:30 this morning and spread rapidly to the book and stationery store of Smith & Butterfield. The total loss is estimated at nearly $100,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from sparks from the furnace in the basement of Smith & Butterfield's store, which was used for heating the entire building. The losses and insurance are as follows: Building owned by Alexander Lemicke $20,000, insured for $15,000: Gumbert Bros.' stock of jewelry, loss $20,000, insured for $12,775; G. W. Warren Music company, pianos and other stock valued at $15,000, insured for $12,000; Smith & Butterfield, stock of books and stationery, loss $25,000, insured for $17,000. There were quite a number of individual losses, several persons having fine pianos stored in Warren's music-house.

CRYSTAL FALLS, Mich., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Two destructive fires at daybreak consumed the old opera house building, valued at $5,000, and damaged the Iron County Bank Building and the postoffice.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 30.—Fire broke out in the works of the Cleveland Gas Fixtures Manufacturing company at the corner of Pond and Rockwell streets about 9 o'clock this morning. By hard work it was confined to the third floor. All the employés escaped injury. The loss to stock is estimated at about $20,000; fully insured.

PEKIN, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The Enterprise distillery, a trust house, was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire was caused by an explosion in the spirit room and one man was seriously burned. The house has been lying idle for several years and had only resumed operations three weeks ago. Loss, $75,000; well insured.

Five Stores at Pullman Burned.

Five small stores at the corner of One Hundred and Twelfth street and Stevenson avenue, Pullman, were consumed by fire early yesterday morning. The loss, mostly on stock, will be about $3,500, partly insured. When Market Hall was destroyed by fire last spring these small frame buildings were constructed to accommodate those who kept stores in that building. The fire started from an overheated stovepipe.

Supposed Incendiary Fire.

The tailor shops of Mendil Holperin and Joseph Ressnick at Nos. 357 and 359 West North avenue were damaged by fire last evening to the extent of $500. Each man had $3,000 insurance on his stock. The building, which is owned by W. Ohlhober, sustained damage amounting to $25. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

Minor Blazes.

Fire partly destroyed a one-story frame barn in the rear of No. 268 West Harrison street, owned by J. H. Putnam and occupied by J. Walters, last night. A mule belonging to Mr. Walters was suffocated.

The overturning of a lighted wax candle ignited a Christmas tree at the residence of Dr. L. Howard, No. 268 Ohio street, last night, and in a few minutes the curtains and carpet were burning. The loss is nominal.

PIRACY IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

Execution of the Adventurers Who Seized the Tahitian King's Yacht.

Philadelphia *Telegraph*: The Rodique brothers, who stole the well-equipped royal yacht of the King of Tahiti, and then murdered nine men to cover up their villainy, have been executed at Manila.

The three pirates were led from the jail on the morning of the execution into the public square of Manila, where stood the executioner, sword in hand. The cook was the first to die. Bound hand and foot he was forced to kneel before the headsman. He begged and cried for mercy, but there was no one to intercede for him. The Rodiques looked on stoically. Soldiers in double lines formed a hollow square to keep back the crowd attracted by the spectacle.

With one long sweep the executioner severed Maloi's neck, and his head rolled several feet away. The Rodiques, both brawny, powerful men, were led to the spot. They knelt together, two men holding each pirate with his head bent forward. Each neck was marked and the signal was given. The report of the execution says that but one blow was given in each case.

The Rodiques were convicts, but were highly educated and of polished address, having at one time, judging from their manner, moved in refined society. The story of their last and worst crime was told by Maloi, the Tahitian cook, to the Manila authorities. They leased a schooner yacht, the Minaloaiti, belonging to the native King of Tahiti, giving out that they were going on a trading voyage among the islands. This vessel was formerly the Dolly and once belonged to Capt. Matthew Turner of San Francisco. The Rodiques engaged a man named Centello as Captain and William G. Hall as supercargo. Several Tahiti business-men were induced to share in the enterprise.

A week out of Papeete one of the Rodiques gave the cook, Maloi, a bottle filled with a white powder and ordered him to put it in the food of the Captain and the supercargo and the seven native sailors. He objected, but yielded when offered a share of the profits of the pirates' cruise. The Captain and supercargo ate with the pirates. In a few moments they were seized with spasms. The cook saw that at this moment the sailors were writhing in agony on the decks. The pirates drew their pistols and shot the Captain and supercargo dead.

Ordering the cook to throw the bodies overboard, the brothers went on deck to watch the sailors die. Now and then, when a victim would roll on his face, one of the pirates would turn him over with his foot in order to enjoy the terrible agony depicted on the dying man's face. A school of sharks was following the vessel, and the cook, at the order of the pirates, took a dying sailor and tossed him overboard, and with yells and laughter the pirates watched the helpless man torn to pieces.

All the victims were served likewise. The brothers then finished their evening meal. Proceeding to one of the Pomoto islands they took on six natives and began life as traders and pirates, living riotously on their profits. It was decided to run to Manila for a carouse. The cook demanded a share of the profits, but was refused. He was not allowed to leave the schooner. The vessel reached Manila during the progress of a big fair.

There was a Spanish colonial revenue cutter in the harbor. The cook slipped away, rowed to the cutter, and told the terrible story. Six marines were sent to look for the pirates, and found them in a drinking booth. The pirates were so surprised that they made little resistance. They were put in jail with the cook, and were heavily guarded until their execution, which followed immediately upon the brief trial. Their vessel has been confiscated by the authorities at Manila.

The French Question.

"What," said the man who asked questions, "is the first question that you ask a man of prominence when you go to interview him?"

"O," replied the Parisian small journalist, "he asks the first question."

"Is it always the same?"

"Yes."

"What is it?"

"How much?"—*Washington Star.*

Wasn't in It.

Seeker—"You know Buggins, of course? Yes? Well, did you know he had lately taken to horseback riding as a pastime?"

Sageman—"O, yes; I saw him in the act this morning."

Seeker—"How does he appear in the saddle?"

Sageman—"Couldn't say. When he passed the house he wasn't in the saddle enough to give me a chance to judge."—*Boston Courier.*

Biliousness, constipation, torpid liver, piles cured. Dr. Miles' Nerve Pills, 50 doses 25 cents.

MAY LEAD THE COINS.

COLUMBIAN SOUVENIR STAMPS RECEIVED AT THE POSTOFFICE.

They Promise to Become More Popular for a Time than the Silver Half Dollars—To Be Placed on Sale Next Tuesday—The Stickers Issued in Various Fancy Colors, Representing Scenes in the Voyage of the Genoese and the Discovery of America.

A man who has $16.26 in change can get a choice lot of Columbus souvenirs Tuesday morning and they will always be worth that amount just as long as Uncle Sam continues in business and has a financial rating of AAAL. These souvenirs, which are bound for a time to lead the half-dollar coins in the race for popularity, are the Columbian postage stamps and Mr. Wanamaker need not fear that they will prove dead stock. They're printed in all colors, and to the man who wants to get as much as possible for his money will prove extremely attractive, as they are nearly twice as large as the common every-day stamp.

The first consignment of these remarque proof engravings came in by registered mail Thursday. They were the 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30, and 50 cent and the $1, $2, $3, $4, and $5 denominations. Yesterday's mail brought in 5,000,000 1-cent and 8,000,000 2-cent stickers. It was intended to keep the arrival a secret until Tuesday, Jan. 3, when the stamps are to be placed on sale, but it became known when Cashier Catlin incidentally mentioned the fact to Postmaster Sexton.

This series of stamps depicts the most stirring events in the life of Christopher Columbus and the engravings are from celebrated paintings. The $5 stamp is black and bears a portrait of the discoverer drawn from a souvenir coin.

Columbus on board the Santa Maria just as he sights land will be shown on the one-cent stamp. Ship, land, water, and the navigator himself are done in a medium shade of blue. Maroon Indians will peep from behind trees of the same color as Columbus sets foot on a similar tinted shore on the two-cent stamp, while on the three-cent variety will be shown the Santa Maria, green from topgallant to water line, rocking on emerald-hued waves. For four cents a man can purchase a miniature engraving of the entire fleet, Santa Maria, Nina, and Pinta, all in light blue. It will only cost a nickel to get a chocolate brown reproduction of the painting which shows Columbus appealing to Queen Isabella for aid to prosecute his voyage of discovery.

When the Genoese returned home his entry into Barcelona was in the nature of a royal triumph, and this happy moment in his life is aptly depicted in royal purple, and all for six cents. There's a certain appropriateness in the color used on the 10-cent stamp—Vandyke brown—for that is almost the exact shade of the complexions of the Indians he is presenting to the Spanish court. On the 15-cent stamp Columbus is shown reciting the story of his discovery. He and his auditors are of a dark green. Columbus at La Rabida demonstrating the theory of his enterprise—cost 30 cents—is a dream in sienna brown, and carbon blue is used on the half-dollar stamp, which shows the recall of Columbus by Queen Isabella after the rejection of his proposition. The higher-priced stamps are as follows:

$1—Isabella pledging her jewels in support of the project; color, rose salmon.

$2—Columbus in chains; color, toned mineral red.

$3—Columbus describing his third voyage; color, light yellow-green.

$4—Portraits in three-quarter face of Isabella and Columbus; color, carmine.

$5—Portrait in profile of Columbus; color, black.

The sale of the new stamps promises to be phenomenal. Already several firms have told Mr. Catlin that they have been holding and will hold large quantities of mail matter expressly for the advantage to be gained by sending it out with the new stamps. The larger denominations are expected to go to the philatalists for stamp collections and the firms that do heavy business by mail will speedily exhaust the first issue of 1-cent stamps.

But there is no danger that any one will have to go without the stamps on account of their scarcity, as it is the design of the department to have them displace the old issue. Three billions of the Columbian issue will be printed, a sufficient quantity to supply the ordinary annual demand.

It is expected that a large quantity of embossed Columbian envelopes will arrive tomorrow or Monday, but, as there is a likelihood that they will be comparatively rare, the department does not propose to discontinue the sale of the present issue.

Cashier Catlin thinks the government will profit to the extent of several millions of dollars by the Columbian stamps, owing to the fact that great numbers of them will be purchased for collections and never be used for postal purposes. Besides that, people in general and particularly in Chicago will buy more stamps than they would under ordinary circumstances simply because of the novelty and the significance of the Columbian issue.

From an esthetic standpoint the new issue is signally notable, because in every way the stamps outrival anything previously issued by the Postoffice Department. All the designs are fac simile miniatures drawn from photographs of paintings of recognized merit, and technically, it is said, they surpass anything which has been done on steel for the government.

Jury Trials Abolished in Bengal.

The abolition of trial by jury in Bengal—carried out as it has been by a stroke of the pen of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Charles Elliott—has created the greatest excitement and indignation throughout India, except, of course, in the most reactionary strata of Anglo-Indian officialism.

Trial by jury was instituted in 1862. It was one of the first and most precious steps toward the redemption of the promises made to the people of India on the resettlement of the government in 1858. That it has been an unqualified success I should be the last to affirm; but to sweep it away, at a moment's notice, without reserve or qualification, without public debate or deliberation, in one Presidency only, and that the most wealthy and influential, is at once an insult and an injury to the whole people of India.

That it is so felt I have abundant evidence, for I have been literally overwhelmed with communications from India on the subject, and among my correspondents are all sorts and conditions of the Queen's Indian subjects. The matter will call for the attention of a Liberal House of Commons at an early date, and a ministry which numbers Lord Ripon among its members will not find the proceeding easy to defend.—*London Truth.*

Russia and Her Wolves.

What is known in Russia, writes our Odessa correspondent, as the wolf season commences with the early autumn and continues until late in the spring. The last year for which statistics of the depredations committed by the wolves are given are sufficiently remarkable. In one year alone, according to the data carefully collected by provincial Governors, the total loss of domestic animals by wolves amounted to 800,000 head, valued at 8,000,000 rubles, which is about equal to one year's wolf tax revenue. As an evidence that the number of wolves does not appreciably decrease, the Government of Olonetz is cited, where wolves and bears destroyed in 1875 numbered 6,785 head; in 1880, 5,322; in 1885, 5,156; and in 1889, 5,600. In none of the above-mentioned governments does the number of wolves annually destroyed average more than 100, and these are generally the younger animals not yet trained to the crafty tactics of the older wolves and pack leaders.—*London News.*

An Allowance with Weak Legs.

Governor—"You've been running ahead of your allowance, Jack."

Jack—"I know it, dad; I've been hoping for a long time that the allowance would strengthen up enough to overtake me."—*Texas Siftings.*

DR. PRICE'S
DELICIOUS
Flavoring
Extracts
NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.
Vanilla
Lemon
Orange
Rose, etc.
Of perfect purity—
Of great strength—
Economy in their use.
Flavor as delicately
and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

DUEL ENDS IN DEATH.

JEALOUSY OVER A WOMAN CAUSES A BLOODY TRAGEDY.

Maj. Gillain of the Belgian Guards Kills Eugene Vanderbergen, Krupp's Resident Agent at Brussels—The Victim Shot Through the Heart—Paris Anarchists Issue a Manifesto—Louise Michel Coming to Chicago—Cotton Strikers Resort to Begging to Keep from Starving.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 30.—Maj. Gillain of the Guards and Eugene Vanderbergen, Krupp's resident agent, fought a duel in a private garden on the Bois de la Cambre last night. Vanderbergen was shot through the heart and died instantly.

The two men had been on bad terms for several months in consequence of their rivalry for the favors of a notorious woman. Monday night, despite repeated warnings to cease his attentions to her, Vanderbergen appeared with her in a box at the Théâtre Royal de Parc. A brother officer saw the pair and summoned Gillain by messenger to the theater. Gillain waited at the exit and, after abusing Vanderbergen, told the woman she must choose between them. The woman ran, but Gillain overtook her and stopped her. She then told him that she had tired of his importunities and would not see him again. Gillain then left and Vanderbergen believed the incident would be without serious consequences.

Wednesday evening he and a friend from Berlin entered a beer garden, where Gillain and several other officers sat at a table. As Vanderbergen walked by the table Gillain rose and jostled him almost from his feet. Vanderbergen struck him with his open hand on the cheek.

The same evening Gillain's second communicated a challenge to Vanderbergen. Vanderbergen accepted it and chose pistols, as he was an expert shot and Gillain was celebrated for his skill as a marksman.

On the first exchange of shots Gillain's cheek was grazed. On the second exchange Vanderbergen fell dead without word or sign. Vanderbergen was exceptionally popular among officers and business-men in this city, and the account of his death has made a painful impression in military circles.

Gillain is considered to have been blameworthy throughout the affair, and he probably will receive more than the nominal sentence passed usually upon military duelists. The woman in the case has disappeared.

ANARCHISTS ISSUE A MANIFESTO.

They Willingly Take the Credit of the Paris Explosion—Louise Michel Speaks.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The explosion yesterday in the Prefecture of Police is still discussed in places of public resort. There is some doubt in the public mind as to whether the outrage was the work of Anarchists or not. Some people claim that the Anarchists, though they take to themselves the credit of having caused the explosion, had nothing whatever to do with the affair, declaring that the outrage was due to personal spite on the part of a discharged employé. Whatever the truth of the matter, the Anarchists have taken advantage of the occasion to issue a manifesto. The wrongs of the people, fire, blood, and dynamite are expatiated upon at length, but the substance of the manifesto is that the time has come for the people to rise in their might and strike for freedom. The *Eclair* today publishes an interview with Louise Michel, the aged Anarchist, who is now in London. She declares that she does not know the authors of the explosion at the Prefecture, but she thinks it a good piece of work. She regrets that high officials had not been present when the explosion occurred, as they might have been killed. Their deaths, she thought, would be a blessing to the people. The *Eclair* adds that it is the intention of Louise Michel to go to Chicago shortly to spread the Anarchist propaganda.

M. Hutin, formerly a Boulangist agent, has been arrested on suspicion of having caused the explosion at the Prefecture of Police yesterday. He is believed to have been the instrument of the remnant of the Boulangist party and the Royalists in the matter, and to have purposed the inauguration of a reign of terror like that of last spring in order that in the accompanying confusion the republic might be wrecked. Although no information can be obtained directly or indirectly from the police, it is plain that they have been working today more industriously upon clews pointing to the ultimate responsibility of some parliamentary party than upon any presumptive evidence implicating Anarchists.

Measures to Frustrate the Anarchists.

Premier Ribot held a conference today with M. Loubet, Minister of the Interior, and M. Bourgeois, Minister of Justice, for the purpose of discussing with them measures to frustrate the plans of the Socialists and Anarchists of Paris. A matter of special consideration was the proposed organization of Socialists and Anarchists for the purpose of taking advantage of the present political excitement to overthrow the present form of government.

Chauchard Gets Celebrated Pictures.

Chauchard, the well-known collector, has just added two celebrated pictures to the gallery in his mansion on the Avenue Valesquez. They are Millet's "Bergère" and Meissonier's "Homme à l'Epée." Both come from the famous Van Praat collection in Brussels. For them Chauchard has paid 700,000 francs. For the Millet canvas Van Praat paid to the artist thirty years ago 2,500 francs.

Americans in Paris.

The following Americans are registered: John Roche, Philip Lyons, E. Peck, Byron Stratton, H. Bartow, New York; Albert Ladol, Hoosick; H. Jackson, G. Gates, Mrs. Dr. Stoddard, Rochester; C. Shaw, Chicago; G. Craig, Albany; William Hull, Laura Burnham, Boston; W. Williamson, New Jersey; Thomas Browne, Rochester.

Indications of Snow in Paris.

The fog this morning gave way later to clear, cold weather; temperature, 18° to 25°; barometer at 6 p. m., 29.79 and falling, with indications of an approaching snow-storm from the north of Europe; wind northeast, light.

COTTON STRIKERS IN GREAT WANT.

Some Begging to Keep from Starving—An Agreement May Yet Be Reached.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Owing to the improved outlook for cotton goods on account of the stiffer market and the great distress among cotton operatives attendant upon the lockout negotiations have been resumed between the masters and the operatives with the view of bringing the struggle to a termination. It has been suggested as a basis of agreement that the operatives should accept a reduction of wages along with concurrent general short time until the conditions of trade will justify full time and full wages. It is probable that a joint conference will be held at an early date. The suffering of the nonunionists has increased greatly within the week coming to a close. There are about 40,000 work people outside the union and for the most part they have absolutely exhausted all their available belongings to buy food. In some districts groups of men are now promenading the streets, accompanied by bands of music, soliciting charity for their wives and families, while others are making house to house visitations with subscription cards for the same object. The severe weather has naturally intensified the suffering.

Lord Mayors to Have a Visit Sunday.

Lord Mayor Knill is about to pay a visit in full state to Lord Mayor Meade of Dublin. Sunday both the officials will go in procession to the Roman Catholic cathedral, where they will attend mass. Lord Mayor Knill's religious belief has been and still is a thorn in the side of certain Protestants, and this state visit to the Lord Mayor of Dublin will afford them fresh opportunity to attack the Church of Rome, which they regard as being engaged in the work of undermining British institutions. Other persons look upon the visit as simply one of courtesy and respect.

CHOLERA IN THE NORTH OF FRANCE.

Continued Spread of the Disease in That Section.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Cholera continues to spread in the north of France. In the Town of Gravelines, near Calais, three deaths and one new case were reported Wednesday and three deaths Thursday. Several streets in which the disease is especially prevalent have been closed by the town authorities.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The *Standard's* St. Petersburg correspondent says: "The younger members of the Cholera Commission are indignant at the farcical procedure of that body. They declare that their time was wasted, the old medical officials reading reports praising the beneficence of the government and indulging in fulsome flattery of the nobility."

DENOUNCED BY THE IRISH LEAGUE.

The Dublin Explosion Called an Outrage—Walls Badly Damaged.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Irish National League of Great Britain has issued a statement strongly denouncing the explosion in the police detective office at Dublin as a savage dynamite outrage aimed to wreck the hopes of Ireland. A dispatch from Dublin says that a boy today found a parcel containing two pounds of blasting powder on the grounds belonging to the church at Rathmines, a suburb of Dublin.

DUBLIN, Dec. 30.—The walls of the offices in Exchange court, the scene of the explosion Saturday, have been found to have been so badly damaged by the shock that the buildings are not believed to be habitable. At midnight it was feared that the walls of the detective office would fall. The detectives, who were asleep, were hastily awakened, and everybody left the building as quickly as possible.

INDIA WANTS SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Preliminary Meeting Held and Resolutions Adopted—The Currency Question.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.—Seven hundred delegates were present at the meeting today of the Indian National Congress at Allahabad, the capital of the Northwest provinces. The congress includes many of the ablest of the natives, and the resolutions offered showed the growing spirit in favor of Indian self-government. A resolution was presented expressing regret that the people of India were not allowed to elect representatives to the Council of the Viceroy. Another resolution was introduced asking the Indian Government not to deal with the currency question before the public had been enabled to discuss the report of the Herschel committee on the subject, and a resolution was also presented demanding the separation of judicial from executive functions in Indian officials.

GEN. BARINCK'S COMMISSION.

He Was to Investigate the Conduct of the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch.

ODESSA, Dec. 30.—Letters from Tashkend report that Gen. Barinck, who recently died at that place and is generally believed to have been poisoned by persons having cause to apprehend the results of the administrative reforms which he was about to introduce in Turkestan, had in hand at the time of his death a commission of exceptional delicacy and difficulty. He had been deputed from a high quarter to investigate and report upon the conduct of the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch, the Czar's cousin, who has lived in exile in Central Asia since the occurrence which twenty years ago brought about his disgrace. The Grand Duke's manner of living in Tashkend has been marked by eccentricities and cruelties, which led many persons to suppose him to be demented.

PARAGUAY MAY JOIN THE ALLIANCE.

Belief That a Triple South American Treaty Has Been Signed.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Dec. 30.—[Copyright, 1892, by James Gordon Bennett.]—A correspondent at Montevideo telegraphs that it is believed there that Paraguay will join the Chile and Brazil alliance, if it has not already done so. Despite the denial of the Paraguayan Minister, it has been discovered that the country has bought 10,000 rifles, and it is believed that the money was advanced through Chilean sources. There is a confirmation of the projected alliance between Chile, Brazil, and Paraguay, and there is reason to believe the story that the journey of Señor Decond of Paraguay to Rio was for the purpose of signing the triple treaty.

South American Notes.

The reports circulated in Santiago of alleged ill-treatment of the plotters who are in jail are denied in a letter from a prisoner to Col. Fierro. The names of several prominent Chilean statesmen are mentioned as possible successors to Señor Guerrero as Minister to Argentina.

Uruguay will probably suspend the foreign debt payment for the purpose of paying for the rifles she has recently bought.

The *Tribuno* of Montevideo says it has authentic news from Ascension that ex-Chilean officers are drilling the Paraguayan infantry and artillery.

PLOT TO BURN BUENOS AYRES.

Policemen and Firemen Arrested Charged with the Conspiracy.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 30.—A plot to burn up this city was discovered a few days ago, and today a number of policemen and firemen were arrested on the charge of being connected with the conspiracy. The plan of the conspirators was to set fire to the city in several different places at once. They had selected as places at which to apply the torch some of the principal buildings of the city, including the custom-house, the police office, and the Archbishop's palaces. The object of the conspirators was plunder.

Brevities by Cable.

NEWARK SAILS FOR CADIZ.

The United States steamship Newark has sailed from Smyrna direct for Cadiz.

ITALIAN ISSUE BANKS TO BE INSPECTED.

The Government of Italy has appointed a commission headed by Senator Finale to inspect Italian issue banks.

POSSIBLE CONCESSIONS ON THE MILITARY BILL.

Emperor William has conferred with Chancellor von Caprivi, the Minister of War, and the Chief of the Military Cabinet in reference to possible concessions on the Military bill.

STATUS QUO BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

Pending the result of the commercial negotiations between Germany and Russia, it has been agreed between the two powers to maintain the status quo until the first of May next.

SEEKING HIDDEN INCAS TREASURES.

An expedition has gone to seek treasures supposed to have been hidden somewhere in the Manganate Mountains, Panama, in the time of the Incas. They believe that they have recovered lost traces of Valverdes' route.

TARIFF BETWEEN SWITZERLAND AND FRANCE.

The Swiss tariff on cycles, nickel-plated articles, baskets, cigars, and cigarettes imported from France has been doubled, while the tariff on many French articles, such as cotton, silk goods, clothing, and cheese, has been trebled and in some cases quadrupled.

An Elephant's Cunning.

The tricks of the marvelous performing elephants exhibited in London a few years ago seem fairly eclipsed by the feats of the elephants at the Belle Vue Gardens, Manchester, of which, by way of an example of the intelligence of brutes Mr. George Freemantle of Higher Ardwick has sent an account to the *Spectator*. When a penny is given to one of these animals it puts the coin into the slot of a box, where, as it falls, it releases a biscuit, which the elephant takes with evident satisfaction.

Some of the visitors occasionally give the animals a halfpenny, and as experience has taught them that this coin is of no value for the purpose of obtaining biscuits, it is generally thrown contemptuously back to the giver. A more marvelous fact, however, is to come.

One day a visitor gave the "baby" elephant a number of halfpennies in succession, each of which was thrown at him again as soon as received. The visitor then gave the animal two halfpennies at the same time. The animal's demeanor immediately changed. For more than five minutes he held the two coins in his trunk, rubbing them together, now rocking from side to side, and presently seeming to be pondering deeply while perfectly still. At last he dropped the two halfpence in the box together, with the result that their combined weight gave him the desired biscuit, at which he gamboled about in a manner which exhibited extravagant delight. As yet, it appears that the baby elephant has not learned to hold one halfpenny in reserve until he gets another. "In other words," says Mr. Fremantle, "he has not learned to count."

Had a Premonition.

"Poor Willets is dead?"

"Yes."

"And you say he wrote you a month ago that he would die yesterday?"

"That's what he did. I've got the letter now."

"Strange thing, by Jove! What did he die of?"

"Er—ah—well, you see, they hung him."—*Detroit Tribune.*

Excursions to Florida.

Jacksonville, Fla., and return, only $40.80; Orlando, Fla., and return, only $49.70; Tampa, Fla., and return, only $52.80. Each trip six hours quicker via Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. R. than by any other line. Through sleeping and dining cars. Ticket offices: 204 Clark street, Auditorium Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn streets.

POPE MUCH INCENSED.

HE DOES NOT LIKE THE OPPOSITION TO MGR. SATOLLI.

Document Being Prepared in Which the Prudence and Wisdom of the Legate Are Praised—First Time That the Holy Father Addresses Himself Directly to the People—Proposed Union of Churches in Russia—Italy Does Not Want Its Emigrants Kept Out of America.

ROME, Dec. 30.—The Holy Father is greatly incensed at the opposition displayed against Mgr. Satolli and a peaceful and moderate solution of the school question in the United States. The Pope has on several occasions given expression to his feelings on the subject with considerable warmth. Speaking recently to one of his confidants he is reported to have said: "They (Satolli's opponents) want to force the Holy See to retreat, but the Pope will not be repulsed."

In the document which is now being prepared at the Vatican the prudence and wisdom which Mgr. Satolli displayed in his propositions for a solution of the school question are spoken of with much praise.

The fact that the Holy See has addressed an encyclical to the Italian people in the popular tongue has caused much more comment than the document itself. It is the first time that the Pope, departing from ancient usages, has addressed himself directly to the people. This step is regarded by close observers as a fresh testimony of the more pronounced democratic, modern, and social character of the change in the pontifical policy which Leo XIII. has brought about, and also as a manifestation of the changes which are operating in the central government of Catholicism.

An influential Cardinal, recently speaking on this subject, remarked: "The monarchic era of the administration of ecclesiastical affairs is passing away and is being succeeded by the popular and democratic era."

Influence of American Ideas.

The diffusion of American ideas has in no small degree contributed to that result, the consequences of which are incalculable as regards the development of European civilization.

In connection with this solution of the papal policy in a democratic sense, the effect that the unearthing of the Panama scandals has produced at the Vatican is of special importance. The situation in France, created as a consequence of the Panama scandals, is watched with the closest attention. Considerable anxiety is felt at the Vatican, both in view of the anomalous position occupied by the Vatican in France, since the Pope has displayed so much friendliness towards the republic, and on account of the possibility of the Franco-Russian entente becoming less close or altogether endangered. On the other hand, it is pointed out by the ultra-Francophil party that the collapse of the recent Republican party will facilitate the formation of a Republican-Conservative party which will be strong enough to assume the direction of affairs, and that the present object of the Pope's policy in France will thus be attained. Meanwhile news from France is awaited with great anxiety and each development gives rise to long and excited discussion.

Union of the Churches in Russia.

An exchange of views, which may have most eventful consequences, is at the present moment actively proceeding between certain ecclesiastical personages at Rome and certain representatives of the orthodox church in Russia on the subject of a rapprochement and union of the two churches. Up to the present the attitude of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics has not been of a conciliatory character, notwithstanding that the Pope himself is showing a spirit more and more favorable to a policy which aims at bringing about an understanding with Russia and a future reestablishment, more or less distant, of the ancient unity.

On the side of Russia numerous ecclesiastical and political personages and professors of the universities of Moscow and St. Petersburg, and public opinion in general, manifest a most favorable disposition towards an understanding with Rome, on condition that the ancient privileges of the Greek Church are maintained. In several of these letters it can clearly be seen that Rome is the center of the unity, and the reconciliation with the Holy See would raise the orthodox church to a higher intellectual and moral level, while at the same time the alliance with Rome would carry with it inestimable advantages for Russia in its diplomatic intercourse with foreign powers.

At the Vatican closer relations with Russia would be hailed with considerable satisfaction, especially as it is believed here that Russia is seeking a friendlier understanding with Austria and England. Intimate relations between Russia and Austria, the Ecclesiastical party are convinced, must result in the dissolution of the triple alliance—the bête noire of the curia in the near future—and with the extinction of this great political alliance would disappear the greatest barrier to the restoration of the temporal power. These political considerations will have considerable weight in any formal negotiations for the reunion of the Roman Catholic Church and the Russian orthodox churches.

Preparing for the Pope's Jubilee.

The Vatican has been informed that at a recent council of the Italian Ministry it was decided to take special measures to protect the pilgrims coming to Italy on the occasion of the Jubilee of Pope Leo, who was preconised as Archbishop of Damietta, Jan. 27, 1843. It is expected that about 40,000 pilgrims will visit Rome in the latter part of January and in February to attend the celebrations in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the pontiff's elevation to the episcopal dignity. Of these it is expected that not less than 4,000 will be from the United States.

The people of Rome, irrespective of their prejudice for or against the Pope, are anxious to see as many pilgrims as possible, as it is anticipated that they will spend a considerable sum of money in the city, whose trade is now depressed and taxes are oppressive. The Cabinet, therefore, is desirous of having it understood abroad that ample precautions will be taken for the security of all who come and that there will be no repetition of the scenes which attended the French pilgrimage to Rome.

ITALY'S VIEW ON IMMIGRATION.

How King Humbert's Country Has Profited Through America.

ROME, Dec. 30.—Mr. Potter, the American Minister, had an interview with Sig. Brin, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, before being received by King Humbert. Sig. Brin took occasion to congratulate Mr. Potter on the felicitous relations between Italy and America, and the happy settlement of all difficulties that had formerly existed. The subject of immigration restrictions was not touched, but it is reported that the Italian Government is extremely concerned about the measures already taken and contemplated in regard to the restrictions upon immigration to America. Italy receives a large inflow of money from the emigrants in America. Thousands of Italians who have become affluent in America have returned to Italy and helped increase the prosperity of their native land. The returning emigrants have usually become trained and enlightened by their contact with American civilization, and make better Italian subjects. This is an important matter to those districts of Southern Italy and Sicily where the native population has been almost brutalized by centuries of despotic oppression. It is believed that Italy will demand that at least no discrimination shall be made against Italian emigrants to the United States, but that they shall be treated on a par with other emigrants.

Mr. Potter has leased the Antici Mattei palace for his occupation during his term of service.

Dr. Cornelius Herz Still in London.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Cornelius Herz, the German-Hebrew connected with the Panama scandal, is still in London and has made preparations to stay all winter. A dispatch from Paris says that when Herz was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor, and on the occasion of his successive promotions in that order, no communication of the fact was made by the French Government to the United States Legation there, as is always done when an American is decorated. This shows that the decoration of Herz was a purely French affair, done in the interest of the friends of the Panama scheme.

Disappointed Actress Shoots Herself.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30.—Elsa Roge, a young woman well known in the operatic and gay world, shot herself while dining in a café with the Prince Stolewski, who became infatuated with her some months ago. The Prince explained the affair by saying that he had tired of the girl, but did not desire to leave her in poverty. He had asked her to go to the café with him in order to make arrangements with her for her future support. When he told her that they must part she drew a revolver and killed herself.

Intimidation by Prussian Strikers.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The strike of lead and iron miners at Saar Louis in Rhenish Prussia now extends through the whole district. A number of men who have refused to join the strikers were compelled to quit work yesterday by a number of the strikers armed with revolvers. The gendarmes have been called upon to preserve order, and further trouble is apprehended.

EXTENSIVE SCHEME OF CAR ROBBERY.

Warrants for Scores of Persons at Erie, Pa.—Plans of the Thieves.

ERIE, Pa., Dec. 30.—The operations of the local police working with the Chicago and Lake Shore agencies have the crooks in this city in a state of terror. Informations have been made against 100 persons, and the officers are making arrests every hour. By the close of the afternoon twenty alleged car robbers had been arrested and many who were wanted have fled from the city. These arrests are following the discovery of a scheme of railroad robbery. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern company has not been the only sufferer. The Nickel Plate and the Philadelphia and Lake Erie companies have been robbed to an extent that is only just beginning to be known. On the two lines first named the thieves operated in this way:

Their base of operations was in this city. Regular details of the thieves would go east from this city to Dunkirk or Westfield, N. Y. The only outfit they needed was a few tools of the best design and material for forcing the car locks and a rope ladder made to fasten to the running board on top of the car and swing over the side, so that an operator could go down on it and manipulate the car fastenings. After the seals were broken and the entrance effected the car robbers would stay in the cars long enough to assort such goods as they wanted, and these were never thrown off until some one of several points just east of Erie had been reached. The confederates, in the interval, would take care of the booty thrown off the passing train. This sort of systematic and persistent robbery has been going on for weeks.

Before the search has fairly begun the officers have found $5,000 worth of stolen goods. On the Lake Shore line alone, between Dunkirk and Erie, the losses were more than $10,000 during the month of December. Stolen goods are being found in every quarter of the town and its suburbs. Search warrants have let the officers into households whose heads have been and are still above suspicion, but wild sons and, in some cases, giddy daughters are wanted for guilty knowledge of these transactions. Dell Darling, the famous baseball player, who has made such a record as a catcher, and Charles Bierbauer, an equally well known ball player, are charged with complicity in the robberies. All outgoing trains are being closely watched to prevent further escapes of persons wanted.

MULE REDEMPTION IN DAKOTA.

How the Dusky Sons of the Forest Played It on an Engineering Party.

New York *Evening Post:* "What will the white man give for the long-eared horses?" It was a red man who asked the question, of course; for when did any of our own blood speak in the poetic language which the Indian habitually uses? The "white man" addressed was Valette, the chief of our little party of engineers encamped in the wilds of Dakota, and the "long-eared horses" were our eight mules which had mysteriously disappeared during the night. Valette looked rather savage that morning, for the loss of the mules was a serious one. How could we move our camp and all its stores without their patient help? And here was this Indian, who evidently knew how they had been spirited away, asking to be paid for their return. It was very vexatious—but there was no help for it. We could never recover our property without the aid of the Indians, for it was a desolate country, almost solely inhabited by them. So the bargain was struck and a few hours later we had our mules, and the Indian was the happy owner of a $10 bill, which he doubtless turned to fire-water in a few hours.

But not more than a week had passed before the mules vanished again, and again the messenger came and departed, and again a $10 bill changed hands.

"This thing must be stopped!" said our angry chief.

A council of war was held and plans made to outwit the Indians. We had not long to wait. Three nights later the mules were stolen again, and in the morning the same placid, dull-eyed messenger came with the old question: "What will the white man give for the long-eared horses?" Valette told us afterwards that it was hard work to keep from giving the tawny savage a good civilized kick; but he controlled himself, made the usual bargain, and then, when the envoy had gone to "find" the mules, we were stationed inside our tents, each with his rifle in his hand. One or two lounged outside, that the camp might not look suspiciously quiet. On both the previous occasions four Indians had led back the string of mules; it would be easy to intimidate them, and send them away as poor as they came. We watched anxiously the rising ground just in front of the camp. Yes, here they are: why, what does this mean? Twenty Indians, well mounted, and each armed with a better rifle than our camp affords, escorting our long-suffering mules to their owners! Valette cast a glance of despair at the tents. We were but fourteen men poorly armed. It would be folly to fight. So a third $10 bill went the way of the others and the Indians rode off, their faces as expressionless as ever.

The remarks that were made during the next half-hour would not look well on paper, but they afforded our only satisfaction. We broke camp the following day, for our work in that locality was done, and took our "long-eared horses" many miles from the scene of their adventures. We never knew how our scheme to save $10 had been discovered.

GEOLOGISTS WHO ARE ONE IN SPIRIT.

They Say There Is No Reason Why There Should Be Differences Now.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 30.—At today's session of the Geological Society President Gilbert delivered his annual address. His subject was problems of continents, dealing with geological structures of continents. It was purely technical. Prof. Herman Leroy Fairchild of the University of Rochester, Secretary of the Geological Society and President of the Rochester Academy of Science, said today: "Perhaps the highest benefit flowing from the existence of the Geological Society of America is the social and personal contact of its fellows. The various societies of America, which are international, are exerting a quiet but effective influence toward drawing people on opposite sides of an imaginary boundary into more fraternal relations. The feelings of the two peoples is not to be judged by the newspaper sentiment, but by social intermingling of those scientific, literary, and historical societies."

Prof. McGee of the United States Geological Survey said: "Between the two great nations of North America there is now a general community of interests which is bound to increase as time goes on. Canadians get wives from the States, and citizens of the States find homes on the broad lands of Canada and thus the social bond is ever strengthening. Industries are becoming reciprocal. Today industrial interchange is discouraged by political feeling and laws springing therefrom, but our blood is intermingling and we are becoming one in mutual esteem and affection, and are destined to become a single grand, social, and industrial country whatsoever our political condition may be."

Contracted Quarters.

Flat Agent—"Madam, I told you distinctly that no children were allowed here."

Tenant—"We have none."

Agent—"Then how did these walls get all banged up?"

Tenant—"That comes from our elbows."—*New York Weekly.*

Liked Monopoly.

First Boy—"That there coal combine works bully."

Second Boy—"How?"

First Boy—"Makes coal so high priced that pop carries it in hisself, 'cause I'd scatter it."—*Good News.*

Shrewsbury Clock.

St. Chad's Church clock at Shrewsbury, which was made last century, has a longer pendulum than any other clock in Great Britain. Its pendulum is twenty-two feet long, and the ball three feet four inches in circumference, and 200 pounds in weight.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Makes hot bread wholesome. Makes cake, biscuit and pastry of superior fineness, flavor and delicacy. Makes food that will keep moist and sweet. Is most economical, because it is the purest and greatest in leavening strength.

THEY HAVE SMART DOGS IN ALASKA.

A Traveler Testifies to Their Shrewdness and Fidelity.

Mr. Alfred B. Schanz, who headed an exploring expedition through Alaska, has told a reporter of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* something about the dogs of that country:

The Esquimau dog from his birth to his death, which in many instances is a violent one, never knows the luxury of shelter or a bed. He spends his existence outdoors, and appears to be far more comfortable in winter than in summer. The pups when hardly able to toddle instinctively show an ambition to run with sleigh and join with their treble squeals the enthusiastic chorus of howls with which the Esquimau dog invariably greets the first fall of snow. I may say here that the Esquimau dog never barks. The ambition of the young dogs is soon taken advantage of by the Esquimau. The little fellows are hitched to sleds in company with full-grown dogs, and to prevent them from being run over they are tied by the neck to the tow-line, so that when the run starts out they are compelled to keep up or be dragged by the team. This simple though brutal method of training is very effective, and after one or two runs the young dog understands what is wanted of him. Even before he is full-grown he is thoroughly conversant with his duties.

The much-referred-to intelligence of the Scotch collie, which is a sort of first cousin of the Esquimau dog, is undoubtedly even surpassed by that of his Arctic relative. Some of the characteristics of the Esquimau draft dog are almost incredible. Any one who has observed them finds it difficult to deny him the credit of reasoning power. I had one dog which persisted in feigning lameness or sickness in order to shirk duty. He would suddenly begin to limp dreadfully and look back at his driver with a most pitiable expression. He succeeded several times in arousing my sympathy and being released from the harness until one of my Esquimaux assured me that it was all trickery. After that I punished him whenever he tried to shirk, and in every case it would be days before any sign of lameness would be seen. He had a trick of slipping out of the harness, in which he was an expert, and made his escape from the ropes in a manner which would make a spiritualistic medium green with envy. This dog, through shirking his work, had incurred the enmity of the rest of the team, and they resented repeatedly his unwillingness to meet his part of the team's obligations. I saved him several times from the fierce onslaught of his colleagues after he had run away from the sled.

A good Esquimau leader dog is a wonder of intelligence. He is not guided by line or whip, but merely by words and motions of the hands. If, when the team is rapidly moving, he be suddenly called upon to halt, it stands to reason that if he stopped abruptly the rest of the team and the sled would run over him, or would become entangled in a snarl. He, therefore, when commanded to halt, makes a curve to the right or left and faces to the rear, moving slowly until the sled can be stopped. He then looks with bright eyes at the commander, waiting orders, and a motion of his hand suffices to make him change the direction in which the outfit is going. The leader, at least in some instances I have observed, is extremely proud of his responsibility, and, as a consequence, maintains an exclusive demeanor towards his colleagues. He sleeps by himself and growls when approached by what he considers his inferior. It is customary to feed him separately and encourage him in his vanity, and it is a conventional rule never to submit him to physical punishment.

The worst punishment that can be inflicted upon a conscientious leader dog is to reduce him to the ranks and his abject demeanor as he sorrowfully slinks along with his tail between his legs is almost heart-rending. On the other hand, the dog that has been promoted at once assumes a self-conscious strut. The old adage that dog will not eat dog was proven repeatedly on my trip. On one occasion a dog received no food for nearly five days because we had through the bungling of a lying guide underestimated the length of a march and had run out of the supply of dried salmon, which forms the sole diet of the Esquimau dog. In consequence we lost half a dozen of our faithful animals by starvation, a trial which to me was more agonizing than any personal suffering. I never saw during this period of misery a single sign shown by any one of the team to satisfy his cravings upon the body of his fellow.

Fidelity is the chief virtue of the Esquimau dog. One of my leaders, when crippled by starvation and overwork, had to be abandoned because he refused to be carried on the sled. I left him behind, feeling as if I were tearing myself away from a dear friend, but before we continued our way I gave him the last fish we had, depriving ourselves of that much food. Three days afterward, while we were encamping at the Esquimau Village of Kahonak, the dog reached us, having followed our trail with bleeding feet and emaciated body for eighty-five miles, forty-five of which consisted of crossing the surface of the great Lake Iliamna in a "poorga" (a rather exaggerated species of blizzard).

High Ambition.

Teacher (in disgust)—"That's the tenth time you've answered 'I don't know' to my questions."

Boy—"I only said 'don't know' six times. The other times I said I wasn't sure."

Teacher—"Well, what does a boy who never knows, or is never sure of anything, expect to be when he grows up?"

Boy (after reflection)—"I guess mebby I might be a astronomer, an' talk about comets."—*Good News.*

STORY OF TERESITA URREA.

The Chihuahua Revolution Developed the Heroine—Her Romance.

The story of Teresita Urrea reads like a romance and its finale is the finishing touch with which reality blackens romance in everyday affairs. Once a patron saint and worshiped by a frontier people, her reign is over, her people have been trodden in the dust, while she herself is an exile, a fugitive from justice, her residence unknown, her existence lost in the midst of a Spanish-speaking colony in America. And thus has Chihuahua in its might arisen and rebuked what was first a mere folly, an idle superstition.

Teresita Urrea was born about the summer of 1870 of well-to-do parents. Her father has been a wealthy ranchero, and her lonely life was spent upon the hacienda. With no necessity for toil, and having little advantage for study, time in her childhood was a drag, and her strong desire was to employ it to some good purpose. As on other large borded estates in Mexico and elsewhere where a peon system of labor is employed and there are no physicians in the country, the master cares for the poor, the sick, and the indigent, and their burdens are often thrown upon the female portion of the family. Endowed by nature with a sympathetic nature and a heart tender beyond the historic tenderness of the dusky señoras, she soon became an adept in the preparation of broths and dispensation of herbs and other simple remedies.

The priest smiled upon her efforts and praised her Christian ministrations, and thus to the willing spirit and the perceptive mind was added a religious energy, until her time was largely given to her noble calling. Her efforts, too, were largely successful and brought forth the blessings of many a sufferer upon her. What love is to the ordinary maiden, what ambition was to Joan of Arc, so was the desire to minister to this young soul, until it filled her time, her thoughts, her ambition, and became at last her very existence.

Absorbed in her work, accustomed to the kindly prayers of the ignorant populace, flattered by the adulations of the Cura, she in time believed herself to be more than an ordinary flesh and blood mortal, even to be inspired by the Almighty to accomplish a mission on this earth. Her fame soon spread, until the sick and the unfortunate in all that section flocked to her to be healed. Many wonderful stories of her cures were told by the gossips from house to house, until her fame outrivaled that of Our Lady of Guadelupe, and her cures are equally as creditable. Her powers, especially on nervous disorders and on persons not strongly willed, seem to be well authenticated.

So matters ran until about two years ago. The population was a simple agricultural people, without wealth, without ambition, grateful to be provided for day by day without laborious exertion, respecters of law, reverers of the Church, mild in manner but strong in arm, in passion, and in prejudice. They are the class of men who need but the inspiration to make them patriots, zealots, or demons. The padre was a man of moderate education, of kindly disposition, but who was divided in the worship of two gods—himself and the Church.

Less than two years ago a high State official passed through the village in his tour of the State. He was a man who, after the prevailing fashion in many parts of Mexico, affected to despise all religious matters, and especially the institutions of the Catholic Church. Having been advised that the little church contained some famous statuary, he visited it. There he found two deities, dressed after the fashion of ecclesiastical imagery, but the images themselves were of high artistic merit.

He formed a design to take the same by force or stratagem. With his knife he slashed the robes, and with his riding whip he castigated the saintly representations in his sacrilegious attempt to beat the dust off of their clothes, but done in an ostentatious way to impress the paisanos of his high position. His action was the spark that kindled the flame, and, high official as he was and able to call around him the forces of his great State, he found it prudent to continue his tour of investigation without further delay.

The people, however, were lashed to fury by the repetition of the story of his impious act, and regarding the action of the officer as done by the State itself, they armed themselves against the State, refusing to pay further taxes or render additional support. In their desperation they did things which rendered them amenable to the laws of the State. The State, too, acted foolishly, and instead of punishing the vandal, high in office though he was, they sustained him in his pique and made unnecessary demands upon the ignorant people. This in a short time led to a revolution of no mean proportions, and cost the lives of no less than 1,000 persons.—*El Paso Herald, Dec. 8.*

The New-Year Resolution.

When first, on New Year's eve, it sprang
To life with a determined mien,
"'Twill live forever and a day!"
You would have said if you had seen;
And when it spoke its strict intent
With sternest voice and rigid word,
"'Twill never yield to any wile!"
You would have said if you had heard.

Yet day by day it bore itself
Less loftily, and day by day
Its accents lost their tone severe,
And slowly, softly died away.
'Twas then with satisfaction he
Who made it saw its power wane,
And hushed it to a silent sleep
Till New Year's eve should come again.
—*Mrs. George Archibald.*

Capital Punishment.

The death penalty has just been resumed in Switzerland. For twenty-five years it had been abolished.

Not Always the Flour.

If your Biscuit are Heavy,
Your Griddle Cakes Sodden,
Your Pastry Poor,
Your Cake dries out quickly,

Change Your Baking Powder.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

NEVER DISAPPOINTS.

It imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness and flavor observed in the finest food, and not obtainable with any other but DR. PRICE'S.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

What is going on today in Chicago.

World's Fair Directors adopt Rules of Government.
New Year's Eve Balls and Watch Services.
Concordia Club at Kinsley's.
Democrats perfect new Tammany organization.

What is going on today at S. & M.'s.

A very great break in Men's Furnishings.

All of our $2.00, $1.50, and $1.00 Neckwear, made by Slater Bros., of London, Buckingham, of London, and Fisk, Clark & Flagg of New York, is placed on sale at *fifty cents.* It is no collection of odds and ends or shelf worn scarfs. They are here owing to late deliveries. *It's a scarf opportunity not likely to occur again in a lifetime.* Look at that big window full before you come in.

225 English Fancy Vests, single and double breasted, in the neatest of designs, that have been up to $7.50, all go at $2.50! *This of course means a scramble.*

Another scramble! 400 Men's Fine Slippers, in real alligator, Russia, ooze calf, etc., drop down this morning from $2.75 to $1.50.

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SONGS THAT PLEASED.

HARVARD GLEE AND BANJO CLUBS WIN NUMEROUS RECALLS.

College Melodies Received with Many Manifestations of Approval and Delight by a Large and Fashionable Audience at Central Music Hall—Children's Fancy Dress Party Given by Prof. and Mrs. Elisha Gray at the Highland Park Club-House—Other Society News.

It was the sunset of the glee club season, and over all were hung the crimson sunset hues. Knots of crimson showed against the ebon hair of many a stately belle, over the cheek of the débutante swept the rosiest blush, and the bald-headed graduate of old Harvard, class of '43, wore his red wig in honor of the occasion.

At the top of the proscenium arch at Central Music Hall a dozen crimson standards drooped over the golden seal of the college at old Cambridge, and all through the splendid house gorgeous bits of color showed against the ground of black. Dainty girls in the boxes, who, on Thursday night, looked up with arch blue eyes on the singers who sang of the elms of New Haven, listened with eager ears to the melodious voices of the Harvard men and blushed the rarest crimson as they heard their praises.

Along the footlights a line of tall green palms drooped in the warm air, and, above, green trailing vines were hung in graceful curves. On the pillars which support the gallery the green festoons were fastened with knots of gorgeous red, and all the members of the Harvard club of Chicago wore flaming crimson boutonnières. Just back of the parquet, filling the front row, sat a bevy of charming girls, the débutantes of the season. It was for them that the Glee club sang the pathetic story of the sweet young thing who answered all honeyed compliments with:

You're jesting, you're guying me,
I know you're not sincere,
Besides, what you are telling me
I'm far too young to hear.

Student Singers Triumph.

It was the sacrilegious song of "Johnny Harvard," dearest to every Cambridge alumnus, that opened the program and the door of every Harvard heart, and then the twenty-five fresh, strong young voices went swinging away into the rousing chorus of a German student song, "The Rhine and the Moselle."

Banjo and mandolin clubs both showed a softer, more artistic touch than any who had gone before and three times in succession the audience recalled them. On the card were half a dozen jolly college glees written by Harvard men and fresh on glee club programs. First and best came "The Débutante," sung by Mr. Wilder, with the Glee club behind him, and society laughed and applauded so persistently that Mr. Wilder came back again and sang a "Chinese Love Song" in its native tongue.

Gray-haired graduates heard with widening grins the chorus of the old familiar "Simple Simon," and sighed a deep drawn sentimental sigh at the tender melody of "Beauty's Eyes." Then, with "Fair Harvard," it was over and the pretty girl with the crimson knot in her hair said that the Yale singers "just couldn't compare" with the boys from Harvard.

Personnel of the Clubs.

The several musical clubs are constituted as follows:

GLEE CLUB.

First Tenors—W. Wells, L. S.; S. E. Marvin Jr., '93; D. C. Greene, '95; P. G. Flint, '95; H. W. Lovett, Gr.

Second Tenors—R. H. Bowles, '93; F. W. Hallowell, '93; J. W. Folsom, '93; C. K. Cummings, '93; H. Boyer, '94; C. Morgan, '94.

First Basses—C. H. Porter Jr., Gr.; F. H. Glade, L. S.; R. G. Miller, '93; J. A. Wilder, '93; R. E. Phillips, '93; B. Wells, '94; F. E. Lowell, '95; C. D. Whitehead, '96; J. W. Folsom, Librarian.

Second Basses—A. N. Broughton, '93; C. R. Sturgis, '93; H. A. Cutler, '94; H. F. Taylor, '94; J. H. Bell, '94; P. W. Wrenn, '94.

GUITAR AND MANDOLIN CLUB.

Mandolins—B. Wells, '94; C. R. Stetson, '94; P. H. Lombard, '95; R. L. Whitman, '95; M. L. Scull, '95.

Guitars—D. D. Hempstead, L. S.; R. P. Hood, '94; J. P. Roman, '95; H. R. Storrs, '96.

Violin—H. F. Taylor, '94.

BANJO CLUB.

Banjos—H. E. Sears, M. S.; G. Stephens, Gr.; L. E. Osborn, '93; F. J. Currier, '93; J. Sargent Jr., '95; W. D. Brookings, '95.

Mandolin—R. L. Whitman, '95.

Guitars—M. O. Simons, Div.; H. B. Goodrich, L. S.; R. S. Knapp, '94; F. E. Lowell, '95; J. P. Roman, '95.

The patronesses of last evening's concert were:

Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. N. K. Fairbank, Mrs. George L. Dunlap, Mrs. James W. Odell, Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh, Mrs. Harlow N. Higinbotham, Mrs. John J. Glessner, Mrs. Marshall Field Jr., Mrs. George B. Carpenter, Mrs. Orson Smith, Mrs. Wilbur S. Henderson, Mrs. Ralph N. Isham, Mrs. James H. Walker, Mrs. Henry H. Porter, Mrs. William H. Hubbard, Mrs. Dunlap Smith, Mrs. William B. Walker, Mrs. Benjamin F. Ayer, Mrs. John M. Clark, Mrs. Walter Larned, Mrs. John C. Coonley, Mrs. Wirt Dexter.

The clubs, which were forced on that account to decline an invitation to a ball at the residence of Mrs. Potter Palmer, left at 11:30 o'clock for Buffalo, where they sing tonight. Tuesday evening, Jan. 3, the holiday tour will be closed with a concert at Albany.

CHILDREN IN FANCY DRESS.

Prof. and Mrs. Elisha Gray Give a Party at the Highland Park Club-House.

Prof. and Mrs. Elisha Gray of Highland Park gave a fancy dress dancing party in honor of their son, Master Edward Gray, at the Highland Park club-house last evening. Dancing began at 8 o'clock. The costumes of the little people, whose ages ranged from 12 to 18 years, were many and varied. Master Gray was attired as Columbus, Miss Helen Carter as an Italian peasant girl, and Miss Madge Hall as an "old-fashioned girl." Among the other noticeable costumes were: Helen Morgan, colonial costume; Alice Green, Japanese lady; and Frank Everett, Japanese gentleman; Ford Carter and J. Woodruff, Spanish cavaliers. Pink carnations and white hyacinths were used in decorating the clubhouse.

MISS POND GIVES A MUSICAL.

Pleasant Entertainment in the Banquet Hall of the Woodruff Hotel.

A pleasant musical was given last evening in the banquet hall of the Woodruff Hotel at 8 o'clock by Miss Edith Pond, the singing reader. She was assisted by Mrs. James Newton Couch, Mackenzie Gordon, Joseph Pizzarello, and Miss Bessie Clayton, the dancer. A good-sized and fashionable audience was in attendance. The following program was given:

Piano solo. { a Legende..........Paderewski / b Valse..........Godard }
M. Joseph Pizzarello.
Soprano solo { a Non Sente Amore..........Carpi / b Serenade..........Neidlinger }
Mrs. James Newton Couch.
Tenor solo { a Ah non Creden..Mignon A. Thomas / b Fond Heart Farewell. Hope Temple }
Mr. Mackenzie Gordon.
Minuet (by request)..........Dodge
Miss Edith Pond.
Piano solo. { a Gavotte..........Pizzarello / b Air de Ballet..........Thame }
M. Pizzarello.
Ballad—"Who Knows"..........Cowen
Mrs. Couch.
The Low-Backed Car..........
Miss Edith Pond.
Tenor solo { a Day Dream.......... / b Thine..........Cowen }
Mr. Gordon.
Tambourine dance..........
Miss Bessie Clayton, Première Danseuse.

GIVE A CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

Cantata Rendered by the Sunday School of the People's Church.

The Christmas festival given by the People's Church Sunday school was held at the church, Monroe and Laflin streets, last evening. The cantata, "A Jolly Christmas or the Neglected Program," was given, with Miss Dollie Fisk as pianist and Mr. McAllister director. Those who took part and their respective characters are given in the following:

President..........Homer Potter
Reporter..........William B. McCord
Santa Claus..........W. A. East
Winter..........G. A. McAllister
Mother McClure..........Mrs. P. A. Robeneau
Snow Flake..........Bessie Crane
Frost..........Anna Murdock
Sleet..........Majorie Strong
Louise..........Genevieve Stone
Gladys..........Alice Tomlinson
Bert..........Theodore Machold
Claud..........Richard Chapman
Donald..........Edwin Booth
Ernest..........Willie Herrin
Frank..........David Gillespie
Minstrels..........Miriam Lady Quartet
Ella Ingram, Hattie Albright, Myra Kenworthy, Frances Wainwright.
Chorus—Emily Liddell, Gussie Nichols, Della Barpter, Edith Shephard, Jessie Lackey, Dottie Carr, Babe Mason, Mabel Mason. Infant class, Mrs. E. M. Sperbeck, Principal.

Fan Drill—Maud Richards, Edna Varnell, Grace Campbell, May Kite, Perris Moore, Bell Cudney, Amber Gill, Grace Richards, Lillian Magoon, Daisy Champlain, Edith Davenport, Laura Leonard, Genevieve Stone, Nellie Oliver.

MRS. J. R. LAING ENTERTAINS.

Reception Given for Her Guest, Miss Warren of Sedalia, Mo.

Mrs. J. R. Laing, at No. 3819 Vincennes avenue, gave a reception yesterday afternoon from 4 o'clock to 6, in honor of her guest, Miss Warren of Sedalia, Mo. The hostess received in a gown of white silk, embroidered with roses, with puffed sleeves of pale green velvet. Miss Warren wore gray crêpe, with trimmings of pink silk. Mrs. Laing was assisted by Miss Stone, who wore white crêpe, and Miss Vierling, who was attired in blue crêpe. Miss Lobdell, in a suit of white gauze over white silk, with green velvet trimmings, and Miss Kenfield, in white mousseline de soie, presided at the table. A mandolin orchestra furnished music. Among the guests were:

Mrs. Leroy W. Fuller, Miss Straight, Miss Brown, Mrs. G. B. Shaw, Mrs. Charles Maxwell, Mrs. Vinea Walkins, Mrs. Robert Strahorn, Miss Modderwell, Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Levi B. Doud, Mrs. Ed Lobdell, Miss Stouffer, Miss Hall, Mrs. Frank Walker, Mrs. S. R. Howell, Mrs. Spencer Brown, Miss Newton, Miss Marian, Miss Chase, Miss Greeley, Miss Kissel.

GENEROUS WELCOME OF THE WEST.

Princeton's Glee Club Handsomely Entertained in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Princeton's Glee club got a royal reception when it came in this morning. The Kansas City management thought best not to have a ball, as the collegians would be tired out. Two receptions were held this afternoon. At 12:30 o'clock lunch was served at the Coates House. At 1:30 o'clock the upper classmen were entertained at the home of Mrs. Frank J. Baird and at the same hour the lower classmen were entertained by Mrs. Fred Doggett. At 3 o'clock the whole party was given a reception at the home of Mrs. C. W. Whitehead. The program for the day included an elaborate dinner at the Coates House at 5:30 o'clock.

The patronesses of the concert at the Auditorium were:

Mrs. D. Ellison, Mrs. C. W. Whitehead, Mrs. Mary Palmer Reese, Mrs. J. K. Burnham, Mrs. J. V. C. Karnes, Mrs. Homer Reed, Mrs. W. Ewing Hall, Mrs. S. M. Evans, Mrs. A. H. Gossard, Mrs. James Lombard, Mrs. J. M. Nave, Mrs. John Ross, Mrs. W. R. Nelson, Mrs. J. C. Horton, Mrs. E. H. Allen, Mrs. L. K. Thacher, Mrs. W. Mellier, Mrs. F. J. Baird, Mrs. P. D. Ridenour, Mrs. D. B. Holmes, Mrs. Hugh L. McElroy, Mrs. A. R. Meyers, Mrs. Fred Doggett, Mrs. Nathan Scarritt, Mrs. J. D. Griffith, Mrs. Wallace Pratt, Mrs. C. F. Morse, Mrs. Albert Marty, Mrs. J. McD. Trimble, Mrs. G. M. Shelly.

Sunday-School Children Entertained.

The Christmas entertainment for the Evanston Presbyterian Sabbath-school was held at the Presbyterian Church, Evanston, last evening. It was "Mother Goose Song Service." About twenty-five young people and children of the Sunday-school took part. H. E. C. Daniels, Superintendent, Hartwell Osborn and F. B. Carter, Assistant Superintendents, were in charge. The entertainment closed with the pantomime, "Blue Beard," Miss Grace Brown taking the leading part.

Children's Party at the Kenwood Club.

A children's holiday party was given at the Kenwood club last evening. The little ones had the use of the club-house between the hours of 6:30 and 8:30 o'clock. They danced, played games, and had a merry time. Supper was served at 8. The dining hall was decorated with palms and holly, as was also the ball-room. The older ones took possession at 8:30 o'clock and continued the merry-making and dancing until midnight.

Gave a Waltz Reception.

The Prairie Avenue club gave a waltz reception at the Carleton club last evening. The hall was tastefully decorated. Eighty couples enjoyed a program of twelve dances and five extras. The floor committee was: W. B. Elmore, B. N. Anderson, F. P. Gillett, William Ruffner, and J. M. Wilson.

Andrews-Ramsey Nuptials.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—At Carlyle, Ill., last evening Miss Margaret A. Ramsey, sister of State Treasurer-elect Ramsey, was married to Mr. Robert Andrews of Washington, D. C.

New Year's Eve at the Ashland Club.

The Ashland club will celebrate New Year's Eve and has prepared to entertain a large number of gentlemen guests as well as the membership, 1,000 invitations having been issued. There will be a stage performance followed by a supper.

MOULTON ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The Professor Tells the Difference Between American and Foreign Centers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Among the many interesting subjects brought before the conference on university extension was the address of Mr. W. Crane of the steel works at Joliet, Ill. His topic was "The University and Workingmen's Clubs." Mr. Crane, in opening his remarks, said the idea of the university extension movement was to bring the university in touch with the people. He did not think it had yet taken a definite shape. Why cannot the universities of this country, he asked, supply examiners to the young men in the evening classes of the Young Men's Christian Associations and workingmen's clubs? In the end the result would be valuable to the universities themselves. Speaking from experience, Mr. Crane said there is among workingmen a strong interest in university extension. In answer to a question, Mr. Crane said in Joliet center there has been but one course, American history, which was selected with the thought that it would be the most popular. It was a mistake, and now preparations are being made for courses on political economy, electricity, and literature.

A delegate from Wilkesbarre, Pa., center said the experience there was the same. Mr. Crane struck at the root of the matter so far as Philadelphia is concerned, as nearly all the societies throughout the city are composed of workingmen. The attendance at today's meeting was the best yet. The program included a paper on "The Work of the Local Center," by the Rev. Herbert Alleman of Chambersburg College, and an "Address to Local Committees," by Prof. Richard G. Moulton of the University of Chicago on particular and extension work in general. Then, too, there was a roundtable whereat experiences in extension teaching were narrated by Prof. Wilfred H. Munro, Secretary Melvil Dewey, President D. B. Purinton, Mr. F. B. Hartranft, Supt. W. W. Compton, Secretary Emerson O. Stevens, Prof. W. O. Sproul, Mr. Henry W. Rolfe, and others. Prof. Moulton's discourse was impromptu. He was listened to with special attention by well-known Philadelphia instructors like Principal Fetters of the Normal School, Prof. Snyder, the astronomical authority at the high school, and Dr. Thorpe of the university. He said:

A great part of the work of the university extension movement is to stimulate the demand for higher education. It is being seen more and more that the local management must assist the universities in this matter of stimulating the demand for education and so I now change my illustration. Only the universities are more especially concerned with the education and the local management is more especially concerned with the finances. Yet, to make a healthy scheme, we must have the local management take their share in the educational side of the work and the university its part in the financial side. I want to emphasize that the local management has a great deal to do in promoting the educational character of the movement. Let me lay down this proposition: That it is just as much the function of the local management to raise students for the weekly exercises as it is to deal with finances. I say it is just as much the function of local committees to stir up students to do the weekly exercises as it is to attend to finance. This is the very heart of university extension.

You know I have made it my business to see university extension wherever I can; I have had long experience in England and I am now studying the movement in the West. The opinion I have is that your country is not sending up quite as good audiences as the old country, and from my experience here I fear that the students' exercises are more successful in England than here. We all recognize that this is the most important element, and we see that the local committees must come to our help, and they must settle with themselves that it is as much their function to stimulate the work of the students in the exercises as it is to attend to the financial side of the organization. Why, for one thing, the students' exercises are part of the financial side of the movement.

After exhaustive reports had been submitted from societies and universities throughout the country the "Round Table" was brought forward.

It Was Enough.

Asylum Attendant—"This patient gets frantic at the sight of a woman."

Visitor—"What was the cause of that?"

Attendant—"Well, you see, just before he was brought here he was a salesman in a large fancy goods store, and it was just before Christmas, and——"

Visitor—"Nuff said."—*New York Herald.*

UNITE ON MORRISON.

CLEVELAND ASSURED ALL ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS FAVOR HIM.

It Is Said Mr. Scott Carried This Message to the President-Elect from Senator Palmer—Senator Carlisle Goes to New York to See Cleveland—Ex-Mayor Grace Believes Frederic R. Coudert Would Be Acceptable for Senator—Republicans Gain a Legislator in Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Friends of Mr. Morrison are satisfied that he is going into Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. The obstacle in his way has been thought to be the fact the Democrats of Illinois are divided in two factions, each of which could be counted on to oppose whatever the other favored. For some time Mr. Morrison's friends have been working for harmony, with a view to get the united support of the Democrats of the State for him for the Cabinet. Their efforts have been successful, and the visit of Representative Owen Scott to Mr. Cleveland this week was to convey the assurance of Senator Palmer, who leads the anti-Morrison faction, that the selection of Morrison for the Cabinet would be received with favor by the "united Illinois Democrats."

Mr. Lambertson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, authorizes the statement that he is not a candidate for Senator for Nebraska, and that he ardently desires the reëlection of Senator Paddock.

SENATOR CARLISLE OFF TO GOTHAM.

Speaker Crisp Remains in New York, and the Politicians Are Wondering.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—A telegram was received here today from Speaker Crisp, saying that he would not return to Washington until tomorrow evening. Contemporaneously with this announcement it is learned that ex-Mayor Grace of New York arrived in Washington yesterday and dined with Senator Carlisle, and that both left for New York last night. The stay in New York of the Speaker and the departure of Senator Carlisle for the same city have stirred up much speculation among the politicians in Washington.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 30.—It was reported today that if Senator Carlisle accepted Mr. Cleveland's offer of a Cabinet portfolio and became Secretary of the Treasury, as the understanding now seems to be, Col. Thomas H. Sherley of this city, and member of the National Democratic committee, would be among the aspirants to fill the position thus vacated by Senator Carlisle. It is further stated that some of Mr. Sherley's friends were already at work laying their plans to make a formidable show and winning chance in a fight. In Louisville the matter has been kept quiet and only a few trusted friends have been made aware of the movement, but out in the State work has been done, and is being done.

COUDERT WOULD SUIT NEW-YORKERS.

Ex-Mayor Grace Intimates He Would Satisfy Cleveland for Senator.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 30.—Ex-Mayor William R. Grace of New York reached here from Washington last night. It is understood that he came South as the bearer of a message from Mr. Cleveland to Senator Carlisle urging him to accept the Treasury portfolio.

In reference to President-elect Cleveland's recent announcement that he is opposed to the selection of Edward Murphy Jr. as United States Senator from the State of New York Mr. Grace said:

"Mr. Cleveland has expressed to Mr. Murphy himself, to Richard Croker, to Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan, and to others the same views in regard to the Senatorship which he gave in the public statement. He has been opposed to the selection of Mr. Murphy ever since the candidacy of Mr. Murphy was announced. I have heard it stated that Mr. Cleveland, like many other New York Democrats, takes the ground that the nomination of Mr. Murphy, if made, would seem to be the work of a few men, who appear to control the Legislature, rather than the desire of the Democrats of the State. I have also heard that Mr. Cleveland is very anxious to have in the Senate some man from New York City, the great financial center of the country, who would be able to add something to the influence it may be necessary to exert in order to put the currency of the country upon a sound basis. I have not been authorized to give any expression of Mr. Cleveland's views in regard to the Senatorship, but what I say appears to be the current gossip in New York.

"As far as New York City is concerned, whenever the ideal candidate for the Senatorship is spoken of there the name of Mr. Frederic R. Coudert is mentioned. Mr. Coudert is a man who in point of personal integrity, patriotism, and oratorical power is the peer of any man in the United States today.

"Mr. Cleveland has probably said in regard to Mr. Murphy's candidacy all he intends to say, and he would not have said anything if he did not consider it necessary to call the attention of the people to the fact that the Democrats of New York have never been consulted in regard to Mr. Murphy's candidacy, and that the caucus proposed to be held in Albany will be a cut and dried affair to register the wills of a few individuals."

CLEVELAND SAYS HE HAS NO CHOICE.

At This Juncture Care Should Be Taken in Selecting a Senator.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding the strong pressure brought to bear on Mr. Cleveland in the hope of getting him to withdraw his opposition to Mr. Murphy he was as opposed to him as ever today. Mr. Cleveland was seen at his house. "While opposed to Mr. Murphy," he said, "I am not in favor of any one. It is too early yet. As Democrats and good citizens we should be very careful at this juncture whom we select as the Senator from New York."

REPUBLICANS GAIN IN NEBRASKA.

Knox-Boyd County Legislative Contest Decided for Norton.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The Republicans gained one legislator today by a decision of the Supreme Court in the Knox-Boyd County contest case. Up to two years ago Knox County and the unorganized territory west of it comprised a legislative district. The last session created Boyd County from the unorganized territory, but neglected to affix it for legislative purposes. James G. Kruse, Independent, of Knox County, ran for the Legislature in Knox and declined to permit his name to be put on the Boyd County ticket. Chester Norton of Knox, Republican, had his name put on the Boyd County ticket by process from the courts in Knox County. Kruse received a plurality of about fifty votes, but in both counties Norton's vote was the larger. Knox County issued a certificate of election to Kruse and Norton asked for a mandamus requiring the County Clerk to issue a certificate to him. The Supreme Court today ordered a new canvass to comprise both counties, the certificate to be issued to the one receiving the most votes. Judge Maxwell dissented because it did not appear that either candidate had been nominated by a legislative district convention. The decision invalidates that part of the Australian ballot law requiring a nomination. The success of Norton gives the Republicans 49 of the 100 Representatives and 63 out of 133 on joint ballot. Contests are still pending against one Independent and seven Republicans.

MAYNARD'S COMMISSION IS SIGNED.

Gov. Flower Completes the Work of Placing Hill's Man in the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Gov. Flower has signed the commission of Isaac H. Maynard as Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals from Jan. 1 next to succeed Charles Andrews, who has been elected Chief Justice of the court. Gov. Flower said with reference to the appointment of Judge Maynard: "I have no apologies to make for it. I consider it a good one and am backed in my opinion by letters from more legal lights than those in the Bar Associations who have seen fit to oppose Judge Maynard's appointment."

WANT TO REGERRYMANDER INDIANA.

If Democrats Secure a Rehearing in the Supreme Court It May Be Done.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—A great many Democrats here are dissatisfied with the Supreme Court decision remanding the gerrymander case back to the Henry County Court and steps are now being taken to procure a rehearing of the case. Attorney-General Smith said today that neither himself nor Morgan Chandler, the intervening petitioner for an appeal, had signed the agreement on which the court acted when it directed the clerk of the court to certify the case back to the lower court.

"I was not asked to sign any agreement," said Attorney-General Smith, "and I was much surprised when I learned that the case had been certified back upon an agreement not signed by two of the parties interested in the case. It was certainly a remarkable proceeding, but it was in line with the course pursued all the way through the case. It is certainly possible to have the case brought back and the motion for a rehearing passed upon by the court."

Other Democrats are endeavoring to persuade Smith to let the matter rest and fall in line with the arrangement to regerrymander the State, which would, of course, destroy all grounds for the old suit.

MAY LEARN WHAT HIS DUTIES ARE.

Attorney-General-Elect Moloney Invited to Visit Springfield—Fifer's Message.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Attorney-General Hunt has sent the following letter to his successor, Maurice T. Moloney:

Dear Sir: Nothing preventing, you will become my successor Jan. 9 prox. Knowing that an opportunity to become somewhat familiar with the routine duties of the office before entering upon their discharge will be an advantage to you, I desire to say if you will come to Springfield about Jan. 1 you will be welcome in the office, and from that date to the close of my term it will give me pleasure to help you in any way in my power to acquaint yourself with the duties of the office to which the people have chosen you. I am, very respectfully, yours, etc. GEORGE HUNT, Attorney General.

Gov. Fifer is overwhelmed with applications for pardons. A large proportion of his callers during the last week have been persons interested in pardon cases who hope for a liberal exercise of executive clemency during the few remaining days of the present administration. So great has the pressure become that the Governor has been obliged to decline to hear any more pardon cases. He is now busily engaged in the preparation of his message to the Thirty-eighth General Assembly, and aside from the few cases being held under advisement all pardon cases will have to go over to the Governor-elect.

Wisconsin Officers Take the Oath Monday.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The State officers elected at the recent election will take the oath of office in the Executive chamber next Monday. As all the old officers were reëlected it is not deemed necessary to make any public demonstration.

MR. PALMER SELLS THE LOG CABIN FARM

A Model Suburban Residence City Will Be Built There by a Syndicate.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Famous throughout Michigan and to many public men from all parts of the country is the Log Cabin Farm of World's Fair President Palmer. Today it was sold to a syndicate of local millionaires headed by Senator James McMillan for $1,200,000. There are 700 acres in the tract, which lies along beautiful Woodward avenue, two miles beyond the city limits. It is the garden-spot of Wayne County. The virgin forest of huge hardwood trees is intersected by broad, beautifully kept driveways. Artificial lakes are many, and in the summer flowers abound. President Palmer retains a quarter interest and reserves 100 acres in the heart of the tract for a public park. Large bodies of adjoining property have also been purchased.

The scheme of the syndicate is to have built on the property the model suburban residence city of the country with a municipal government of its own and all the luxuries and comforts of a large city. Officials of the Citizens' Street railway are heavily interested, and an electric road will be built through the property in the spring. The lots will be not less than half an acre in extent, and speculators and poor people will not be in it, as every purchaser will have to build a handsome home and maintain beautiful lawns. Every street will be a boulevard with wide strips of lawn on either side of the walks and in the middle. Asphalt pavement will be laid to the property in the spring. An electric light and water works plant will be erected, the water to be obtained from artesian wells, several of which are now on the farm. Factories will never be permitted to gain a foothold and saloons will also be strictly barred out.

It has long been Mr. Palmer's intention to present the city with a park, and in the gift he proposes to make the new town he will consider his intention carried out. He is said to favor the expenditure of $100,000 on this pleasure ground. It is also proposed to build, equip, and maintain a public library.

RAILROAD MEN MEET AT CINCINNATI.

Maintenance of Regular Rates on Freight Causes the Gathering of the Forces.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The St. Nicholas Hotel was today the scene of a distinguished gathering of railroad men. Chairman Walker of the joint committee and ex-Inter-State Commissioner, and G. R. Blanchard, Chairman of the Central Traffic Association, met the following representatives of local lines: G. G. Cochran of the Erie, Oscar G. Murray and A. S. White of the Big Four, William Duncan of the O. and M., S. R. Knott of the L. and N., L. P. Walker of the C. and O., and David Gray of the Pennsylvania. A number of minor officials were also present a part of the day. The purpose of the meeting was to devise means to maintain established rates on freights. The inevitable "cut" has been made by different roads during the last few months. This caused the trunk line Presidents to meet in New York, where rates were established. Messrs. Blanchard and Walker are now sent to the great railroad centers to confer with officials and endeavor to keep the legitimate tariff in force. The different questions having local bearing were discussed exhaustively at the session. It is given out semi-officially that Second Vice-President Oscar G. Murray of the Big Four is authorized to see that the various lines live up to the agreement recently entered into. The meeting was a decided success, and was not marked by any hitches or unkindly feeling.

PRISONERS' TUNNEL IS DISCOVERED.

Warden of the Kentucky Penitentiary Finds a Plan for an Escape.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 30.—Warden Norman has discovered and foiled a plan for an outbreak of prisoners. A hole had been cut through a workshop bench and led under the floor to the mouth of a tunnel that had been dug fifty feet in length and to within ten feet of a big sewer just outside of the prison wall. The men, who climbed through a window into the shop and did their work Sundays, were evidently working toward the big sewer. This, once reached, fifty men could have walked single file down to the river bank, half a mile below the town. It is not thought that more than a half dozen men were engaged on the work at first, and some one must have seen the Warden enter the shop Sunday, for the minute the Warden began his secret Sunday watch the work stopped. The Warden kept his secret and told no one that he was watching until yesterday when, abandoning hope of catching the tunnelers, he had the tunnel filled up and fresh guards added to that portion of the shop.

FAIRFAX BANK PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

He and the Cashier Hurried Off on a Charge of Illegally Receiving Deposits.

REDWOOD FALLS, Minn., Dec. 30.—Since the Bank of Fairfax closed its doors rumors have been flying around the city concerning the liabilities of the bank. Many here are interested, but the assignee would not give out any information and it is felt that they are larger than at first supposed. A sensation was caused last night when the Sheriff of Renville County appeared and arrested J. A. Beard, President of the bank, and F. A. Gray, Cashier. They were hurried over into Renville County before they could consult lawyers. The complaint was brought by a Renville man who had deposited $700. He claims they received deposits when they knew they were insolvent.

Hair Stockings.

Stockings made of human hair are worn by Chinese fishermen as a preventive against wet feet.

Give attention to the first symptoms of a lung complaint and check the dreaded disease in its incipiency by using Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe, old-fashioned remedy for all affections of the lungs and bronchia.

FLIGHT FROM A MOB.

MICHIGAN OFFICERS WITH DIFFICULTY SAVE A PATRICIDE'S NECK.

Young Balbrick Finally Jailed at Pontiac—He Manifests No Regret at His Fearful Deed—The Ogilvies Fly from "Heaven" Back to Their Canadian Home—National Educational Association Adopts Resolutions Relative to Instruction in American History.

PONTIAC, Mich., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—"Gay" Balbrick, the young farmer living near Novi who last evening fired three balls from a Winchester rifle into his aged father's body, was rescued from the mob by the officers soon after, and by a night ride they landed their prisoner in jail here.

The boy became a murderer this morning, the old man dying in terrible agony. The young wretch, when told of his death, expressed neither surprise nor regret, and in telling the story of their encounter interlarded it plentifully with oaths. He says his father came at him with a knife after quarreling some time. He then ran for a rifle and fired three times in rapid succession, one striking the old man's left arm, another passing through the left lung and out under the arm, and the third entering the groin. He admits his father begged for mercy after the first shot, but says he was crazy with fear and rage and did not stop to think.

INSTRUCTION IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

The Conference in Madison, Wis., Adopts a Series of Resolutions.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 30.—The conference of the Committee of the National Educational Association on history, civil government, and political economy met in this city with President C. K. Adams of the University of Wisconsin as Chairman, and Prof. A. B. Hart of Harvard University as Secretary. After a conference of six sessions, extending over three days, the committee has prepared a report. Although the substance of the report is embraced in about thirty resolutions all of the votes on the resolutions were without a dissenting voice. The leading recommendations are to the effect that historical instruction in the secondary schools be given during a long period reaching back into the later years of the primary schools. The early instruction is to be in biography, and the course culminates in the thorough study of some limited historical field. Certain European states are selected to be studied in the light of general history, so that undue emphasis is not to be given to American history, but the latter subject receives much attention, and instruction in civil government is well provided for. Economic study is to be given in connection with history and civil government. The report also offers important suggestions as to the best method of instruction and the most useful works for school libraries.

VAIL RELEASED ON MURDER CHARGE.

Judge Edwards Refuses to Try the Case and a Nolle Prosse Is Entered.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The case against Charles F. Vail for murder in the first degree reached its termination at St. Charles this morning, when Louis H. Becker, the Prosecuting Attorney of that county, entered a nolle prosse in his case.

In February, 1890, Vail, after securing an accident insurance on the life of his wife to the amount of $30,000, went with her to visit relatives in St. Louis County. In preparing for their return to the city Vail, while assisting his wife into a wagon, struck a revolver he carried in his overcoat pocket against the wagon-wheel, discharging the weapon, inflicting a fatal wound. He was charged with murder in the first degree, and the insurance companies employed special counsel to prosecute him. On the first trial of the case there was a hung jury. The case was then transferred to St. Charles County for trial. This morning Judge Edwards refused to try the case there and ordered it sent back to this city. Thereupon the counsel for the State entered a nolle prosse.

FROM "HEAVEN" BACK TO CANADA.

James Ogilvie and Wife Escape from Schweinfurth's Clutches.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—James Ogilvie escaped from Schweinfurth's clutches after all. The Messiah today paid him the $2,000 due on the note, and also paid his and his wife's fare back to Canada. There was quite a scene yesterday before Ogilvie went with Schweinfurth to "heaven." The former applied all the hard names known to his vocabulary to the latter, and finally Schweinfurth took him to Weldon farm and arranged to send his wife and self back to Canada. It was arranged quickly and the pair were sent away post haste before the reporters could get any revelation out of them.

Michigan Teachers Elect Officers.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The Michigan State Teachers' Association today adopted resolutions condemning the plan to have a paid corps of teachers as institute instructors and expressing regret at the failure of the World's Fair management to provide space for the educational exhibit.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Walter H. Cheever of Lansing; First Vice-President, F. E. Converse of Pontiac; Second Vice-President, F. D. Davis of Negaunee; Treasurer, S. B. Laird of Dowagiac; members of Executive committee, C. H. Gurney of Hillsdale, Miss Edna Havens of Owosso, and E. M. Plunkett of Ovid.

The Checks Proved Worthless.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—A bungling but successful lot of forgeries came to light here today. Herman Zimmerman, who had lived here for three years as a gardener, passed a check for $168 upon G. F. Mayer & Co. of Mound City. It was drawn upon the National Bank of the Republic of St. Louis, payable to Zimmerman and signed "John Weber." He told the firm he owned a farm near St. Louis and that Weber was a miller who had given the check in payment for wheat. He told the same story and worked off checks in this city as follows: Lancaster & Rice, $155; H. H. Halliday, $55; M. C. Metzgar, $150; and P. T. Langan for $150. The checks have proved worthless and the man has fled.

Looking for a Lost Heir.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 30.—William Moreland of Portland, Ore., came to Kansas City this morning looking for Jennie Semond, sometimes known as Josie Earle and as Nellie Sherman, who is heir to an estate of $35,000 now being held by the public administrator in Portland. When the woman was born, in White Hall, Ill., thirty-one years ago, John Brendle deserted his wife, disowning the child, and went West and settled in Portland. Mrs. Brendle married John Semond and the child took his name. Mrs. Semond died ten years ago and Brendle died recently in Portland, leaving this estate.

Lieut.-Gov. Majors Strikes Hard.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Lieut.-Gov. Majors, who is making an active canvass for the United States Senatorship, had a personal encounter late last evening with Dan Custer, an Independent politician, mistaking one of the latter's jokes for an insinuation that Majors was implicated in the alleged State institution corruption. He struck Custer a severe blow in the face, but the latter did not respond in kind. A reconciliation followed soon after.

Dubuque Traveling Men's Association.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 30.—At the tenth annual business meeting of the Dubuque Traveling Men's Association tonight Louis Dohs was elected President, J. H. Wnatmore Secretary, and D. D. Myers Treasurer. The election was followed by a banquet at Hotel Julien. Three hundred were present.

Notes.

Hovey and McCracken, Muskegon, Mich., lumbermen, have purchased and will operate as a freight-car plant the defunct Muskegon Car company. It will have a capacity of ten cars a day.

William Simmons of Hillsboro, Ill., has a well-developed case of the glanders. It is thought the disease was contracted by Simmons in drinking from a pail out of which a glandered horse had drunk.

Tragic End to a Love Story.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Eighteen-year-old Fannie Buchert was sent by her wealthy parents in Austria three months ago to her uncle. Julius Waldner, in this city in order to break off a love match. She has been writing to her lover and a recent letter from him said he had been unable to save money to come to America. Last night the girl arrayed herself in bridal robes and took arsenic. She was found dead this morning.

Murder in Michigan.

Michigan's murder roll for 1892 is the largest in the State's history.

WHEATON TO DIRECT THE CAMPAIGN.

Vigorous Measures to Be Adopted Against the Revolutionists on the Border.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—Gen. Grant, acting Secretary of War, said today that it is absolutely untrue that there is a lack of harmony between the Department of Justice and the State and War Departments growing out of the condition of affairs along the Mexican frontier.

He was corroborated in this by Secretary Foster and Attorney-General Miller. There is, however, considerable speculation as to the object of Capt. Bourke's recent visit to Washington, and an effort is being made to give it undue importance. It is learned today that his mission was strictly secret.

It can, however, be stated positively that Capt. Bourke does not carry back to Texas any instructions regarding the plan of campaign, and that all orders on that subject will continue to be issued through Gen. Wheaton, the Commanding General of the Department of Texas. In fact, that officer has already been given general instructions to pursue a most vigorous campaign along the border and endeavor, with the aid of the three additional troops sent him, to capture or destroy all persons engaged in the revolutionary movement who are discovered violating the international laws.

LAREDO, Tex., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Deputy United States Marshal Yglesias received a telegram from Aguilares late this evening signed by Louis Guererra, uncle of Rosendo Guererra, one of the Deputy United States Marshals recently captured by the revolutionists, stating that his nephew had just arrived in that city, having in company with Marcial Benearides, the other deputy who was captured, escaped from the revolutionists. No particulars could be obtained.

NEGROES WARNED TO LEAVE A TOWN.

Whites Up in Arms Because of the Release of a Woman Insulter.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The Town of Easty, in Pickens County, is under guard tonight and a riot is imminent. The trouble arises from the fact that a young lady was insulted by a negro. She informed her brother and he beat the negro with a stick. There was much indignation on the part of the whites at the negro's act, and after he had been lodged in jail in anticipation of his being brought out to stand trial a number of citizens prepared to meet him. The negroes made a counter move by going to the jail and releasing the insulter, who fled. Today the whites had a mass-meeting and served notice on all negroes who were concerned in the jail delivery that they must leave town within twenty-four hours. A Baptist preacher is one of those under ban and he has stirred up his brethren to resist, and it is probable that they will not submit. There is bad blood between the whites and blacks and the clash will come tomorrow when the twenty-four hours expire.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

The Word "Bayou."

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I write to enlist the assistance of your readers in determining the geographical distribution of the word "bayou." I do not refer to the use of the word in literature or to any one's knowledge of the word if derived from that source; but I desire reports from those of your readers who know some piece of water or of land that is locally called a "bayou." The best results will be obtained from direct answers to the following questions:

1. Where (at or near what town and in what State) is the bayou?
2. Describe what it is.
3. Is the word applied to only one bayou, called "The Bayou," or would the name be used of any such thing?
4. Has the term been long in use in the locality?
5. What is the usual pronunciation of the word? (a) Does the first syllable rhyme with "bay" or "by"? (b) Does the second rhyme with "oh" or "you"? (c) What syllable has the accent?
6. Is there any other pronunciation in use? (a) If so, what? (b) Is either pronunciation considered more "correct" or "elegant?" (What the dictionary has to say about it is immaterial in the present inquiry.) (c) Which is the older?
7. Was there ever a French settlement in the neighborhood? If so, when was it made?

Address GEORGE HEMPL, University of Michigan.

Another Baconian.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have read with interest the summaries of several lectures by Prof. Moulton and others on the "Art of Shakspeare" as they have recently appeared in THE TRIBUNE. I confess, however, to some disappointment in not finding any allusion there to the Baconian theory; and for this reason these lectures to me seem to lack somewhat of that aroma of true criticism which can only be supplied by a proper admixture of Donnelly's celebrated "Cryptogram Extract." In this connection the question properly arises, Can a lecturer truly delineate the "art of Shakspeare" and at the same time ignore the Baconian theory? This question applies with peculiar significance to all discussions of the art embodied in the play called "The Tempest." Many people suspect that there is interwoven with this play a Baconian story of surpassing interest. Let us see what we can find.

Upon inspection we find among the names of the characters and objects represented the following: Alonzo, Ferdinando, Caliban, Sebastian, Gonzalo, Sycorax, Prospero, Adrian, Setebos, Ant(h)onio, Francisco, Trinculo, Stephano, Iris, Mountain, Miranda, Ceres, Silver, Ariel, Juno, Silver, Fury, Fury, Tyrant.

Is it possible to extract from this combination of names an intelligible story? I have made the effort, with the following result. Take the names: Caliban, Sycorax, Setebos. In them we find Essex, St. Albans, (or) Bacon.

In Ar(iel), Gon(za)lo, Stephano, Sebastian, we readily discover the name Elizabeth. In short, out of the whole combination of names above given we may readily construct the following startling revelation—viz.:

"Elizabeth a murderous Tyrant in a Fury over "a silly insurrection *ordered* Francis Bacon son "of Sir Nicholas Bacon St. Al to *appear in person* "against Essex Mountjoy, Davies (and others) "on a trial for Treason."

While this may not be the most complete rendering possible it will, however, serve the purpose which I have in view. The *appearance* of Bacon on behalf of the Crown on the trial of Essex has always been a reproach to his memory. Hume in his "History of England," vol. 4, says: "The "most remarkable circumstance in Essex's trial "was Bacon's appearance against him. He was "none of the Crown's lawyers, so was not obliged "by his office to assist at this trial." Yet he did not scruple in order to obtain the Queen's favor to be active in bereaving of life his friend and patron whose generosity he had often experienced.

This charge of baseness and ingratitude on the part of Bacon promises to be as enduring as the language which he did so much to enrich. Bacon, of all men, must have realized that his memory would be obnoxious to this charge. It is not strange, therefore, that he left in indelible characters imprinted upon the face of the most intellectual piece of dramatic composition of either ancient or modern times the true story of his connection with the trial of Essex. In conclusion permit me to suggest that the time has arrived, in the estimation of many people, when no student can truly appreciate the "art in Shakspeare" without bearing in mind the history of that mighty and resplendent genius who, when overwhelmed with disgrace and dishonor, with unwavering fortitude and calmness committed his name and memory to the charitable speech of men and succeeding ages. HIRAM BARBER.

An African Journal.

Two educated negro women at Vasten have begun the publication of the first newspaper in the Congo Free State.

STOP WORK ON TRACKS

POLICE TEMPORARILY PREVENT LAKE-FRONT ENCROACHMENT.

On the Supposition That the Illinois Central Was Trying to Gain Possession of More Land They Cause Workmen to Lay Down Their Tools—President Higinbotham Says the Improvement Is Only for the World's Fair Traffic and Will Be Removed.

After letting contractors labor for a month building railroad tracks along the Lake-Front, outside the tracks of the Illinois Central railroad, the Police Department awoke yesterday to a realization of the fact that the work was being done without a permit from the Department of Public Works.

The news reached Inspector Ross in some way, and he called up the Chief of Police, the Mayor, the Acting Commissioner of Public Works, the Sidewalk Inspector-General, and several other officials at the City Hall. No one knew anything about the work. The conclusion was reached that the Illinois Central was trying to gain possession of another generous strip of Chicago's front door. There was a hurried conference, and Inspector Ross at the head of some trusted officers made a detour behind the new Art Institute and gained the works of the enemy without giving the picket an opportunity of giving the alarm.

Ex-Inspector Hathaway of the Police Department was in charge of the work for Contractors O. B. Green & Co., and he explained that the work was being done for and by the World's Fair. The police were skeptical, however, and Inspector Ross ordered work stopped until the matter could be investigated.

President Harlow N. Higinbotham of the World's Columbian Exposition smiled when the matter was explained to him.

"The work is not only being done for the World's Fair but is being done by the World's Fair," he said. "I do not know whether a permit was asked for to do the work or not, but I am of the opinion that none was needed. Under the ordinance passed by the City Council the World's Fair is given control of the Lake-Front, and, according to my understanding of the matter, we are not compelled to ask for a permit to do work there any more than we are to do work in Jackson Park. The ordinance confers the power to carry out the work needed.

Tracks Are Only Temporary.

"The docks are being built for two railroad tracks, and they are to accommodate the traffic to the World's Fair grounds. Will they be leased to the Illinois Central? No. The Illinois Central will be allowed to use them, however. They are to be only temporary tracks, and will be removed by the World's Fair at the close of the Exposition."

The platform for the tracks extends south from Washington street 1,900 feet to a point opposite the south end of the new Art Palace, and is to be thirty feet wide. The work has progressed to the point of laying stringers on the piles from the old dock line to the outer edge of the outer row of piles. The workmen were engaged in bolting some of these stringers in place yesterday when the police interfered and stopped operations. The intention is to lay longitudinal joists on top of these stringers on which to nail the flooring.

John F. Wallace, Chief Engineer of the Illinois Central railroad, said that the railroad company had nothing whatever to do with the building of the platform. "We are not attempting," he continued, "to make improvements outside of our own right of way. I understand, however, that the World's Fair people are constructing the dock referred to for their use during the Fair next year, for what purpose I cannot say. The city granted them permission, in an ordinance passed some months ago, to use the Lake-Front for docks and boat landings, and I presume that is the object they have in view. There is no question but they will need a great deal more space than the dock opposite our Van Buren Street Station for the accommodation of excursion boats."

Illinois Central Not Making Improvements.

Mr. Wallace was quite positive that the Illinois Central road has no connection with the new platform. He gave emphasis to a declaration that since the United States Supreme Court decision, fixing the limits of the road's Lake-Front possessions, was rendered the company had no right to do anything outside its present right of way and for that reason was not trying to do anything.

In the afternoon Capt. Dorr of the Green Dredging company called at the City Hall and explained to Mr. Kuhns the intentions of the company. He said at first that the only change contemplated was a landing-place for World's Fair traffic. Afterwards he admitted that the plan was to lay two additional tracks on which to run incoming trains. A viaduct is to be built over Van Buren street and passengers bound for the city are to be left on the dock so that they will be compelled to go over the elevated structure and will not cross the tracks.

Mr. Kuhns says that he doubts the right of the company to build such extensive improvements. He conferred yesterday with the Corporation Counsel with reference to withholding permission for the work and was informed by Mr. Miller that the company had no right to tracks outside of the 200 feet right of way. A survey will be made to learn whether the line encroaches beyond this 200 feet and if it does permission will not be granted.

Capt. Dorr told Mr. Kuhns that the Green company was acting under a contract from the World's Fair management. He tried to explain that the wing docks and the piling for 3,000 feet along the Lake-Front, from Washington street south, were necessary for the World's Fair lake traffic. A pier already built at Van Buren street in the interest of the World's Fair directors is 300 feet broad and extends 1,000 feet into the lake.

"That is space enough," said Mr. Kuhns, "to accommodate all the boats that will be engaged in World's Fair traffic. My impression is that the improvement is in the interest of the rail transportation companies, and this department will not allow additional railroad tracks to be laid on the Lake-Front without a searching investigation after their objects."

A Professional Failer.

Fathom—"Well, doctor, how do you find my neighbor, Skeamer, this morning?"

Doctor—"I am sorry to say, sir, that he is failing."

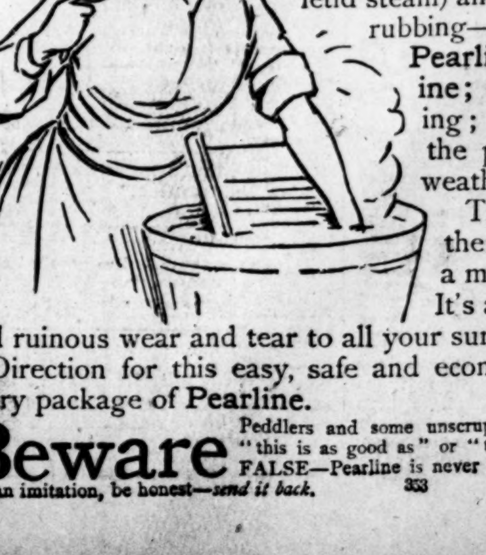
Fathom—"Why sorry, doctor? That sounds to me like good news."

Doctor—"Good news?"

Fathom—"Certainly. He's been in several failures before, and he's always come out better off."—*Boston Courier.*

Will Resist Somerby's Arrest.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 30.—District-Attorney Graham announces his intention to go to Harrisburg to fight the Indiana authorities who are on their way with requisition papers for Supreme President Somerby and the other Iron Hall officials. The argument which the District-Attorney will use is that the offenses were committed in this city and should be tried here.



You Can't Keep Cool while you're rubbing away over a tub of steaming clothes. If you want to keep comfortable and save your health (think of inhaling that fetid steam) and strength, stop the rubbing—and the steaming. Pearline does it. Pearline; cold water; no boiling; little work; that is the programme for hot-weather washing.

This taking away of the rubbing is more than a matter of saving work. It's a saving of needless and ruinous wear and tear to all your summer clothing.

Direction for this easy, safe and economical washing, on every package of Pearline.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 353 JAMES PYLE, New York.

GOOD THINGS [...]

FIVE STRAIGHT FAVO[...] HAWTHORN[...]

They Are Virginia, Hayde[...] Sayres, and Fan King—[...] Millionaire, Dewdrop, [...] Murphy, and Susette C[...] ors at Roby—Bookmak[...] Off for Harshly Criticis[...] Results at the Foreign[...]

Hawthorne was stuck cl[...] things yesterday. Five red[...] and every book on the track[...] The only thing, perhaps, th[...] even heavier loss was th[...] which the betting changed c[...] Mauve, a new filly at Ha[...] a 7 to 5 favorite in the fourt[...] 2 to 1 appeared against[...] finally 4 to 1. Then the jud[...] and, suspecting that some c[...] Mauve dead, took off J. M[...] Slaughter. The change ha[...] ever, as the filly finished la[...] 10 was the absolutely sure [...] race, 2½ to 1 being allowed[...] 200 to 1 was offered against[...] Argentino. Haydee had th[...] five yards and won easily. [...] Luke F., at 8 to [...] clear around, but was [...] the wire by Virginia, the[...] Prettiwit and Bankrupt w[...] favorites in the third race[...] mare was not fit yesterda[...] third.

Jockey Slaughter, who has[...] sion for some months, was [...] and celebrated the event b[...]

First race, purse $300, selli[...] furlongs—Virginia, 97 pounds[...] Luke F., 95 (Taylor), 8 to 1, se[...] ble), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:12[...] ry), 2½ to 1, and Laura Abraha[...] ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $400, f[...] longs—Haydee, 108 pounds [...] won; Yolo, 115 (Noble), 3 to[...] 102 (Leonard), 25 to 1, third[...] gentino, 100 (W. Mooney), 200[...] (White), 200 to 1, ran unplace[...]

Third race, purse $350, sell[...] rupt, 106 pounds (Leonard),[...] 105 (Fox), 10 to 1, second; F[...] even, third. Time, 1:46. Dr[...] 12 to 1, and Speth, 97 (Bain),[...]

Fourth race, purse $300, se[...] furlongs—Sam Sayres, 122 po[...] won; Billy Pinkerton, 101 (F[...] Tom Stevens, 107 (Fox), 12 to[...] Ray B., 114 (Leonard), 12 [...] (Slaughter), 4 to 1, ran unpla[...]

Fifth race, purse $300, selli[...] King, 111 pounds (Slaughter)[...] (Kuhn), 6 to 1, second; Cons[...] 1, third. Time, 1:04. Parole[...] Leocolus, 102 (Noble), 15 to 1[...] ard), 6 to 1, and Jack White, 1[...] ran unplaced.

Hawthorne entries for Sat[...] First race, three-quarters o[...] 2-year-olds, selling allowance[...] Kalamazoo, 106; Enthusiast,[...] 106; Santamego, 103.

Second race, three-quarters[...] a handicap for all ages—C[...] Lap, 90; McGinty (by Fausta[...] tent, 110; By Dy, 112; Rose[...] 107.

Third race, three-quarters[...] for 3-year-olds and upwar[...] Johnny Greener, 102 pounds[...] Frederick, 108; Prettiwit, 1[...]

Fourth race, one mile, pu[...] and upwards, selling, al[...] pounds; Fakir, 107; Jaspe[...] Aristocrat, 122; Zantippa, 9[...]

Fifth race, five furlongs[...] olds and upwards, selling[...] 111 pounds; Speculation, 10[...] One Dime, 118; Wheeler T., [...] Speth, 106; Tom Stevens, 10[...]

BOOKMAKER MAHL[...]

He Uses Too Violent [...] Decision of the [...]

The bookies kept all the [...] at Roby yesterday afterno[...] talent tried hard to get eve[...] Foxhall, the odds posted b[...] almost prohibitive even f[...] betting on Foxhall opened[...] 85 to 100. Not much mon[...] at these figures, and when [...] easy winner the books w[...] Millionaire, at 15 to 1, w[...] than third in any of the [...] been in at Roby, surprised[...] a knowing few by walkin[...] first race an easy winner[...] ite Peristaltic. Dew Dr[...] the second race, and [...] her selling price of [...] bought in by his owner. [...] the fourth race at 8 to [...] filled the talent's cup of [...] winning the last race f[...] Hercules. Woodpecker, a[...] tipped to win and staid[...] twenty lengths from the [...] was up on him, attempted[...] Susette, Ivanhoe, and Her[...] however, he fouled all th[...] disqualified by the judge[...] form bookmaker at the tr[...] the better of his discretion[...] race and used some insult[...] ence to the decision of [...] Clark's attention was cal[...] Mahley was brought into[...] ruled off the track. The s[...]

First race, purse $200, fo[...] selling—Millionaire, 100 p[...] 1, won; Peristaltic, 100 (C[...] Silhouette, 102 (Waters), 5 [...] Lou Hicks, 103 (Irving), [...] (Plantoni), 6 to 1, Minerva[...] and Kangaroo, 100 (Cottril[...]

Second race, purse $250 a[...] Dew Drop, 102 pounds (Cra[...] Hardy, 105 (Rogers), 8 to[...] (Waters), 10 to 1, third. Ti[...] (Cottrill), 3 to 1; Annie Cl[...] Edith, 97 (Zeller), 8 to 1, an[...] 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, purse $250, fiv[...] pounds (Rogers), 35 to 10[...] (Vignes), 4 to 1, second; S[...] to 1, third. Time, 1:04½. [...] 20 to 1; Tameriane, 105 (W[...] Cup, 112 (Carter), 50 to 1[...] trill), 20 to 1, ran unplaced[...]

Fourth race, purse $200[...] longs, selling—Maggie Mu[...] 8 to 1, won; No Remarks,[...] ond; Iowa Boy, 100 (Stre[...] :56½. Spinner, 100 (Cottri[...] (Murphy), 7 to 5; Sonoma[...] Bush McDuff, 100 (Rogers[...] 100 (Kennedy), 20 to 1; a[...] roy), 20 to 1, ran unplaced[...]

Fifth race, purse $400, [...] sette, 93 pounds (Cottrill),[...] (Vignes), 7 to 5, second; [...] 1, third. Time, 1:19½. Li[...] to 1, and Leila Jennings, [...] unplaced. Woodpecker, 5[...]

Roby's entries for Satur[...] First race, three-quarter[...] 3-year-olds and upwards, [...] pounds; My Queen, 94; Ze[...] burn, 99; Woodpecker, 11[...]

Second race, five furlong[...] and upwards, selling al[...] pounds; Cora A., 104; An[...] Leaf, 105; Vattell, 107; Ori[...] Rossiter, 108; J. B., 109; G[...]

Third race, four and a ha[...] for 2-year-olds, allowanc[...] Bushwhacker, 98; Wray C[...] Azim Duke, 110; Gomor, [...]

Fourth race, three-fourt[...] a free handicap, for 3-yea[...] cott, 117 pounds; Guido, [...] Churchill Clark, 101; Roy[...]

Fifth race, four and one[...] for 3-year-olds and upw[...] 100 pounds; Horace L., [...] light, 100; St. Peter, 100;[...] 100; Col. Bliss, 100; D. [...] Wednesday, 100; Red Oak[...]

NEW ORLEANS F[...]

Whittier, Galen Br[...] Boy, and Largh[...]

NEW ORLEANS, La., [...] local Board of Control, [...] sion, today exonerated [...] yesterday on account [...] against Harry L., but [...] error on its shoulders b[...] ison for "carelessness" [...] thus making an ignor[...] own error. If careless[...] ishable by suspension h[...] be suspended in two da[...] track was fair toda[...] best of the meetin[...] ter, the betting an[...] and the finish [...] Rose Boy won was h[...] were beaten and two r[...] paliing fashion, beatin[...] case. The surviving fa[...] (R. Jones), 8 to 5, [...] Whittier (R. Jones), [...] Shields), 15 to 1, Rose [...] Larghetta (H. Shields) [...] have ridden two other [...] Bonfire, but failed th[...] finish. After winning [...] to pay $455 to retain E[...] Baker rode a bad race [...] in her defeat.

Whittier, off in front [...] selling race at three-q[...] lengths, May Hardy se[...] Vashti. The talent pla[...] Galen Brown, the fa[...] race, five and one-half[...] a gallop by five length[...] Scottish Belle three le[...] wise men played th[...] Beeswing, 15 to 1, off [...] the seven furlong se[...] length and a half from[...] favorite, who was [...] Gendarme Sly Lisbo[...] Gendarme was backed[...] Pomfret from 10 to [...] worse than Gendarm[...] ways an odds-on fa[...] race. Off fourth, [...] port for third place, [...] raced along in front, [...] the eighth pole, but [...] and landed Rose Boy [...]

GOOD THINGS GALORE.

FIVE STRAIGHT FAVORITES WIN AT HAWTHORNE.

They Are Virginia, Haydee, Bankrupt, Sam Sayres, and Fan King—Books Hit Hard—Millionaire, Dewdrop, Foxhall, Maggie Murphy, and Susette Carry Off the Honors at Roby—Bookmaker Mahley Ruled Off for Harshly Criticising the Judges—Results at the Foreign Tracks.

Hawthorne was stuck clear full of good things yesterday. Five red-hot favorites won and every book on the track was heavily hit. The only thing, perhaps, that saved them from even heavier loss was the frequency with which the betting changed on certain horses.

Mauve, a new filly at Hawthorne, opened as a 7 to 5 favorite in the fourth race. Suddenly 2 to 1 appeared against her, then 2½, and finally 4 to 1. Then the judges took a hand and, suspecting that some of the books had Mauve dead, took off J. Mooney and put up Slaughter. The change had no effect, however, as the filly finished last. Haydee at 3 to 10 was the absolutely sure thing in the second race, 2½ to 1 being allowed on the field, while 200 to 1 was offered against Dan H. and San Argentino. Haydee had the race after the first five yards and won easily. It the first race Luke F., at 8 to 1, led the field clear around, but was just nipped at the wire by Virginia, the 8 to 5 favorite. Prettiwit and Bankrupt were both even money favorites in the third race, but Simons' little mare was not fit yesterday and finished a poor third.

Jockey Slaughter, who has been under suspension for some months, was reinstated yesterday and celebrated the event by riding two winners.

First race, purse $300, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Virginia, 97 pounds (Brown), 8 to 5, won; Luke F., 95 (Taylor), 8 to 1, second; Inland, 100 (Noble), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:12¾. Birdie M., 97 (Perry), 2½ to 1, and Laura Abrahams, 97 (Bain), 8 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $400, four and one-half furlongs—Haydee, 108 pounds (Slaughter), 3 to 10, won; Yolo, 115 (Noble), 3 to 1, second; Dollikins, 102 (Leonard), 25 to 1, third. Time, 56¾. San Argentino, 100 (W. Mooney), 200 to 1, and Dan H., 105 (White), 200 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, purse $350, selling, one mile—Bankrupt, 106 pounds (Leonard), even, won; Cassella, 105 (Fox), 10 to 1, second; Prettiwit, 110 (Noble), even, third. Time, 1:46. Dr. Reynolds, 93 (Kuhn), 12 to 1, and Speth, 97 (Bain), 25 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, purse $300, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Sam Sayres, 122 pounds (Overton), 7 to 5, won; Billy Pinkerton, 101 (Kuhn), 3 to 1, second; Tom Stevens, 107 (Fox), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:11¾. Ray B., 114 (Leonard), 12 to 1, and Mauve, 113 (Slaughter), 4 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, purse $300, selling, five furlongs—Fan King, 111 pounds (Slaughter), 1 to 2, won; Sleet, 109 (Kuhn), 6 to 1, second; Consignee, 95 (Bain), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:04. Parolee, 102 (Shealy), 4 to 5; Leocolus, 102 (Noble), 15 to 1; Woodford, 111 (Leonard), 6 to 1, and Jack White, 101 (Stansbury), 50 to 1, ran unplaced.

Hawthorne entries for Saturday are:

First race, three-quarters of a mile, purse $300, for 2-year-olds, selling allowances—Virginia, 103 pounds; Kalamazoo, 106; Enthusiast, 112; Southern Lady, 106; Santamego, 103.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, purse $500, a handicap for all ages—Critic, 103 pounds; First Lap, 90; McGinty (by Faustus), 98; Ja Ja, 109; Content, 110; By Dy, 112; Rosemont, 102; Forest King, 107.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile, purse $350, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances—Johnny Greener, 102 pounds; Rouser, 104; Empress Frederick, 108; Prettiwit, 107; Maggie Lebus, 89.

Fourth race, one mile, purse $300, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances—Barney, 102 pounds; Fakir, 107; Jasper, 104; Red Root, 90; Aristocrat, 122; Zantippa, 90.

Fifth race, five furlongs, purse $300, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances—Jack White, 111 pounds; Speculation, 106; San Argentino, 105; One Dime, 118; Wheeler T., 103; Razzle Dazzle, 105; Speth, 106; Tom Stevens, 107.

BOOKMAKER MAHLEY RULED OFF.

He Uses Too Violent Language Against a Decision of the Roby Judges.

The bookies kept all the big rolls that were bet at Roby yesterday afternoon, and, though the talent tried hard to get even in the third race on Foxhall, the odds posted by the bookmakers were almost prohibitive even for the plungers. The betting on Foxhall opened at 1 to 2 and closed at 5 to 100. Not much money was placed on him at these figures, and when he galloped home an easy winner the books were not much hurt. Millionaire, at 15 to 1, who has not run better than third in any of the numerous races he has been in at Roby, surprised and disgusted all but a knowing few by walking under the wire in the first race an easy winner from the 2 to 1 favorite Peristaltic. Dew Drop, at 8 to 1, took the second race, and was bid up from her selling price of $400 to $605, being bought in by his owner. Maggie Murphy took the fourth race at 8 to 1 and Susette, at 3 to 1, filled the talent's cup of woe to overflowing by winning the last race from the 7 to 5 favorite Hercules. Woodpecker, at 5 to 1, was strongly tipped to win and staid with the field until twenty lengths from the wire, when Cratty, who was up on him, attempted to pass the leaders, Susette, Ivanhoe, and Hercules. In the attempt, however, he fouled all three and his mount was disqualified by the judges. E. F. Mahley, the form bookmaker at the track, let his temper get the better of his discretion over the result of this race and used some insulting language in reference to the decision of the judges. Judge Clark's attention was called to the matter and Mahley was brought into the stand and finally ruled off the track. The summary follows:

First race, purse $200, four and a half furlongs, selling—Millionaire, 100 pounds (McCormick), 15 to 1, won; Peristaltic, 100 (Cratty), 2 to 1, second; Silhouette, 102 (Waters), 5 to 2, third. Time, :52¼. Lou Hicks, 103 (Irving), 12 to 1; Restless, 100 (Plantoni), 6 to 1; Minerva, 105 (Burgess), 7 to 1, and Kangaroo, 100 (Cottrill), 4 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $250 seven furlongs, selling—Dew Drop, 102 pounds (Cratty), 8 to 1, won; Zeke Hardy, 105 (Rogers), 8 to 5, second; Trude, 101 (Waters), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:33¾. Pullman, 97 (Cottrill), 3 to 1; Annie Clark, 106 (Street), 3 to 1; Edith, 97 (Zeller), 8 to 1, and Amboy, 105 (Ryan), 12 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, purse $250, five furlongs—Foxhall, 110 pounds (Rogers), 35 to 100, won; J. B. Freed, 105 (Vignes), 4 to 1, second; Speedwell, 115 (Irving), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:04¾. Cole Miller, 105 (Cratty), 20 to 1; Tamerlane, 105 (Williams), 40 to 1; Laura Cup, 112 (Carter), 50 to 1; and Columbia, 90 (Cottrill), 20 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, purse $200, four and one-half furlongs, selling—Maggie Murphy, 100 pounds (Irving), 8 to 1, won; No Remarks, 100 (Cratty), 4 to 1, second; Iowa Boy, 100 (Street), 5 to 1, third. Time, :56¾. Spinner, 100 (Cottrill), 4 to 1; Red Oak, 100 (Murphy), 7 to 5; Sonoma Boy, 100 (Vignes), 6 to 1; Bush McDuff, 100 (Rogers), 2 to 1; Cruickshanks, 100 (Kennedy), 20 to 1; and Cadaverous, 100 (Conroy), 20 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, purse $400, six furlongs, selling—Susette, 93 pounds (Cottrill), 3 to 1, won; Hercules, 102 (Vignes), 7 to 5, second; Ivanhoe, 100 (Soden), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:19¾. Little Crete, 93 (Kennedy), 4 to 1, and Leila Jennings, 72 (T. Burns), 60 to 1, ran unplaced. Woodpecker, 5 to 1, was disqualified.

Roby's entries for Saturday are:

First race, three-quarters of a mile, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upwards, allowances—San Pablo, 89 pounds; My Queen, 94; Zeke Hardy, 97; Ella Blackburn, 99; Woodpecker, 112; The Deacon, 112.

Second race, five furlongs, purse $350, 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowance—Healy John, 99 pounds; Cora A., 104; Annie Clark, 105; Autumn Leaf, 105; Vattell, 107; Oriel, 107; Templemore, 108; Rossiter, 108; J. B., 109; Gaylord, 110.

Third race, four and a half furlongs, purse $300, for 2-year-olds, allowances—Cartridge, 95 pounds; Bushwhacker, 98; Wray C., 98; The Empress, 107; Alim Duke, 110; Gomor, 113; Lumberman, 118.

Fourth race, three-fourths of a mile, $500 added, a free handicap, for 3-year-olds and upwards—Walcott, 117 pounds; Guido, 110; Fred Houston, 101; Churchill Clark, 101; Royal Flush, 96.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs, purse $200, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling—Fauntleroy, 100 pounds; Horace L., 100; Gladstone, 100; Daylight, 100; St. Peter, 100; Redwing, 100; Flying By, 100; Col. Bliss, 100; D. H., 100; Dutchman, 100; Wednesday, 100; Red Oak, 100.

NEW ORLEANS FAVORITES BEATEN.

Whittier, Galen Brown, Beeswing, Rose Boy, and Larghetta Are Winners.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The local Board of Control, after a brain-taxing session, today exonerated Owner Young, suspended yesterday on account of Miss Francis' run off against Harry L., but the board piled another error on its shoulders by suspending Jockey Madison for "carelessness" in riding Miss Francis, thus making an ignorant boy the victim of its own error. If carelessness is a crime and punishable by suspension half the riders here would be suspended in two days by careful judges. The track was fair today and the racing the best of the meeting. The fields were better, the betting and attendance improved, and the finish of the race which Rose Boy won was handsome. Four favorites were beaten and two rank outsiders won in appaling fashion, beating odds-on favorites in each case. The surviving favorite was Galen Brown (R. Jones), 8 to 5, and the other winners: Whittier (R. Jones), 8 to 1; Beeswing (H. Shields), 15 to 1, Rose Boy (J. Davis), 12 to 1, and Larghetta (H. Shields), 3 to 1. R. Jones should have ridden two other winners in Sly Lisbon and Bonfire, but failed through bad riding at the finish. After winning the Horseshoe Stable had to pay $455 to retain Beeswing, entered at $300. Baker rode a bad race on Bonnie Byrd and aided in her defeat.

Whittier, off in front, easily won the opening selling race at three-quarters of a mile by five lengths, May Hardy second, two lengths before Vashti. The talent played May Hardy and Vashti. Galen Brown, the favorite, landed the second race, five and one-half furlongs for 2-year-olds, in a gallop by five lengths from Vashti, who beat Scottish Belle three lengths for the place. The wise men played the horses as they finished. Beeswing, 15 to 1, off in front, led all the way in the seven furlong selling race and won by a length and a half from Sly Lisbon, the 4 to 5 favorite, who was two lengths in front of Gendarme. Sly Lisbon was badly ridden by Jones. Gendarme was backed from 15 to 8 to 1, and Pomfret from 10 to 5 to 1. The latter sulked worse than Gendarme. W. L. Munson was always an odds-on favorite for the mile selling race. Off fourth, he fought with Lockport for third place, while Dud Allen's Rose Boy raced along in front. Bonfire headed him below the eighth pole, but Young Davis outrode Jones and landed Rose Boy winner by a head, Lockport an easy going third, three lengths away and one before the favorite. Bonnie Byrd was a 3 to 5 and less favorite for the handicap, but Larghetta, backed down from 4 to 3 to 1, got off in front and won in a gallop, after Bonnie Byrd, vilely ridden by Baker, nearly got to him at the head of the stretch. Larghetta won by eight lengths, Bonnie Byrd five more before Florence Slaughter. Bookmaker Stutts won about $3,000 in the day, half in his book and the other by backing Rose Boy at 15 and 20 to 1. The summary follows:

First race, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Whittier, 102 pounds (R. Jones), 8 to 1, won; May Hardy, 115 (Mattor), 8 to 5, second; Vashti, 103 (Blum), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:20½. Don, 110 (H. Shields), 20 to 1; Cyrena, 99 (Gemoets), 8 to 1; Day Dream, 94 (Berger), 8 to 1; Kerosene, 103 (Stucky), 20 to 1; Allihue, 106 (J. Hill), 20 to 1; Ed Jackson, 109 (Paradise), 50 to 1; Malena, 111 (C. Johnson), 8 to 1; and Armint, 109 (McFadden), 20 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, for 2-year-olds, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Galen Brown, 109 pounds (R. Jones), 8 to 5, won; Vashti, 106 (Mattox), 3 to 1, second; Scottish Belle, 100 (Stucky), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:12¾. Florist, 94 (Macklen) 30 to 1; Red Rose, 97 (Gemoets), 8 to 1; Ben Cabbell, 100 (Masterson), 30 to 1; Oak Forest, 101 (J. Davis), 30 to 1, and Billy B., 112 (Paul), 30 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, seven furlongs—Beeswing, 101 pounds (H. Shields), 15 to 1, won; Sly Lisbon, 109 (R. Jones), 4 to 5, second; Gendarme, 109 (Wiggins), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:36. Quarter Deck, 106 (Stucky), 15 to 1; Pomfret, 109 (Hennessy), 5 to 1; Hoodoo, 122 (Doggett), 3 to 1, and Queer Toy, 100 (Knight), 10 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, one mile—Rose Boy, 105 pounds (J. Davis), 12 to 1, won; Bonfire, 106 (R. Jones), 6 to 1, second; Lockport, 105 (Bunn), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:50. W. L. Munson, 109 (Doggett), 3 to 5; Glessner, 97 (H. Shields), 12 to 1, and Miss Gilkey, 100 (Stucky), 8 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, handicap, one mile and seventy yards—Larghetta, 100 pounds (H. Shields), 3 to 1, won; Bonnie Byrd, 121 (Baker), 3 to 5, second; Florence Slaughter, 97 (Knight), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:50. Gen. Marmaduke, 106 (W. Williams), 15 to 1, and Bonnie B., 90 (Berger), 15 to 1, ran unplaced.

Saturday's New Orleans entries are:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Lilly Trimble, 91 pounds; Morocco, 92; Remus, 98; Herbert O'Neil, 99; Ed Jackson, 99; Dick, 100; Artless, 101; Viola, 104; Maud R., 104; Joe Lee, 107; Jim Cornwell, 108; Phelan Dorlan, 117.

Second race, 2-year-olds, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Mildred, 93 pounds; Ben Cabbell, 96; Florist, 100; Miss Perkins, 104; Tom Gay, 105; Barker Harrison, 106; Star Waine, 109; Virden, 112.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—Billy Coleman, 88 pounds; Day Dream, 89; Ette S., 92; Highwayman, 92; Dollie Nobles, 92; Cap D., 99; San Saba, 104; Jack of Diamonds, 104; Longbroeck, 105; Rally, 107; John Harper, 108; Little Addie, 119.

Fourth race, 3-year-olds, six and one-half furlongs—Aaron, 103 pounds; Wautauga, 110; Readina, 112; Dixie V., 112; Blaze Duke, 115; Bret Harte, 115.

Fifth race, selling, seven furlongs—Brown Button, 89 pounds; Texas Star, 89; Lady Jones, 93; The Judge, 95; Nathan Frank, 101; Borealis, 102; Grey Duke, 104; Dixie V., 105; May Hardy, 106; Alphonse, 107; Harry L., 107.

POOR STARTING AT GUTTENBERG.

Oliver Twist, Mosholu, Anne Elizabeth, Ma Belle, Inferno, and Dr. Helmuth Win.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Clear and sunshiny weather prevailed on the hilltop this afternoon, but no smiles adorned the faces of the spectators after Starter Caldwell sent the horses away from the post for the first race in a worse style than a wooden man would have done. When his flag descended Annie W. was only half turned around and the horses were strung out over a sixteenth of a mile. By reason of his advantage at the start Oliver Twist, 6 to 1, was never headed and won easily. This depressing work with the flag disheartened the spectators, and many of them refused to bet again until the fields of starters were small enough to guarantee a fair send-off. Count Mike Daly cut the Vexation gelding loose in the second race and helped his friends back his odds down from 10 to 1 to 5 to 2. The gelding lost ground from the start. Mosholu at 10 to 1 won, while Caracus, Rose Dance, and Ethel Poole finished next in the order named and lapped on each other. Jockey Herrick was imported from Gloucester to win the third race with Clotho, the even money favorite. He did not do so, however, being beaten out after a drive by Anne Elizabeth, the 5 to 2 choice. Ma Belle won the mile dash in a gallop. Kirkover was cut down during the race, and it was thought that Ma Belle did it. G. O'Leary surprised Eugene Leigh and his friends by bidding Ma Belle up from $1,100, the entered selling price, to $3,500 in one bid. Leigh bid an extra $5 and kept the mare. The summary follows:

First race, for maidens, four and one-half furlongs—Oliver Twist, 110 pounds (H. Penny), 6 to 1, won; Naboclish, 107 (Hueston), 5 to 1, second; Lady Balland, 92 (Coldier), 5 to 1, third. Annie W., 104 (Verplanck), 7 to 1; Trophy, 112 (Snedeker), 7 to 1; Zarilla filly, 94 (Griffin), 10 to 1; Glaucus, 115 (Flynn), 12 to 1; Kittie N., 99 (H. Jones), 10 to 1; Prunty, 110 (Martin), 15 to 1; Avola, 92 (Stewart), 15 to 1; and Frisco, 95 (W. Penny), 100 to 1, also ran. Time, :57.

Second race, for maidens, four and one-half furlongs—Mosholu, 102 pounds (T. Flynn), 10 to 1, won; Caraccus, 95 (W. Flynn), 20 to 1, second; Rose Dance, 104 (Stewart), 8 to 5, third. Time, :56. Ethel Poole, 104 (Verplanck), 60 to 1; Laurenska, 99 (Cunningham), 15 to 1; Nattie Hamilton filly, 99 (Griffin), 5 to 1; Vexation gelding, 112 (H. Penny), 5 to 2; Maggie C. gelding, 100 (Penny), 100 to 1; Elizabeth filly, 97 (Sweeney), 30 to 1; and Lasotta, 102 (Shields), 40 to 1, also ran.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—Anne Elizabeth, 101 pounds (Leigh), 5 to 2, won; Clotho, 108 (Merrick), even, second; Panhandle, 94 (Griggin), 15 to 1, third. I. O. U., 108 (J. Barrett), 4 to 1; Bob Arthur, 93 (Coldier), 30 to 1; Mamie B. B., 103 (Verplanck), 100 to 1; Belle D., 88 (Clay), 50 to 1; Miss Olive, 113 (H. Penny), 25 to 1; and Cold Stream, 97 (W. Flynn), 25 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:02.

Fourth race, selling, one mile—Ma Belle, 112 pounds (Martin), 7 to 10, won; Sandowne, 90 (Griffin), 7 to 1, second; Mohican, 106 (Merrick), 13 to 5, third. Kirkover, 112 (Flynn), 7 to 1; and Greenwich, 113 (Hueston), 30 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:41¾.

Fifth race, one mile—Inferno, 107 pounds (Martin), 9 to 5, won; Prince Howard, 107 (Marshall), 7 to 5, second; Maggie K., 104 (Verplanck), 100 to 1, third. Shotover, 107 (Whitehead), 100 to 1; Elect, 107 (Clark), 100 to 1; Riot, 107 (E. Vankeuren), 3 to 1; and Ill Spent, 107 (Sweeney), 50 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:44¾.

Sixth race, selling, six and one-half furlongs—Dr. Helmuth, 108 pounds (H. Penny), 5 to 1, won; Brussels, 108 (Snedeker), 7 to 5, second; Relief, 100 (Leigh), 10 to 1, third. Sweet Bread, 114 (Hueston), 6 to 1; Julia L., 89 (Griffin), 2 to 1; Rightaway, 94 (W. Penny), 10 to 1; Lucy Clark, 109 (Merrick), 30 to 1; and Decettful, 77 (Clay), 30 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:24.

Guttenberg entries for Saturday are:

First race, three-quarters of a mile, maidens—Fancy colt, 110 pounds; Susie Fuller gelding, 110; Lady Hi Ban, 107; Post Maid, 107; Eph, 100; Heads or Tails, 100; Indigo, 100; Spot, 100.

Second race, five furlongs, selling—Running Bird, 115 pounds; Krikina, 110; Benjamin, 109; Bob Sutherland, 105; Clotho, 102; Bon Voyage, 100; Mabel Glenn, 100.

Third race, one mile and a quarter, selling—Prince Fortunatus, 120 pounds; Laurestan, 115; Joe Courtney, 110; Experience, 112; Headlight, 105; Bullfinch, 100; Signature, 100; Early Dawn, 100; Adelina, 97.

Fourth race, one-half mile, handicap—Bel Demonio, 116 pounds; Flattery, 110; Lester, 107; Saunterer, 104; Trinity, 102; Fred Lee, 100; April Fool, 100; Play or Pay, 90; Uncertainty, 86; Fidget, 80.

Fifth race, five and one-half furlongs, selling—Helen, 108 pounds; Lady Mary, 103; Racket, 97; Harlequin, 97; Culpepper, 97; Levee filly, 97.

Sixth race, seven furlongs, selling—Jugurtha, 123 pounds; St. James, 114; Harry Alonzo, 112; Airplant, 108; Lithbert, 107; Allan Bane, 107; Slander, 102; Hazelhurst, 101; Mayor B., 99; Hyacinthe, 96.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Pools sold tonight on tomorrow's Guttenberg races as follows:

First race—Spot, $10; Susie Fuller gelding, Lady Hi Ban, Postmaid, and Heads or Tails, $5 each; Fancy colt, Eph, and Indigo, $2 each.

Second race—Krikina, Benjamin, Clotho, and Mabel Glenn, $10 each; Running Bird, $5; Bob Sutherland and Bon Voyage, $3 each.

Third race—Prince Fortunatus, $10; Experience, $8; Joe Courtney, $5; Headlight, $3; Laurestan, Bulfinch, Signature, Early Dawn, and Adelina, $2 each.

Fourth race—Bel Demonio, $15; Flattery, $10; Saunterer and April Fool, $5 each; Lester, Trinity, Play or Pay, and Fidget, $3 each; Fred Lee and Uncertainty, $2 each.

Fifth race—Helen and Lady Mary, $10 each; Racket and Harlequin, $5 each; field $2.

Sixth race—Allan Bane, $10; St. James, Harry Alonzo, Lithbert, Hazelhurst, and Mayor B., $5 each; Jugurtha, Airplant, Slander, and Hyacinthe, $2 each.

THREE EAST ST. LOUIS LONG SHOTS.

Coffee Cake, Alfalfa, Sunbeam, Fly Leaf, and Lonnie B. Are Winners.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 30.—Two favorites and three long shots captured the races at East St. Louis today. The summary follows:

First race, five and a half furlongs—Coffee Cake, 98 pounds (McIntyre), 6 to 5, won; Minnie Walker, 107 (Fitzmorris), 6 to 1, second; Voltaire, 99 (McPherson), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:09.

Second race, selling, six furlongs—Alfalfa, 102 pounds (Carr), 12 to 1, won; Belle C., 105 (Fitzmorris) 2 to 1, second; France, 108 (Burns), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:14.

Third race, five furlongs—Sunbeam, 105 pounds (F. Bain), 17 to 1, won; Upman, 106 (G. Williams), 2 to 1, second; Mary Hall, 98 (Barnett), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:07.

Fourth race, five and one-half furlongs—Fly Leaf, 92 pounds (Carr) 12 to 1, won; Walter, 112 (Sloan), 11 to 5, second; Oakview, 96 (McIntyre), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:06¾.

Fifth race, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Lonnie B., 103 pounds (F. Bain), 2 to 1, won; Catoosa, 97 (F. Carr), 5 to 1, second; Avon d'Or, 102 (B. Williams), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:07.

Entries at East St. Louis for Saturday are:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Ansopia, 100 pounds; Alice Clark, 97; Starlight, 94; Midway, 92; Ethel Fortune, 91; Mida, 91; Miss Nelson, 91; Balance All, 90; Hattie B., 98; Guilty, 87.

Second race, selling, six furlongs—Victor, 114 pounds; Moss Terry, 110; Col. Wheatley, 110; Prospect, 110; Christina, 107; Blanche's Last, 107; Black Beauty, 106; Credo, 90; Mariquitta, 83; Merge, 79.

Third race, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Tenor, 108 pounds; Argenta, 107; Newcastle, 102; Sexton, 100; Walker, 97, May Blossom, 92.

Fourth race, Auld Lang Syne handicap, seven and one-half furlongs—Avon d'Or, 90 pounds; Zoolein, 100; King Himyar, 102; Fannie S., 96; King Hooker, 108; Irene H., 100; Reputation, 112; Service, 118; Liberty Bell, 104; Annosean, 100.

Fifth race, selling, five furlongs—Harry Warren, 114 pounds; Dora May, 105; Servia, 103; Storm, 102; Avon d'Or, 100, Zoolein, 100; Gertrude, 97; Florence Shanks, 95; Everett, 94; Bob Miller, 92.

THREE OUTSIDERS AT GLOUCESTER.

Battle Cry, Pleymar, Juggler, Raleigh, Lucre, and McGregor Win.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Two favorites, a second choice, and three outsiders were the order of winners at Gloucester today. The races were rather poorly contested, and the bookmakers won slightly. The summary follows:

First race, four and a half furlongs—Battle Cry (MacCaully), 15 to 1, won; Honest Tom (Ham) 4 to 1, second; Majella (F. Doane), 8 to 1, third. Time, 56¼.

Second race, six and a half furlongs—Pleymar (E. Tribe), 4 to 5, won; Magee (Burrell), 10 to 1, second; Starter Pettingill (Houben), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:25¾.

Third race, seven and a half furlongs—Juggler (Ham), 5 to 2, won; Airshaft (Kuchen), 8 to 5, second; Jersey (Mosby), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:39.

Fourth race, one mile—Raleigh (Manlowe) 2 to 5, won; Pelham (Ham), 3 to 1, second; Lonely (Scallon), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:46.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Lucre (E. Tribe), 6 to 1, won; Silence (Ham), 4 to 1, second; Censor (F. Doane), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¼.

Sixth race, four and one-half furlongs—McGregor (Ennis), 8 to 1, won; Jim Fagin (MacCaully), 6 to 1, second; Grattan (F. Doane), 9 to 1, third. Time, .58.

Gloucester entries for Saturday are:

First race, five furlongs—Darius, 109 pounds; Harry Russell, 106; A. B. Fox, 106; Chapman, 106; Blue Wing, 106; MacGregor, 106; Montiece, 105; Roland, 105; War Lass colt, 101; Debonair, 98.

Second race, five furlongs, 2-year-olds—Wheeler, 115 pounds; Bunker Hill, 107; La Galatea colt, 107; Magee, 106; Moderate, 103; Misery, 103; La Juive filly, 100; Karl B., 99; Shy Ellen, 96; Devisee, 95; Some More, 92; Carousal, 92; Silvana, 92.

Third race, five furlongs—Aftermath, 110 pounds; Little Phil, 110; Tioga, 110; Jupiter, 109; Contest, 109; John Luckland, 106; King Solomon, 106; McKeever, 105; Milledan, 105; Forest, 105; Morning Glory, 100; Vocalite, 102; Zingara, 102; Green Bay, 101; Hatienne filly, 98.

Fourth race, five furlongs—Sue Ryder gelding, 113 pounds; Michigan, 109; Shamrock 106; Judge Mitchell, 106; Keyser, 106; Prize, 105; Tradesman, 105; Comforter, 105; Pete, 105; Ralph, 101; Selah, 101.

Fifth race, seven furlongs—Samaritan, 98 pounds; Sandstone, 106; Fernwood, 102; Rose Howard, 103; St. Pell, 93.

Sixth race, six and one-half furlongs—National, 105 pounds; Ptolemy, 105; Judge Nelson, 106; Joe Lee, 105; Burnside, 105; Shakspeare, 105; Grispin, 105; Keystone, 105; Maid of Screen, 102; Minnora, 102; Lita, 102; La Cigale, 102.

Race Results at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The track was slow and the attendance fair. The summary follows:

First race, five furlongs—Patrica, 7 to 5, won; Gypsy Girl, second; Daily Oregonian, third. Time, 1:07¾. Cassim and Cornie Buckingham also ran.

Second race, six and one-half furlongs—Santa Fe, 6 to 1, won; Tyrona, second; Carter B., third. Time, 1:29. Top Gallant, Lodi, Bonnie Blue, and Folly also ran.

Third race, yearlings, three furlongs—Last Chance, 8 to 5, won; Bordeaux, second; Claire, third. Time, 38¾. Montalva, Sue Abbott, and Wandering Nun also ran.

Fourth race, selling, one mile—Nellie G., 8 to 5, won; Santa Fe, second; Minnie Elkins, third. Time, 1:51¾. Regal and Cheerful also ran.

Fifth race, handicap, 2-year-olds—Wicklow, even, won; Estella, second; Gold Dust, third. Time, 1:21¾. Phœbe and Ledalia Crawford also ran.

Stamboul Arrives at Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Stamboul arrived here from New York today in first-class condition and is in the Doble stable at the track with Nancy Hanks and the Doble string for the winter. Doble says he will be permitted to serve ten or twelve mares in the spring and then be put in training. Further than that the program for the year has not been made out.

Good Price for a Two-Year-Old Filly.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—George W. St. Clair of this city has sold to J. S. Smith of Louisville the black 2-year-old filly by Darknight, dam by Little Grant, for $2,000. This filly recently worked a quarter in 36 seconds and is a grand individual.

Blanchard Offers a Large Purse.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 30.—David H. Blanchard of Boston has decided to give a $10,000 purse, divided, $5,000, $2,500, $1,500, and $1,000, open to all trotting stallions of the 2:12 class, for a race at Mystic Park Sept. 13, 1893.

TOURNAMENT AT WATSON'S PARK.

Results of Yesterday's Shooting Contest—Today's Big Event.

The shooting tournament at Watson's Park continued yesterday. The weather was better for shooting than at any other time during the week. The results of the eight contests on the program were:

First contest, star sweep at live birds, ten entries, one purse—Kleinman, Powers, Heikes, 12.

Second, 7 live birds, twelve entries, three purses—Eight contestants made seven straight. They agreed to let the result of the freeze-out shoot decide the purse. In that event Bingham won. Second money was divided among Latshaw, Cowan, Easterly, and Powers, 6; Bennett and Heikes, third, 5.

Third, ten blue rocks (Monotone system), thirteen entries, three purses—Merrill, first, 10; Latshaw, second, 9; Bennett Bingham, Sanford, Cowan, and Heikes, third, 8.

Fourth, six pairs blue rocks, thirteen entries, three purses—Sanford, first, 10; Heikes, Duer, Estelo, second, 9; Merrill, third, 8.

Fifth, ten live birds, ten entries, three purses—Easterly, Latshaw, Bingham, Duer, Sanford, first, 10; Powers, Kleinman, Cowan, second, 9; Bennett, third 8.

Sixth, twenty blue rocks (unknown), traps, eleven entries, four purses—Close, first, 16; Budd, second, 14; Heikes, Merrill, Latshaw, third, 13; Sanford, Duer, Bennett, fourth, 12.

Seventh, ten blue rocks (Monotone system), ten entries, three purses—Estelo, first, 10; Bennett and White, second, 9; Latshaw, Close, Merrill, Conway, third 8.

Eighth, straight freeze-out (shot to a finish) at selected live birds, ten entries, one purse—Bingham won by killing 17 straight.

Today at 2 o'clock W. S. Duer and Bob White (Rubel) will shoot a match at selected live birds for $75 a side. The contest promises to be a close one and many of the visiting sportsmen intend to stay in town and see it. Duer comes from Pisgah, Ill. Over $500 has been wagered on the result at even money.

Corbett Wants a Purse of $75,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Corbett's manager, Brady, and a representative of the Crescent City Athletic club, met on Broadway last night, and the Southerner inquired how large a purse Corbett would fight Mitchell for.

"For as much as he can get," replied Brady.

"Well, the Coney Island Athletic club has already offered $50,000 for the contest, and I suppose if we want it we will have to bid $55,000," said the Cresent City man.

"You might have to go a few pegs higher. Corbett wants a $75,000 purse."

"Will you sign now?" asked the New Orleans matchmaker.

"No, sir. We will wait awhile," said Brady as they parted.

Meets of the American Wheelmen.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Chairman Raymond of the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board has already received many applications from clubs desiring to hold meets on the grand circuit next year. The list will be acted upon at the annual meeting next month in Philadelphia. Interest in the next circuit is centered on the World's Fair international meet at Chicago next August. Mr. Raymond has communicated with the Commissioners and it is likely that the World's Fair die will be used on the medals.

Johnson Making an Indoor Record.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Johnson, Ballard, and Rhodes, the crack bicycle riders, have arrived here, and will take part in the second day races of the Diamond tournament at the Milwaukee Exposition Building Monday. Johnson made a practice half-mile on the Exposition track in 1:10, and expects to break the indoor record Monday.

Lebanon Defeats Indianapolis.

LEBANON, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The Lebanon football team closed its successful season today, defeating the Indianapolis Athletic team 32 to 10. Players, from Purdue, Butler, and Wabash College teams assisted the visitors.

PLANNING FOR A LUTHERAN COLLEGE.

Swedish Residents Take Out Incorporation Papers for the Institution.

The Swedish residents of this city and vicinity have long had in contemplation the founding of a Luthern college in Chicago. The movement has met with such favor that they have taken active steps, the license to incorporate having yesterday been obtained from the Secretary of State. The corporate name will be the Martin Luther College of Chicago. The members of the board are the Rev. L. G. Abrahamson, E. A. Evald, M. C. Ranseen, D. Lundahl, G. Youngald, C. P. Ryneholm, S. F. Sanoahl, C. Granath, and E. Rosenquest.

The Rev. L. G. Abrahamson, pastor of the Salem Lutheran Church on Portland avenue, last night gave the following information:

"We have twenty-one Scandinavian churches in this city, all in a flourishing condition, and every one of those churches will contribute toward founding a college. This we have long desired to establish in this city, not in opposition to the grand University of Chicago, but one more especially for the Swedish people. We now have colleges in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and New York, and a large one at Rock Island in this State. There a full course is nine years, and a shorter or partial course seven years. As to where our new college will be erected, or its dimensions and cost, those details have not yet been decided. We have two lots in view and are looking for others.

"We intend to elect a President, have him nominate professors, and be ready to open the intermediate department next fall. Suitable rooms will be hired temporarily. The course of instruction will be from seven to nine years, and be as thorough and complete as in the best educational institutions in the country. Our college at Rock Island ranks very high, and the standard of the new one will be fully equal to that.

"Our Scandinavian or Swedish Lutheran Synod in the United States has over 125,000 members, of whom 95,000 are communicants, and they will all feel more or less interested in the erection of the Martin Luther College in this city. We have here over 1,500 young men and women in public and private schools. Many of these will be glad to enter the college and its doors will be open to them. Our people are great lovers of music, and in connection with the college we will have an excellent conservatory of music. A business college department will also be a prominent feature, for the benefit of those who do not wish a classical course, but who desire to fit themselves for active business life."

Death by Suicide of an Iowan.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 30.—News has been received of the death by suicide of J. M. Bacon, a wealthy resident of Sioux City, Ia., at a sanitarium near here last night. Melancholia was the cause. He had been there a week for despondency. He got a pistol from a night watchman's satchel and blew out his brains.

HARRISON NOT FOUND.

HE HAS NOT BEEN SEEN IN CHICAGO SINCE DEC. 17.

His Friends Doubt That He Is the Alleged Murderer of Magreery, Although It Is Known That He Went to Kentucky—T. J. Williams, His Partner, and the Stafford Hotel People Do Not Know His Present Whereabouts—Said to Be a Drinker.

No trace has as yet been found by the police of John S. Harrison of the real estate firm of Harrison & Williams, No. 80 Dearborn street, who is charged with having killed Harry L. Magreery, a peddler, in a drunken brawl in Edward Bayer's saloon, Covington, Ky. John A. Goodson, Chief of Police at Covington, telegraphed Maj. McClaughry to arrest Harrison, but the information given was so meager and the charge was so grave that it was thought necessary to send for a fuller statement of the alleged offense. The dispatch said simply:

Arrest, charge murder, John Scott Harrison, real estate agent. Boarded at and well known at Santa Fé Hotel. Fresh wounds on face.

Pending the arrival of fuller information Capt. Shea detailed Detectives Collins and Norton to work on the case. Harrison left the city Dec. 17 and has not been seen since. It was stated in the telegraphic reports to the press that he had left Cincinnati, whither he went after the cutting affray in the saloon, for Chicago Wednesday night, but it is not generally believed by the police that this report is correct. The Santa Fé Hotel of the dispatch was the Stafford Hotel, No. 131 Van Buren street.

Going to Be Married.

Before leaving the city Harrison gave up his room, which he had occupied for about a year and a half. He told the clerk and proprietor that he was going to Harrodsburg, Ky., to get married to a wealthy woman, and gave them to understand that he would no longer stay at the hotel. Since that time the hotel people have heard nothing from or about him until the case was made public by the papers.

T. J. Williams, Harrison's partner, also declares that he has not seen him or heard from him since the afternoon of Dec. 17. Harrison's business acquaintances appear to be equally ignorant of his whereabouts. He seems to have have had no favorite places of resort and no specially intimate friends. In the absence of definite clews the police can only keep a general lookout. The depots are being constantly watched, but this precaution is deemed superfluous, as it is believed that if Harrison is not in the city he would scarcely think of coming here, since arrest would be certain.

The published accounts of the crime charged against Harrison caused much comment yesterday in real estate circles, in which he was best known. His acquaintances could scarcely credit the story and were inclined to think there must be some mistake in the identity of the man. Mr. Williams, the partner, was decidedly averse to talking. When seen yesterday afternoon he said that he knew absolutely nothing of Harrison's whereabouts, where he had been, or what he had done since leaving Chicago. Of even Harrison's intention to be married he professed to be ignorant. He has been in business with Harrison since last May, and during that time, he declares, the alleged murderer has been particularly reticent about his private affairs. To avoid being interviewed Mr. Williams early yesterday prepared the following statement, which he gave out as being all he knew of his partner's late actions and the crime charged:

Mr. Williams' Statement.

My attention has been called to articles in the newspapers in regard to a Mr. Harrison and to certain charges made against him. I wish to state that if the John S. Harrison who is associated with me in business is the man referred to, I have not received any information from him or any of his friends confirming that fact. If it should be that this man Harrison is the man I know I am satisfied that he is deranged, and was mentally unbalanced before he commenced drinking, as until within a short time of his departure from the city he was one of the most amiable and quiet men I ever knew, and nothing in his manner would indicate a quarrelsome nature.

"How long did Harrison expect to be gone when he went away?"

"Until after the holidays. He was last in the office about 3 o'clock the afternoon of Dec. 17. He said he was going somewhere down in Kentucky, but I do not remember whether it was Harrodsburg or not. He said nothing about going to be married, and I did not even know that he was keeping company or corresponding with a woman there. I have no word whatever from him since that time. So far as I know he was perfectly straight and honest. I never saw him intoxicated in my life."

"What do you know of his relations?"

"Nothing whatever. He had desk room in the office here for a time, and when Mr. Sipperly—the firm used to be Sipperly & Williams—went into business for himself I took Harrison for a partner. He was unusually quiet, and I do not know that I ever heard him speak of his relations. So far as his dealings with me are concerned I have no fault to find. Of anything beyond I know nothing."

At the Stafford Hotel there was nothing but praise for Harrison. It was said that he rarely sat about the house. He was cordial and agreeable and all liked him. The clerk said he knew that he had been to Dwight to be cured for intemperance, but did not think he had been drinking for over a year.

He Came from Kentucky.

Harrison originally came from Maysville, Mason County, Ky. He first worked for Bogue & Hoyt, real estate dealers, as a salesman on commission. Mr. Bogue said yesterday that he came with the best of references from a Cincinnati house, for which he worked as a traveling salesman. His employment by Bogue & Hoyt extended over a period of not more than five or six months.

"The man," said Mr. Bogue, "was in many respects a remarkable salesman. He could get at people that no one else in the office could, but he lacked persistence. He would start a deal and then drop it. His worst fault was drinking. He made a trip down in Ohio while working for us and on coming back wanted to get money from me to go somewhere. I told him there was only one place I would give him money to go to and that was Dwight. He slapped his hand down on the table and said he would go there and take treatment. I immediately sent a boy to buy a ticket and put him on the train, and I then telegraphed to Dwight that I would be responsible for the payment for his treatment.

"Subsequently I received a letter of inquiry from his sister in Ohio—I think it was Ohio—asking about Harrison's condition. The letter stated that he had recently been to see his sister and was then intoxicated. I answered the letter, telling the sister what I had done, and since then I have not heard from her. When Harrison came back from Dwight I refused to take him in my employ again, because I thought he had been drunk too often, and I was afraid to trust him. I never knew he was quarrelsome, and always regarded his drinking habits as his worst fault. I have not seen him for four or five months."

Capt. Shea received a telegram late in the day from the Chief of Police of Covington giving Harrison's description, as follows: Five feet 10 inches in height, 40 years old, well built, light brown mustache slightly mixed with gray, hair the same.

Detectives Collins and Norton say they have some clews which may lead to finding Harrison.

People who knew Harrison at the Stafford Hotel say that the description sent from Covington tallies with that of the Chicago real estate man.

NO AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED.

The Cedar Rapids Conference May Be a Fruitless One.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 30.—Another day has passed and representatives of railroad trainmen in session here are no nearer an agreement than they were last night. The committee of five appointed to draft a plan of federation reported this morning in favor of system federation. Employés of any railroad system may decide for themselves upon union and it will bind them alone. This plan has been discussed section by section and from every possible standpoint.

At one time it was thought an agreement would be easily reached tonight but new difficulties came up when the conference adjourned until tomorrow. Leaders admitted being in doubt as to the outcome. The talk would indicate less confidence in securing union than at first.

Plenty of time to ripen. That's the secret of Evans' India Pale Ale.

WORKERS RECEIVE THEIR REWARD.

County Officers Announce the Names of Their Deputies and Clerks.

The recently elected Democratic officers announced the list of their appointments thus far made yesterday. Some of them have already entered upon their duties. The others will enter on their duties next week, most of them next Tuesday. Frank Gualter, Clerk of the Circuit Court, has thirty-eight appointments in his gift. He has made the following:

Henry Wight, Twelfth Ward; Joseph Greenhut, Fourth Ward; P. W. Neilson, Twenty-fifth Ward; Henry Carroll, First Ward; Charles F. Walsh, Second Ward; J. F. Mendelssohn, Fourth Ward; J. G. Flynn, Fourth Ward; J. V. Matejke, Eighth Ward; James Furlong, Thirteenth Ward; M. McNulty, Twenty-third Ward; Edward Heinze, Fourth Congressional District; John Downey, Twenty-ninth Ward; John B. Sullivan, Thirty-fourth Ward; James Gray, Twenty-first Ward; James A. Barry, Twenty-second Ward; John McCabe, Fifth Ward; M. J. Merkl, Thirtieth Ward; Maurice K. Smith, Twenty-eighth Ward; John C. Deady, Thirty-fourth Ward; W. J. Saeghorn, Twenty-sixth Ward.

Those clerks will be assigned to duty during the week.

Stephen Griffin, Clerk of the Superior Court, has thirty appointments to make. He has made the following:

Chief clerk, M. J. Donoghue of the Eighteenth Ward; John C. Sterchie, First Ward; John O'Shea, Sixth Ward; William Schroeder, Tenth Ward; Leonard Dunne, Twelfth Ward; James Donoghue, Twelfth Ward; John Collins, Thirteenth Ward; J. J. Kelly, Eighteenth Ward; John Dienhart, Twenty-first Ward; J. J. Furlong, Twenty-third Ward; Ed Cummings, Twenty-ninth Ward; James Coyle, Thirtieth Ward.

Recorder Chase has made the largest batch of appointments, as follows:

Theodore Nelson, Deputy Recorder, Twelfth Ward; Julius Ludwig, Twenty-fourth Ward, Superintendent Folio Department; W. J. Cochran, Twenty-fourth Ward; John Cochran, Eleventh Ward; D. Leonard, Twelfth Ward; Samuel Levi, Eighteenth Ward; N. P. Chiostri, Max Gaerte, Seventeenth Ward; H. J. Herbert, Thirtieth Ward; M. P. Hartney, Twenty-first Ward; W. C. Niehoff, Twenty-fifth Ward; P. A. Hines, abstract-maker, Sixth Ward; T. L. Mulroy, Thirty-second Ward; Martin McCormick, Twenty-third Ward; William Carmody, Seventh Ward; J. W. Hartney, Fifth Ward; F. J. Mooney, country towns; John Gillen, Sixth Ward; T. B. Donnelly, recommended by State committee; P. J. Mulvaney, Twenty-fourth Ward; J. Nash, Thirteenth Ward; M. Hoffman, Twenty-fifth Ward; Dan Doogan, Twenty-first Ward; E. Filleul, J. Kohn, Second Ward; Frank L. Chase Jr., Twenty-first Ward; J. B. Reed, Twenty-ninth; William Flanagan, Thirtieth Ward; Thomas Brennan, Sixth Ward; J. T. Kilcrain, Thirty-third Ward; S. E. Powers, First Ward; J. J. Lyons, Twenty-third Ward; P. McKenna, Thirtieth Ward; M. Riordan, Eighth Ward; W. Groves, Seamen's Union; Henry Biehl, Superintendent Abstract Department, Twenty-sixth Ward; M. T. Nicholson, Twenty-second Ward; H. Henderson, Twenty-ninth Ward; T. Conroy, Twenty-fourth Ward; F. Carlin, A. L. Brown, cashier, Twenty-fourth Ward; N. J. Whity, Twenty-fifth Ward.

Coroner McHale has made the following appointments:

Chief Deputy Coroner, W. Quinn; Deputies, G. D. Ahern, Seventeenth Ward; Eugene Bellar, German American Association; Michael Barrett, Nineteenth Ward; C. J. Coffey, Twelfth Ward; W. G. Foskett, Twenty-fifth Ward; William Corbett, Seventeenth Ward; T. J. McNally, First Ward; Coroner's physician, Dr. Louis J. Mitchell; Morgue Keeper, T. Mahon; Clerk, Rudolph Sanders. Three deputies and one clerk yet to be appointed.

The appointments for the State's-Attorney's office have been already announced.

Gov.-elect Altgeld received more delegations yesterday. Among them was a delegation in favor of a statesman named Matthews, who wants to be a Southern Penitentiary Commissioner. The delegation got cold comfort. The slate for Penitentiary Commissioners South was fixed more than a week ago, as announced in THE TRIBUNE at that time.

A delegation of West-Siders called in behalf of James J. Townsend, at one time a member of the General Assembly, now a member of the Stock Exchange, for West Park Commissioner. Mr. Townsend's application will be favorably considered, so Mr. Altgeld said.

A large delegation also urged the appointment of Ald. Gahan as Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, and that is practically agreed on. The Governor will receive a delegation from the central portion of the State today in behalf of a working railroad man, who, with Messrs. Cantrell and Gahan, will constitute the commission.

Leo Austrian having declined the nomination of Northern Penitentiary Commissioner the position is likely to be tendered to Max Stern. The Democratic politicians would like to have J. W. Lanehart appointed, but Mr. Lanehart is the brother-in-law of the Governor-elect, and for reasons which will be appreciated has said that he cannot accept the position. The Democrats hope to convince Mr. Lanehart that it would be proper for him to accept the position, inasmuch as the office has sought him and he has not sought the office.

It was asserted yesterday on unexceptionable authority that the most persistent beggars for places for their friends under Mr. Pyne, the new Court-House Coyne, are some of the Democratic Circuit Judges who took the custody of the building from the Sheriff. One Judge has demanded the right to name a janitor and two scrubwomen.

At a meeting of the Democrats of the Tenth and Twelfth Wards at O'Hearn's Hall Dec. 29 the following named persons were appointed a committee to receive and submit to a meeting to be held at the same hall Saturday evening, Dec. 31, the names of representative Democrats, from whom may be selected a suitable person whose name may be presented to the Governor for appointment as one of the West Park Commissioners: M. Keiler, John C. King, Joseph Baths, William Rogers, Phillip J. Foley.

TO INSTALL PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Rules Governing Their Exhibition Issued by Chief Peabody.

Chief Peabody of the Department of Liberal Arts issued yesterday the following regulations for the installation of pianos and reed organs:

1. Platforms will be seven inches high. They will be floored with hardwood or Georgia pine, finished to the natural wood. Carpets nailed to the floor will not be used. Rugs may be used.

2. Railings two feet six inches above platforms will be used along aisles. They must be wholly included within the space of the exhibiter. Preferably they should be of metal. Those which will require frequent polishing should be avoided.

3. Partitions between exhibits, not along aisles, will consist of (a) a dado six feet high above the platform; (b) a frieze three feet six inches pendent from the ceiling; the frieze carried around on the four sides will mark the upper part of the enclosure. The space between the dado and the frieze must be left open to avoid obstruction of light and air, except that draperies may be used at the angles and posts. The arrangement of instruments within the space is left to the choice of the exhibiter.

4. Designs for fronts and decorations should be sent to the department for approval. The department, with the assistance of the artists of the Exposition, will endeavor to aid the exhibiters in their efforts to produce elegant and tasteful effects, and to avoid harsh and offending contrasts.

5. Exhibiters can secure incandescent electric lighting in their several spaces. Each lamp will be charged for at a rate to be hereafter announced. While the arrangement of the light will be permitted chiefly to the discretion of exhibiters, it is probable that the use of one or more pendent groups will be found most effective.

6. General regulations as to signs will be issued by the Director-General. A distinctive name, skillfully interlaced in grill-work, etc., in the development of a design, will not be objected to. All signs of an extravagant or boastful nature will be avoided. Awards from former competitions, shown actually or by fac-simile, may be displayed within the exhibiter's space.

7. Printed matter may be distributed to visitors within the exhibiter's space, but passers-by may not be solicited to accept it. Designs for such matter should be submitted to the department for approval.

More Antiquities Coming.

Prof. Putnam, chief of the Department of Ethnology, expects the immediate arrival of another car load of antiquities which has been shipped from Cambridge, Mass. Prof. Putnam went East to specially arrange for the packing and shipment of this additional carload of specimens. The collection includes antiquities from Honduras—casts, sculptures, inscriptions, idols, etc., and numerous collections that have been collected at Cambridge. During his visit East Prof. Putnam delivered an address upon the Columbian Exposition before the Essex Institute of Salem, Mass.

Exposition Notes.

Milton O. Higgins of this city has been appointed a World's Fair Commissioner for the Dutch colony of Curacao.

The members of the Harvard Glee club, accompanied by George H. Wilson, Secretary of the Bureau of Music, visited the grounds yesterday. The arrangements for musical festivals during the Exposition were explained by Secretary Wilson to the visitors.

Robert Levy, manager of the Turkish Village, received yesterday consignments of 4,000 articles to be used in the decoration and equipment of the Turkish pavilion and general exhibit. This decorative material includes curtains, bric-à-brac, old armor, curios, etc.

Headquarters for English and Canadian visitors to the World's Fair are to be provided by the British and Canadian Exchange club in the Auditorium. Membership in the club will cost $25. The suite of rooms is to include a bureau of information, smoking, reading, and lounging rooms, as well as a postoffice.

THIS MAY HAVE BEEN THE

Origin of the Box Back Overcoat



but be that as it may—

When you meet a well-dressed gentelman this winter, you will find him wearing a LONG BOX BACK OVERCOAT—one of those elegant Kerseys or Meltons, that can be had, made to order from reliable materials, with best workmanship, for $20, $25 and upward, by

Corner Clark & Adams. Nicoll THE TAILOR Corner Clark & Adams.

SAINT PAUL

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

MINNEAPOLIS

6 P. M. LIMITED TRAIN — SOLID VESTIBULED TRAIN OF GAS LIGHTED BUFFET SMOKING & LIBRARY CARS PRIVATE COMPARTMENT SLEEPERS DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS STANDARD DAY COACHES SUPERB DINING CARS — 8.15 A. M. DAY EXPRESS 10.30 P. M. NIGHT EXPRESS

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, TICKET OFFICE 208 CLARK STREET.

THE BODY OF HIS VICTIM NEVER FOUND

A. J. Hudspeth Hanged for Murder in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 30.—A. J. Hudspeth was executed at Harrison, Ark., today for the murder of George Watkins in 1887. Hudspeth was hanged for the murder of a man whose body was never found. The murderer worked for Watkins on a farm in Marion County. One morning in the spring of 1887 Hudspeth and Watkins went to town. Since that morning Watkins has never been seen. Hudspeth was arrested on suspicion of murder. Mrs. Watkins was afterwards incarcerated charged with being an accessory to the taking off of her husband. She was taken fatally ill, but before dying confessed that Hudspeth killed her husband to get him out of the way so he could marry her. Hudspeth was sentenced to be hanged. The case has been appealed and retried, two respites have been granted, and the fate of execution changed three times, but all efforts to save the murderer failed. Traces of blood in the wagon and a bloody hatchet found in the wagon bed were the only evidences of foul play other than the strange disappearance of Watkins, aside from the wife's testimony.

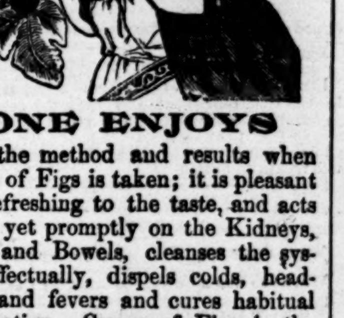
Creditors Will Run the Business.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 30.—A meeting of the creditors of the American Wood Paper company, called by the assignee, has been had, representing about $125,000 of general indebtedness. It was stated that the total indebtedness of the company was as follows: Bonds secured by mortgage, $270,000; general unsecured debts, $141,000. The creditors appointed a committee of ten of their number to make an examination of the plant and assets of the company, and to submit a plan of reorganization to a meeting of the creditors Jan. 13.

Officers of the Folk Lore Association.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 30.—The American Folk Lore Association has elected these officers: President, Horatio Hale, Clinton, Ont.; Vice-Presidents, Alcee Fortier, Tulane University, New Orleans, La., and Prof. D. P. Penhallow, McGill University, Montreal; Corresponding Secretary, J. Walter Fewkes, Boston; Secretary, W. W. Newell, Cambridge, Mass., for five years; Treasurer, T. B. Hinton, New York, five years; Curator, Stewart Culin, Philadelphia; also a Board of Ten Councilors.

SYRUP of FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

In Response to Many Inquiries

received by the *United States Investor* of Boston from investors in New England and other Eastern Points, relative to the desirability of lots in Griffith, Chicago's new and growing factory suburb

They sent a Staff Editor

all the way from Boston to Chicago at their own expense to make a thorough investigation. He had instructions

To Inspect Griffith And Report

his candid opinion concerning it; just what facilities the town had; what developments had been made; what the prospects were for safe investments there. He did so and they published his frank letter.

What He Saw and What He Said

will be sent free by the founders of Griffith. Everyone who can save $5 a month should get this valuable report and learn about these investments, to be had on such easy terms.

Nine other Newspapers Testify

to Griffith's unequalled railroad and fuel facilities and the certainty of quick profits on investments made there. This testimony will be sent also if you mention this paper. Write right now to

Elmer and Jay Dwiggins & Co. FOUNDERS OF GRIFFITH
136 Washington-st., Chicago.

Fifty Years Settles It

CONSUMPTION
CAN BE CURED.

If Dr. Schenck's treatment and cure of Consumption were something new and untried, people might doubt; but what has proved itself through a record as old as our grandfathers, means just what it is

A Specific for Consumption

and for all diseases of the Lungs. No treatment in the world can place as many permanent cures of Consumption to its credit as Dr. Schenck's. Nothing in Nature acts so directly and effectively on the lung membranes and tissues, and so quickly disposes of tubercles, congestion, inflammation, colds, coughs and all the seeds of Consumption as

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup

When all else fails it comes to the rescue. Not until it fails, and only after faithful trial, should any one despond. It has brought the hopeless to life and health. It has turned the despair of ten thousand homes into joy. It is doing so now, it will continue to do it throughout the ages. *Dr. Schenck's Practical Treatise on Consumption, Liver and Stomach Diseases* mailed free to all applicants. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

CONSUMPTION
SURELY CURED.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post-office address.
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,
183 Pearl-st., New York.

POPULAR PEASE PIANOS

MUST NOT CRITICISE.

THE MAYOR WANTS HIS POLICY INDORSED BY CITY EMPLOYES.

He Issues an Order Telling Them to Stop Talking Upon Penalty of Discharge, and Makes Street Commissioner Burke Sign a Retraction of Words Considered Inimical to the Administration's Plans—Kuhns Made Acting Commissioner of Public Works.

That Mayor Washburne doesn't propose to have his plans criticised by city employés was evidenced yesterday by an order advising them to stop it on penalty of discharge. The Mayor was anything but pleased by the publication of ex-Commissioner of Public Works Aldrich's views after his resignation, and he appears to have been enough put out by what Commissioner of Streets Burke said yesterday to call upon that official for a retraction and told him that there had been too much talking by heads of departments. In one of his general orders issued yesterday the Mayor says that any employé making unseemly comments on the head of his department or any official will be discharged. He sent out this order to all departments in the City Hall, and he declares that it shall be obeyed. This order in full is as follows:

NOTICE TO CITY EMPLOYES AND OFFICIALS.

It having come to my knowledge that certain employés are disposed to hinder the complete and thorough overhauling of city departments, and in order to do this attempt to embarrass my authorized agents in work specifically assigned to them, I hereby request that the substance of this letter be known to your entire force of men, and that I promptly propose to discharge any employé, regardless of his fitness or backing, who is not strictly in harmony with this administration and its success. Any person appearing in my name will be received and treated as if I were personally present and every matter sought to be investigated by him will be fully exposed. Any person disregarding this order, making unseemly or improper comments on the head of his department or any official, will be promptly discharged on proof being submitted to me and will not be reinstated during my administration. Yours truly,

HEMPSTEAD WASHBURNE, Mayor.

When Mayor Washburne read an interview in the papers in which Street Superintendent Burke said that he was going to see if the Mayor meant what he said in ordering reforms in the different departments his ire was aroused. Yesterday he sent for Mr. Burke and demanded an explanation. He told Mr. Burke that, if he persisted in his statement, he would be discharged before noon. The Superintendent explained that he did not desire to criticise his superior and had simply intended to express cooperation in the reform movement. Mr. Washburne took occasion to tell him that the tendency among the department heads to "lash Dr. Jamieson's shoulders" had been too frequent and it must be stopped. The controversy was settled when Mr. Burke affixed his signature to the following document:

Supt. Burke of the Street Department wishes to retract the statement made in the paper, in which he is quoted as stating that he "desired to see if the Mayor is going to live up to his word." Mr. Burke explains that whatever reference is made to the Mayor's orders in reference to discharging men from the departments was intended only as a support of his superior's orders, and not as a criticism nor as an attempt to call in question the sincerity of the movement. J. H. BURKE, Superintendent of Streets.

Mr. Burke's department was made the subject of another order by Mayor Washburne yesterday. It was in accordance with the announcement of the preceding day. Under its terms the Street Construction and Sidewalk Bureaus are transferred to Special Assessment Superintendent Sheehan. The order declares Mr. Burke's duties are to consist of the work on improved and unimproved streets, sidewalk repairs and obstructions, house-moving, and lamps. Engineer Dorr, in charge of the Street Construction Department, began exercise of his new powers by discharging sixty laborers. In the Sewer Department Mayor Washburne discharged six Inspectors.

KUHNS ACTING COMMISSIONER.

The Mayor Makes the Appointment on the Corporation Counsel's Advice.

Mayor Washburne, acting upon the advice of the Corporation Counsel, appointed E. Louis Kuhns, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, Acting Commissioner yesterday. The Law Department feared that legal complications might arise from the Mayor's attempt to serve in two offices. Warrants and vouchers have piled up in the Commissioner's office since Mr. Aldrich's retirement, and the Mayor found it necessary to designate some officer whose signature would be regarded as legal.

Mr. Kuhns has been connected with the public service of the city since June, 1891. It is said that his appointment was not a political one, and that his promotion is not due to influence from any party or organization. Judge Driggs introduced Mr. Kuhns to Mr. Aldrich shortly after the Washburne Administration had taken hold of affairs. Mr. Aldrich was in need of a competent man to take charge of the routine of his department, and, on recommendation of the late Judge, Mr. Kuhns was given that position. He continued in Mr. Aldrich's office until early in the present year, when the Mayor recommended to the Council the creation of the office of Deputy Commissioner of Public Works. After an ordinance establishing that office had been passed Mr. Kuhns was nominated for that position and was at once confirmed by the Council. During the months that have elapsed since that time he has acquired a knowledge of the affairs of the office, and has managed them during the frequent absences of Mr. Aldrich.

Mr. Kuhns was born in Westmoreland County, Pa. His father was one of the leading lawyers in that section and for a long time represented a constituency in Congress. The new Acting Commissioner was educated in the public schools of his native State, and when he first came West worked as a farm laborer in Indiana. Previous to his arrival in Chicago he had been in charge of the ranch owned by the Percheron-Norman Horse-Breeding company in Colorado. He has also gained a practical knowledge in the administration of affairs by the management of railroad construction in New Mexico and Arizona.

Mr. Kuhns said yesterday that the Mayor's order was merely a formal one, giving him authority to sign documents. There will be no change in the present state of affairs, and Mayor Washburne will still preside over the policy of the office.

Mayor Washburne hesitates about appointing Dion Geraldine Commissioner of Public Works. He had about made up his mind to make the appointment, but some persons have called on him to protest. He is now wavering. There is no question as to Mr. Geraldine's special fitness for the place. But the Mayor, it is said, has been given to understand that the confirmation of Mr. Geraldine's appointment will be fought in the Council. That is why he hesitates. Some of the Mayor's best advisers, however, urge him to make the nomination and to put the responsibility for rejecting it on the Council.

Quite a number of the Aldermen seem to think that Chief Engineer Clark ought to be made Commissioner. There is no doubt that he would make an excellent one. Others think that Mr. Kuhns, who has developed much ability as Assistant Commissioner, ought to be promoted. For the special needs of the occasion, however, it is said that Mr. Geraldine is the man. Ald. Noble said yesterday:

"I am afraid Mr. Geraldine will not be appointed."

"Why?" he was asked.

"Because he is too good a man."

BAIL BOND ABUSES DISCOVERED.

An Extra Fee of Fifty Cents Charged for "Making a Schedule."

The abuse of the present system of bail bonds was the cause of an order issued by Inspector Lyman Lewis yesterday morning suspending Oscar Schwemer, assistant clerk in Justice Blume's court at Desplaines Street Police Station, from duty.

Schwemer is not a city employé, but was retained two months ago by Justice Blume and Clerk of the Court Edgar Remington to help them in the court work. Among other duties he was assigned that of making out the bonds given by prisoners who, when charged with a State offense, had their cases continued. For this he collected the legal fee of $1. Two weeks ago, however, Schwemer is accused of commencing to charge an extra 50 cents, which he claimed was for "making a schedule" on the back of the bonds.

Last Wednesday H. F. Sherman, a real estate broker at No. 144 West Madison street, had occasion to sign a bond for the release of a friend. Schwemer charged him $1.50, which Mr. Sherman paid. While in Justice Woodman's court yesterday morning Mr. Sherman noticed that the clerk only charged $1 to persons requiring a bond. Becoming suspicious of having been charged too much Mr. Sherman consulted an attorney, who advised him to see Inspector Lewis.

As soon as the inspector learned of the matter he sent for Schwemer. When questioned the clerk admitted having been in the habit of charging the extra 50 cents, but claimed that Clerk Remington had told him he might do so.

When Mr. Remington was seen he said that two weeks ago Schwemer came to him and asked him if he might charge extra for making a schedule on the bond.

"At that time," continued the clerk, "I was very busy, and as he said that it was the custom at Harrison Street Police Court to charge extra I may have given my consent. I did not know, however, that he was doing so until today, when the inspector told me of the complaint that had been made."

Justice Blume was very indignant at the conduct of his clerk, of which he stated he was not aware. He also ordered him discharged.

Inspector Lewis may bring the matter before the grand jury.

ROBERT J. KNOX ARRESTED FOR FORGERY

Formerly a Lawyer in Elmira, N. Y., and Well Known in Chicago.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 30.—Robert J. Knox, a young man from Minneapolis, Minn., who was arrested at Zacatecas, Mexico, about three months ago and brought back to this city to answer the charge of obtaining $10,000 worth of jewelry from jewelry establishments of this city by means of forged checks, is still confined in Belen Prison awaiting trial. He has recently been made foreman of a shoe factory which has been established in the prison. Knox has wealthy relatives in Chicago and Minneapolis, and protests that he is not guilty of any intentional wrongdoing. When arrested he was on his way to the United States in company with a beautiful young woman who claimed to be his wife.

The lawyers for Mr. Knox will try to prove that Knox had a right to draw on the firms which accuse him of wrong-doing, as he had money to his credit.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Robert J. KNOX, who is under arrest in Mexico on the charge of stealing diamonds, does not hail from Minneapolis, but he formerly lived in St. Paul. He left this city about eighteen months ago. In October last the cashier of the First National Bank of Duluth was asked by a New York bank for a full description of KNOX. It was stated that a draft had been drawn by Knox upon A. J. Whiteman, late of Duluth. The amount was something like $6,000. The draft was refused and returned. An Elmira, N. Y., paper several months ago said "Bob" had wedded Anna Brush, a daughter of the Rev. A. P. Brush, rector of the Episcopal church at Danville, Pa., and later of the church at Bath, where he died in 1888. The girl went to New York to live with an uncle. Two years ago it was reported that she had married a man named Evans. Evans and Knox were the same, as both she and her husband were married under assumed names. When they were arrested the marriage certificate bearing Evans' name was found among the effects of Knox. It is claimed Knox went to Mexico to assume charge of an electric light company. The scheme fell through.

[Robert J. Knox lived in St. Paul, Minn., until eighteen months ago. He practiced law and earned a good income. He moved in good society and his reputation was good. He is a son of the late William E. Knox, D. D., of Elmira, N. Y., a nephew of the late John Jay Knox, Controller of the Treasury, and a nephew of Henry M. Knox of St. Paul. He was graduated from Hamilton College in the class of '80, studied law, and practiced in Elmira. He made a success of his profession in Elmira and made his mark in State politics. He then went to St. Paul. He has no relatives in Chicago, but has many friends who will be slow to believe him guilty as charged.]

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES ASSUME SHAPE.

Company to Manufacture a Grate—Restaurant on Midway Plaisance.

Application was made yesterday for a license to organize a stock company with a capital of $1,000,000 for the purpose of manufacturing a newly invented furnace grate for use in engines and large furnaces. The applicants for the charter are Charles E. and Fred S. Bean, Watson Ryder, and Frank W. Blair. The company will build a large manufacturing plant, which will be located in one of the suburbs.

A movement to build an immense restaurant at Midway Plaisance assumed shape yesterday in an application for a certificate to organize a stock company with a capital of $100,000, to be known as the Great Plaisance Restaurant company. The applicants for the license are William R. Rummler, Henry D. Beam, and Edward D. Cook, who are the attorneys for the company. The restaurant will have special features, but the promoters declined to make any definite statement about the plans for the big eating house, which is intended to accommodate a portion of the crowds attending the World's Fair.

FIRE DESTROYS A TANK OF CRUDE OIL.

It Became Ignited from a Lamp in the Hands of a Night Watchman.

Fire last night in the yards of the Weber-Lahahn Brick company, situated two miles west of Calvary, on the Chicago and Northwestern track, caused a loss of $1,000. The gas from a tank containing three carloads of crude oil became ignited from a lamp in the hands of Night Watchman Kellar and was totally destroyed.

It was only by the united action of the residents of the vicinity that the plant was saved. They formed themselves into a bucket brigade, obtaining water from an artesian well on the grounds, and finally extinguished the fire at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

The watchman was badly burned about the face and arms, but it is thought his injuries will not result fatally. He was removed to his home in South Evanston. The loss was uninsured.

DRAINAGE BOARD CASES CONCLUDED.

Awards Made on Three Tracts—Officials Think the Prices Excessive.

The Drainage Board condemnation case, which has been on trial before Judge Tuthill, was finished yesterday. Early in the morning the jury returned a sealed verdict. The property condemned was over 200 acres about Willow Springs on the Desplaines River. The principal property-owners were Albert and Charles Piper. The land was known as Tracts 60, 68, and 70. For the former the jury awarded $16,802.50, or about $250 per acre, and for Tracts 68 and 70 $43,845 was given, or about $300 per acre. As damages for the loss of buildings on Tract 70 $1,575.60 was awarded. Compared with other tracts of land condemned near these the price was high. The board officials think the price excessive.

Frozen to Death in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 30.—The weather here for the last four days has been the coldest for years. The thermometer has stood in the neighborhood of 15 above zero. Bob Pickett, aged 82, while going to his home at North Birmingham was frozen to death.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist, of New York, specialist on skin, scalp, nervous, and blood diseases, also face disfigurements. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap for the skin scalp, and complexion. A sample cake and 145-page book sent sealed for 10 cents. Chicago office, 70 Dearborn street. Consultation free.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c.

Brown's Household Panacea. "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25c a bottle.

Essence of Ginger don't cure coughs and build you up like PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM cleanses the scalp.

Coughs.—Use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." They possess real merit. *Sold only in boxes.*

The Best Worm Lozenges for Children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, 25c. a box.

DIET FOR PRISONERS.

SHERIFF IS LIMITED TO 25 CENTS PER CAPITA A DAY.

Report of the Finance Committee on the Subject Adopted with but a Single Dissenting Vote—Long Fight Over the Meat Question Results in Action Being Deferred—Contracts for Quarterly Supplies Awarded—Sawyer's Much-Debated Bill for $76 for Incidentals Passed.

Sheriff Gilbert will after Jan. 1, 1893, feed the prisoners in the jail at the rate of 25 cents per capita per day. The Finance committee of the County Board yesterday reported to the board as follows:

The Finance committee, to which was referred the subject of dieting the prisoners at the County Jail, have carefully considered the subject, and have decided that the per diem system will prove most economical and satisfactory to the county's interest.

Resolved, That from and after the first day of January, 1893, the Sheriff's compensation for dieting each prisoner in the County Jail be and is hereby fixed at the sum of 25 cents per day.

MARTIN EMERICH,
F. E. COYLE,
JOHN S. CLARK,
NELSON A. COOL,
GEORGE STRUCKMAN.

The report was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Allen, Clark, Cool, Coyle, Ebertshaeuser, Emerich, Hoffman, Kelly, O'Connell, Panoch, Root, and Struckman.

Nay—Green.

Before the board meeting the Public Service committee had a three-hour fight on the question of awarding the yearly supplies of meat.

J. M. Omo and "Barney" Honig have in the past furnished the county at different times with meat, though in most cases the domestic bidders were not given by the committee a single contract. Honig's meat last year gave so much dissatisfaction that his contract was forfeited. Omo's goods also gave much dissatisfaction, and at one time after the meat had been thoroughly examined his contract also was forfeited. He fought the action, however, and secured experts of his own who reported favorably on his meat, declaring it fully up to the specifications. Rather than fight further the board allowed him to keep on supplying meat, but warned him that the contract would be taken from him if there was further complaint, but the contract was not voided.

Lowest Bids Rejected.

The bidders on meat were J. M. Omo, "Barney" Honig, Burke Bros., John Ford, Loeffler & Frembergh, R. J. Collins, F. M. Smith, and Lewis & Lehrkind. In almost every case either Omo or Honig was the lowest bidder. When the bids were first placed before the Commissioners Commissioner Coyle moved that the bids of Omo and Honig be rejected on the ground that former boards had had great trouble with the goods furnished and that they were not therefore responsible. The motion was voted down, yet when the awards were made seriatim neither of the two got a contract. Yearly contracts were recommended to be awarded by the committee as follows:

Ice—Griffin & Connely at the hospital, Court-House, jail, County Agent's office, and Dentention Hospital at $3.40; Towes & Co. at Dunning at $1.75.
Bread—Bryce Baking company.
Advertising—*Dispatch*.
Beer—McAvoy Brewing company.
Clothing—E. Rothschild & Bro., Clement, Bane & Co.
Hauling garbage—Mrs. Mary Sullivan.
Milk—William Thompson, Henry Winklemann.
Yeast—Riverdale Distilling company.

Contracts for Quarterly Supplies.

Bids for flour were deferred for further consideration for one week. Contracts for quarterly supplies were awarded as follows:

Groceries—Franklin MacVeagh & Co., W. J. Quan & Co., Strassheim & Jaeger, Steele-Wedeles company, Reid, Murdoch & Co., H. C. & C. Durand, Sprague, Warner & Co., Merriman, Collins & Co., Bell, Conrad & Co., John G. Neumeister, A. B. Wrisley, James S. Kirk & Co., B. A. Ralston, Goodyear Rubber company.
Drugs—Morrisson, Plummer & Co., Fuller & Fuller company, Peter Van Schaack & Sons, Robert Stevenson & Co., Humiston, Keeling & Co., Seabury & Johnson.
Glass and putty—George F. Kimball.
Dry goods—John V. Farwell & Co., Marshall Field & Co., Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Goodyear Rubber Co., James H. Walker & Co.
Stationery—J. M. W. Jones Stationery and Printing company, J. M. Butler Paper company, John Morris company.
Steam fittings—James B. Clow & Son.
Butterine—Swift & Co., Armour & Co.
Hardware—Markley, Alling & Co., Wells & Nellegar.
Crockery—Phillip Hyman company, Burley & Co., French, Potter & Co.
Paints and oils—Alston Manufacturing company, Heath & Milligan Manufacturing company, Senour Manufacturing company, Holland Linseed Oil company, Coleman & Ames.
Oysters—A. Booth Packing company.
Boots and shoes—C. H. Fargo & Co., M. D. Wells & Co., C. M. Henderson & Co.

Sawyer's Bill Allowed.

The much-debated bill of George S. Sawyer, Superintendent of the institutions at Dunning, contracted during September for incidentals and amounting to $76, was passed. In the board meeting immediately following the committee's session the whole work in regard to the yearly contracts was undone. The Public Service committee's report was adopted with the exception of the section referring to yearly supplies. Commissioner Green declared that it was illegal to let contracts to any but the lowest bidder and moved the reference of that section back to the committee. The motion was lost. On the adoption of the report but nine members voted yea and as it required ten votes for passage the motion for adoption failed. The section was referred back to the Public Service committee. The meat question will therefore be taken up again next Tuesday.

Skating on Lake Michigan.

Small boys, and some big boys, too, were in their element on the Lake-Front yesterday afternoon. The ice was strong enough to hold up a man as far as the government pier, and it was smooth enough to afford good skating. A large crowd was off Van Buren street pier in ice boats and on skates, and furnished unlimited amusement to the crowd of spectators on the pier.

SCRATCHED 3 YEARS.

Suffered, Scratched, and Bled. Doctors No Relief. Cured by Two Sets Cuticura Remedies.



I wish to express my thanks for the benefit I have derived from using CUTICURA REMEDIES. Nothing like them was ever manufactured. For three years have I suffered with a sore head. I would break out all over my head with pimples which would form a watery matter, and I would have to scratch until I would bleed. After doctoring with two doctors for three years, more or less, I finally made up my mind to try your Cuticura Remedies, with result entirely satisfactory to me. After using two sets of Cuticura Remedies I am entirely cured. I have recommended your remedies to several persons, and they all tell me they are No. 1. Our druggist is doing a nice business in Cuticura Remedies since my cure. I have given him the privilege of using my name as proof their efficiency. I inclose my portrait. A. F. GRAMM, Photographer, Mt. Horeb, Wis.

My wife has been troubled with the salt rheum for four years. During this time doctors of Wisconsin, Illinois, and the most eminent doctors of Chicago failed to give relief. I bought the Cuticura Remedies, and she used only one box of Cuticura, Cuticura Soap, and half a bottle of the Cuticura Resolvent, and these have cured my wife completely. C. M. STONE, 141 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, the exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and testimonials, mailed free.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

HOW MY BACK ACHES!

Back Ache, Kidney Pains, and Weaknesses, Soreness, Lameness, Strains, and Pain relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.

Do You Read the

SATURDAY ISSUE

of the

EVENING JOURNAL?

With Its

NEW Editorial Management, News Facilities, Typographical Dress and Novel Features

IT IS NOW THE

BEST FAMILY PAPER

IN THE CITY.

Buy It This Evening and Try It.



Kirk's American Family Soap

None so good for household and laundry.

Dusky Diamond Tar Soap, Best Toilet Soap for All Kinds of Hands.

You can form no conception of the wonderful self-playing

SYMPHONY

until you have seen and heard it. It is exactly like an orchestra, with you as its leader. You govern the time, accentuation, solo effects, and lights and shades of sound, and it does all the rest.

Recitals of popular and classical music every afternoon at the warerooms of

LYON, POTTER & CO.

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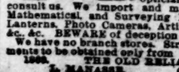
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1833. THE OLD RELIABLE 1893.
I. MANASSE, OPTICIAN,
88 Madison-st. Chicago Building.

HEED THE WARNING

Which nature is constantly giving in the shape of boils, pimples, eruptions, ulcers, etc. These show that the blood is contaminated, and some assistance must be given to relieve the trouble.

S.S.S. is the remedy to force out these poisons, and enable you to

GET WELL.

"I have had for years a humor in my blood, which made me dread to shave, as small boils or pimples would be cut, thus causing the shaving to be a great annoyance. After taking three bottles of S.S.S. my face is all clear and smooth as it should be—appetite splendid, sleep well, and feel like running a foot all from the use of S. S. S.

CHAS. HEATON, 73 Laurel st., Phila.

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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Instock the most extensive line of Commercial Account Books of any house in the country. A Bindery fully equipped with all modern improvements, with facilities to do the largest of work

THAYER & JACKSON STATIONERY CO

245 and 247 State-st., near Jackson.

LOVED ONES

For whom you buy Christmas Gifts will remember you forever if you give them something in the way of DIAMONDS. They never wear out. You will be interested when you see the goods and how easy we make it for you to get one.

SEE HOW WE DO IT. GEO. E. MARSHALL,
195-97 Wabash-av., cor. Adams-st. *Importer*

Boys' Suits. | Parents, Do You Know of the | Boys' Overcoats.

Bargains in Boys' Wear

—AT THE—

Wanamaker & Brown

CLOSING SALE?

If ever boys' clothing was sold for so little money as we are now selling it we fail to remember when—it's a case of sell cheap now to clean out the stock—that's why we sacrifice all of our boys' wear, and there's very little else among it than brand new goods made for this season's wear—elegant in materials—and perfect in shape and workmanship.

Such an opportunity you can't afford to let pass.

Look at these prices—then see the goods and convince yourself:

Boys' Suits that were $12, $15, $18, are now $7.50.
Small Boys' Suits that were $7, $8, $10, are now $4, $5, and $6.
Small Boys' Overcoats that were $6, $7, $8, are now $4 and $6.
Men's Overcoats that were $15 and $20, now $10 and $12.
Men's Ulsters that were $20 and $25, now $12 and $18.
Men's Suits that were $12, $15, $18, now $7.50.

Boys' Pants. | Wanamaker & Brown, | Boys' Waists.

145 STATE STREET.

FOREMAN & COMPANY.

109 STATE-ST.

SHOES.

TO THE LADIES OF CHICAGO:

We would kindly ask you to examine the different styles of Shoes we are selling at in cloth and kid tops; narrow, medium, and square toes; reduced from $4.00 and $5.00, $3.35

Best Quality Overgaiters——90c

FOREMAN'S,

Mail Orders receive prompt attention. 109 STATE STREET.

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COAL AND COKE DELIVERED EVERYWHERE.



Main Office, 217 Dearborn Street

RAIL YARDS:

Fortieth St. and Wentworth 714 Ashland Ave. and Sixteenth St.
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We are shipping daily TWO HUNDRED (200) CARS PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO COAL. HEAVY CONSUMERS PROMPTLY SUPPLIED.



SALES FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 7:

TUESDAY.....DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
WEDNESDAY.....BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS
THURSDAY.....CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

ALSO ON THURSDAY, JAN. 5,
At Stores, 278 to 286 Madison-st., Chicago,
The Entire Manufactured Stock
CLOAKS, JACKETS, AND SUITS
Made by the well-known firm,
A. ELLINGER & CO.,
Manufacturers of Cloaks,
Consisting of

5,000 REEFER JACKETS, of Beaver, Kersey, and Chevron, in Black, Tan, and Navy, both plain and fur-trimmed.
2,000 CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, with Military Capes, in assorted sizes, 4 to 12 years.
500 PLUSH SACQUES, from 40 to 42 inches long, with both plain and fancy lining.
500 NEWMARKETS, with Military Capes, of Glace, Beaver, and Fancy Cloaking.
200 LADIES' SUITS, IN THE LATEST STYLES.

All of the above goods are new and desirable, and made for
THIS FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

TERMS OF SALE:
Approved notes at four months (without interest).

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 RANDOLPH-ST.

REGULAR SALE AT 10 A. M. TODAY.

FURNITURE,

Pianos, Carpets,

AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
General Merchandise.

By The West Side Auction House Co., 209 and 211 West Madison-st.

AUCTION SALE

At our rooms this morning at 10 o'clock of all classes of

FURNITURE,

Carpets, Rugs, Oilcloths, and Household Goods. Also Special Sale of 225 Sample Dressers, Commodes, Chiffoniers, Etc., Etc., to which we invite the attention of dealers.

A Famous French Chef

once wrote: "The very soul of cooking is in the stock-pot, and the finest stock-pot is

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef."

Genuine only with signature. Invaluable in improved and economic cookery. For Soups, Sauces and Made Dishes.

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The Leading 10c Cigar.

A. SHIRE, Wholesale Agent, 192 Madison-st.

Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1892—SIXTEEN PAGES.

MURMURS OF A MOB.

Joe Williams, the Omaha Poisoner, May Be Hanged.

HE IS NOW AT LARGE.

The Ewing Girls Confess to Being Accomplices.

IN MILWAUKEE'S FAVOR.

The Contract for the Menomonee Valley Viaduct.

FACTS INDICATE INCENDIARISM.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—If Joe Williams, the wholesale poisoner of the Ewing family, is caught Omaha will probably experience another lynching. The child who died yesterday was buried and a grave prepared for the mother, who cannot live. Two other members of the family will die. The police have been constantly at work on the case since it was first reported and they now think that Williams did not administer the poison without an accomplice. A number of facts have been developed that indicate that at least one of the girls was to a greater or less extent implicated in the crime. She admits that Williams had repeatedly said that he was going to poison the family, and on the morning in question neither of the girls drank any of the coffee that contained the poison.

One of the girls was brought to the police station this morning and was closely questioned. She admitted that Williams had been intimate with her elder sister Addie. She said that they had planned for some time that Williams was to marry one of them and take them both with him to California. The police believe she is not telling all she knows and she may be held to await further developments. The post-mortem examination held on the remains of Albert Ewing yesterday afternoon showed that his death was due to poison of some kind, but the nature of the drug cannot be told until after the chemical analysis, which will be made at once. The Coroner's inquest in the case will not be held until the contents of the stomach have been analyzed. No trace has been obtained of the whereabouts of the supposed murderer. The police have hunted over the entire city and officers in citizens' clothes have watched every place where he would be likely to turn up. It is considered a certainty that he has got out of town and descriptions of him have been sent to the authorities of the principal cities.

HAS THE BEST OF THE AGREEMENT.

Mayor Somers Says Milwaukee Has the Advantage in a Viaduct Contract.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Mayor Somers considers that the city has the best of the agreement with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway company regarding the building of the proposed viaduct across the Menomonee Valley. As to the charge that the city's rights had been bartered away by its officials in the contract made with the Milwaukee road for a contribution of $125,000, the Mayor said today: "I consider that the city has the best end of the contract and that it is more advantageous than any that could possibly have been entered into."

The internal revenue collections from beer alone at the Milwaukee office during this year were $2,313,314.80. The total output of the Milwaukee breweries for the year was 2,213,078⅝ barrels of beer, an increase of 470,918⅛ barrels over the sales of 1891. The entire revenue collections of the Milwaukee office for the year amounted to $3,519,854.25, an increase of $243,223.83 over last year.

The Sheriff has closed the clothing store of Simon Mandel, No. 1217 Walnut street, on executions in favor of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, $2,063.03; M. D. Newald, $1,599.54; and Edward Mahler, $1,465.95.

VERDICT OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

The Milwaukee Coroner's Jury Blames Nobody for Loss of Life by Fire.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—After an investigation today of the loss of life at the tannery fire Tuesday morning a Coroner's jury found a verdict of accidental death and expressly stated that they blamed nobody. The jury did not feel warranted in giving an expression as to the origin of the fire, but seemed to favor the incendiary theory. Assistant Chief Riemer of the Fire Department in his testimony stated that after his arrival at the fire there occurred two explosions from unknown causes.

Franz Keicher, the night watchman of the Becker tannery, told his story in a straightforward and conclusive manner. When he saw the fire it was burning in the top floor. He was preparing to leave the tannery when, looking out of the window, he saw the reflection on an opposite wall. It was impossible that the fire could have caught from natural causes, he said, as the room had been cleaned the Saturday before, and he had passed through the room in which the fire started four times within twenty minutes of the time the fire was discovered, and the last time but a few moments before. He told about the frozen waste-pipe, and said that he made no attempt to thaw it out, as had been claimed. He told at length about the arrangement of the building in this part. There was a tank on the upper story from which the men procured their drinking water. When he found that the waste-pipe was frozen he attempted to stop the overflow, but, failing, he requested the night fireman to stop the pumps. He then went back and closed all the valves of the pipes and returning was about to leave the building when the alarm of fire was given. In his passing to and fro he had gone through the room where the fire originated each time. Coroner Leich plied him with questions, but he told the same story every time. He said the building was heated with steam, but that the pipes were hardly warm. It would be an easy matter for any one to enter the building unobserved from the rear, but he thought that a stranger would not find his way to the stuffing-room easily. He did not smoke while on duty, he always had a lantern with him, but was ever mindful of his employer's interests in order that nothing might happen through his neglect. The night fireman corroborated the story of the watchman in every particular.

WAS THE OMAHA FIRE INCENDIARY?

A Query to Which Some Facts Point an Affirmative Answer.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—"Was the Continental Block fire of incendiary origin?" is the question now agitating the minds of the police and others.

That there appears to be good grounds for the foundation of such a rumor is based on two facts made public today. Manager Gamble reported to Sergt. Graves yesterday the loss of about 200 sealskin caps valued at $1,000. The loss of the goods must have occurred, the police claim, prior to the fire, as the strictest surveillance was maintained while the fire was in progress and since, to prevent any thieving. A large force of police was stationed around the building and at the various entrances. Officer Bowers said today that he had been informed by a man who heard the sound of the explosion which preceded the inception of the fire and that the sound resembled that of a pistol being discharged. The theory is advanced that the thieves entered the Continental clothing store while some of the clerks were at work dressing the front windows and that after securing their booty they fired a dynamite bomb through one of the windows into the Orchard store, which caused the explosion and assisted them in making their escape.

ROCK ISLAND OPERATORS FREE.

The Justice Holds the Evidence of Wire Cutting Insufficient.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The final arguments in the case of State of Iowa vs. C. W. Swords and Al. Boone, the telegraph operators who were arrested on the charge of cutting the Rock Island wires, were heard today by 'Squire Barber. The arguments were exhaustive, occupying the entire forenoon and most of the afternoon. After the submission of the case 'Squire Barber ruled that the evidence was insufficient to hold the defendants and immediately discharged them. The fact that the State prosecuted on behalf of the Rock Island railway company, while the Order of Railway Telegraphers arranged themselves on behalf of the defendants, has made the case one of general interest. It was closely and vigorously fought. The defendants, it is understood, will bring suit against the Rock Island for malicious prosecution, as it is claimed that paid detectives under instructions from the officers of the railway company were the prosecutors in fact.

BURIED IN A CAR OF GRAIN.

Mysterious Murder Being Investigated by the Burlington Railway Officials.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Dec. 19 there arrived in Toledo, O., a car of grain, buried in which was found the body of a man, face downward, and giving evidence of a violent death. There were bruises on the head and wounds on the body. The Toledo authorities wired the railroad officials here. The car was one that was delivered by the Burlington and Missouri in Nebraska to the Burlington company and was conveyed by the Burlington via Monmouth to Chapin, where it was turned over to the Wabash and thence taken to Toledo. The end doors of the car were unsealed. The officials notified their agents along the route traveled by the car to inquire if any one is missing, but have yet received no definite answers.

SMOTHERED OR DROWNED.

Strange Death of a Boy and the Arrest of His Parents.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—A mysterious death occurred here some time last night which has aroused the indignation of the people of this city. Eugene Manna of the First Ward informed some of his neighbors early this morning that his little boy had died during the night. As some of the neighbors knew that the child was in perfect health the night before it was generally supposed that the boy had met with foul play. The case was referred to the city authorities, who immediately dispatched the City Physician to investigate the matter. After the examination the doctor reported that he was certain that the boy had met death either by smothering or drowning. Manna and his wife have been arrested and will probably be tried tomorrow.

THOUSANDS FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.

Retan Gets the Money on His Big Verdict Against the Lake Shore Road.

ADRIAN, Mich., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Nearly two years ago Frank A. Retan, a young business-man of Hudson, while crossing the Lake Shore track at that village got his foot accidentally pinned between a plank and the rail. Before he could extricate himself he was run down by the fast mail train and both feet crushed. He recovered after suffering several successive amputations and sued the road for damages. The Circuit Court jury gave him a verdict for $30,000, the largest award ever made in this circuit. The road appealed, and last week the Supreme Court sustained the finding in the lower tribunal. Today Mr. Retan received a check for $32,314.65 in payment for judgment, interest, and costs.

Sentence of Capt. Matthews Suspended.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The Matthews trial came to a queer termination this morning. The jury yesterday turned in a verdict of guilty of assault with intent to kill Salle the seaman. Strong petitions were at once sent to Judge Aldrich to inflict as light sentence as possible, and affidavits were obtained from five of the jury that they gave their verdict under misapprehension, and this morning the Judge suspended sentence on Matthews paying $275, to partly defray the cost of the trial. Capt. Matthews is now at home and happy. The Judge is severely condemned by some and commended by others for this unusual action.

Farmer Downing Stays on the Train.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—There was a panic on a Wabash passenger train coming into Decatur today at noon, caused by George Downing, a farmer, who got on the train at Niantic with a ticket to Harristown, the next station, and then refusing to pay cash fare into Decatur. Conductor C. A. Webb threatened to put Downing off, whereupon that individual pulled out a revolver, which he flourished, and threatened to shoot any man who should touch him. Webb left the car for the safety of innocent parties. Downing got off at Decatur and Webb followed him up-town and had him arrested.

An Inter-Urban Electric Line.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—A project is contemplated which will bring the Cities of Hammond, Valparaiso, La Porte, and Michigan City in close communication. The initial steps have been taken by the organization of a stock company to build an electric line between East Chicago and Hammond, the ultimate purpose of the company being to extend the road to the cities named. The enterprise will call for the expenditure of about $1,000,000.

Postponed for Lack of Documents.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The case of Weatherby vs. Winslow in the United States Court, which involves the right of a negro to preempt land prior to the adoption of the constitutional amendment giving him full rights as a citizen, and the title to lands valued at $50,000 at Superior, Wis., was today postponed until July 27 next, important papers having been lost in a recent fire at Duluth making this postponement necessary.

Wyoming Has Its Own Penitentiary.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Dec. 30.—Warden Briggs of the State penitentiary returned last night from Joliet, Ill., with five life prisoners, who will hereafter be confined in the State penitentiary here. They are Samuel E. Montgomery, Samuel P. Golden, John Lenhard, Ah You, and Lee Sing Gibb. These men were all sent to Joliet during territorial days. There are now in the penitentiary here ninety-one State prisoners.

Resigns His Colonelcy.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Col. George S. Haste of this city has resigned his commission as commander of the Third Regiment, Indiana Infantry Legion. Col. Haste entered the service ten years ago as a private in the Valparaiso Blues, the local company of militia, and was advanced to the command of his company, thence to Major, and two years ago was placed at the head of the Third Regiment.

Cases Against Ex-Sheriff Foster Settled.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The cases of Macon County against W. W. Foster, ex-Sheriff, which have been in all the courts of Illinois for several years, have been settled by the bondsmen, James Freeman, M. P. Murphy, James Keefe, and B. Z. Taylor, paying the whole amount of the liability of the officer, which was $1,684. The county sued Foster on his bond for $16,000.

Stolen Money Found in a Stovepipe.

PORT HURON, Mich., Dec. 30.—Detective Rodgers of Toronto has been in Sarnia for several days working on the Canadian express office robbery. He became convinced that the $7,000 was hidden in the express company's barn, and after a careful search has found the full amount in an old stovepipe. The detective is keeping his suspicions to himself.

Appointed Coadjutor Bishop of Colorado.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 30.—Father Cushing, assistant rector of St. Mary's Church, has received a cablegram announcing that a papal bulletin had been issued appointing him Coadjutor Bishop of Western Colorado. This is the second time that Father Cushing has been appointed to this position. The first time he was appointed he petitioned to be and was excused from accepting.

Killed with a Target Gun.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—James Lovett, a 12-year-old boy of Barry, while shooting sparrows with a target gun yesterday accidentally shot and killed Harry Downs, aged 10 years.

GOLD WILL STAY HERE

TREASURY OFFICIALS THINK EXPORTS ARE ABOUT ENDED.

If It Was Hoped to Break Down the American Credit the Projectors Failed, for the Banks Stood Ready to Supply the Treasury—Secretary Foster Did Not Contemplate a New Issue of Bonds—Cabinet Meeting Postponed Because of Sickness at the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The Treasury Department officials do not believe there will be any demand for large quantities of gold for shipment abroad in the immediate future, though there is a Wall street report that another extensive shipment is to be made before long. Treasurer Nebeker says the people who have been drawing gold from this country, if they had in view the breaking down of American credit and the depreciation of the circulation in this country based on silver coin and silver bullion, have found the task too great and have given it up. Willingness of the banks to supply the government with gold has been an important feature in the situation and has practically converted a greater part of the $600,000,000 gold stock in this country into a Treasury balance of that amount.

The extraordinary character of the recent shipments of gold is shown by the fact that they have come at the time of the year when there is ordinarily a flow of gold into this country to pay for American farm products shipped abroad. Last year, for instance, there was not a single dollar in gold shipped from the United States between July 24, when $1,500,000 was shipped, and Feb. 19 of the present year, when shipments were resumed and have continued ever since.

The effect of large gold shipments will be to considerably reduce the gold stock in the United States, for there has not been enough produced from the mines and imported to make up for the large shipments and the use of gold in the arts. This latter use of gold is quite a factor in the coinage question, for the use of gold for watch cases and jewelry of all kinds is constantly increasing, and for the calendar year of 1891, the last for which figures are available, the value of the gold used for industrial purposes is estimated by the Director of the Mint at $19,700,000. This is considerably more than one-half the product of the mines of the country for the same period, the total product being $33,175,000.

Gold for Industrial Uses.

The use of gold for industrial purposes is increasing all over the world, and taking into consideration the large amounts used in countries producing little if any of the metal, it leaves a meager proportion of the annual output of the mines to be devoted to increasing the volume of money in the world. There is, however, a steady though slight increase in the amount of gold produced from year to year, both in the United States and in the world at large, and there is reason to believe with the opening of new fields and the improvements in the methods of mining and handling ores there will be still larger increases in the near future.

In discussing the probable fluctuations of the gold stock in the United States in the immediate future little attention has been given to the effect the World's Fair will have upon it. One of the factors in the legitimate shipments of gold from the United States every summer is the large amount needed to pay the bills of Americans traveling in Europe. They carry with them letters of credit on bankers in various parts of Europe and are given the money of the countries they desire to visit. American bankers issuing these letters of credit must then arrange to have the European bankers reimbursed for the money paid out, and this is done by the shipment of gold.

Next summer, however, the probability is that many Americans who would otherwise go to Europe will stay at home and visit the World's Fair instead, and at the same time there will be a considerable stream of travel from Europe to this country. Every European visitor to the Fair will spend considerable money from the time he lands in this country until he leaves, and all this expenditure by visitors will act to decrease the usual summer balance against this country. It is not likely that it will make a balance the other way, for the principal feature of the balance against the United States during the summer and autumn is caused by the heavy imports from Europe at the time of year when the exports are lighter than late in the fall, and during the winter and spring.

No Issue of Bonds Contemplated.

In regard to the story that Secretary Charles Foster, when in New York recently, submitted to bankers a proposition to issue $50,000,000 or $100,000,000 of bonds, but was halted by a telegraphic message from the President. It is authoritatively stated at the White House that—

The President was not informed of the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury to visit New York, and has not communicated with him or heard from him in any way. He has not been unobservant of the financial situation, and does not think the Treasury will find it necessary to adopt any new policies. He has said several times, publicly, that he would maintain the parity of all our money issues, and that declaration stands. There was no disagreement between the President and the Secretary as to the management of the Treasury.

Acting Secretary Spaulding said this morning: "We have sufficient gold for all practical purposes, and it is increasing daily. There is no necessity to employ unusual methods to build up our gold holdings."

FOR DIVISION COMMANDS AGAIN.

Action for Re-establishing Them May Be Taken Next Week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Action upon reëstablishing the division commands, abolished by ex-Secretary Proctor, will be taken up early in the new year. This subject has been discussed at various times since Mr. Elkins became Secretary of War, but one thing after another has intervened to cause delay. It is now understood that the President, Secretary of War, and Gen. Schofield will take up the subject seriously during the coming week and endeavor to reach a conclusion. If Gen. Schofield's recommendations are carried out the divisions will be reëstablished. He was opposed originally to the change and has never ceased his efforts to get back to the old plan. He contends that the concentration of departments under division heads is absolutely necessary in time of war and that to have a perfect organization when the emergency occurs the system should be the same in times of peace. A rearrangement of departments so as to make a more equitable distribution of power between the Brigadier-Generals is also a part of the program to be discussed. There are certain to be several changes among department commanders before Gen. Carr, who is still in Washington awaiting orders, is assigned to a command. It would not be surprising if there is a general shifting around among the Brigadiers before the close of the present administration.

IMPROVEMENT OF SAMOAN AFFAIRS.

Still an American Man-of-War Will Be Kept in the Harbor There.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Information received at the State and Navy Departments shows an improved condition of affairs in Samoa. The reports are telegraphic via Auckland, and are therefore meager, but they show, without explaining the cause, that everything is quiet. At the departments this peaceful status is assumed to mean that the natives have become more contented since they learned of the decision of the three treaty powers to recall Chief Justice Cedercrantz and to replace him with an American. The presence, too, of an American man-of-war has also had a wholesome effect. The subsidence of the threatened troubles, however, does not mean that the harbor of Samoa will be left without representation by an American man-of-war. It is now the turn of the United States, according to the treaty arrangements, to keep a vessel there for some months to come. The Alliance, which arrived there on the 13th inst., will be recalled, orders to that effect having been issued today. It will be succeeded at an early day by the Ranger. This vessel, it is stated at the Navy Department, will be ready to sail from San Francisco the latter part of next week.

PRESIDENT CANNOT RECEIVE THEM.

Brazilian Commissioners Kept from the White House by Sickness There.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—Little Marthena Harrison, the President's grandchild who is ill with scarlet-fever, is reported to be doing well today, with every indication of ultimate recovery. The only visitors received at the White House today were Secretary Rusk and Attorney-General Miller. The usual semi-weekly Cabinet meeting was omitted for the second time this week, and the President spent the afternoon in the grounds surrounding the house in company with his other grandchildren.

One of the effects of the present condition of affairs at the White House is to delay the formal presentation to the President of the Brazilian Commissioners, who are now in this city for the purpose of submitting to his arbitrage the question in dispute between Brazil and the Argentine Republic over the Missioner boundary line. They presented a request to that effect to Secretary John W. Foster yesterday, but at his suggestion the ceremony has been deferred for the present on account of sickness in the President's family. It is not altogether improbable that the President may deem it advisable to accord them a preliminary audience at the State Department or at the residence of the Secretary of State, as there is no likelihood of the quarantine at the White House being raised for two weeks.

These presentations usually take place in the blue parlor, it being the only good audience chamber in the building, but the President may waive all precedents in such matters and receive the visitors in his private office. This is a much less pretentious apartment, but might answer the purpose as well as the other.

The Argentine Commissioners have not yet reached here, so there is no immediate occasion for the consideration of the main questions at issue. These gentlemen left their own capital some time ago for this country, but as they are making the trip by way of Europe it is supposed they have been temporarily delayed at London, Paris, or some other foreign capital.

DEBUT OF MISS KATHERINE FULLER.

Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller Introduce Their Daughter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller gave a 5 o'clock tea this afternoon to introduce their daughter, Miss Katherine Fuller, who is one of the débutantes of the season. In the square entrance hallway the holiday decorations were arranged in ropes of green, which, radiating from the center, formed a canopy of pine from which the pungent spicy odor was wafted about by the current of air from the continuous opening and shutting of the door. From the archways were festooned ropes of green. In the bay window and recess of the parlors were growing plants.

Mrs. Fuller received in a gown of gray moire while the débutante wore a gown of white bengaline and chiffon and was the recipient of a number of beautiful bouquets. Across the hallway in the tea-room Mrs. Schofield presided, assisted by Miss Maury. Miss Lieber and Miss Condit Smith assisted in entertaining the callers.

A dinner followed by a reception was given at the British Legation tonight in honor of Miss Pauncefote's birthday. The dinner guests were the Vice-President, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Leith of New York, who arrived in the city Thursday and will remain until Tuesday as guests at the legation; Senator and Mrs. Don Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Herbert, Señor and Mme. Cavarrubias, Mr. and Mrs. Bourke Cockran, Miss Edith Morton, Miss Bonaparte, Miss Brice, the Misses Pauncefote, Miss Belknap, the Turkish Minister, Miss Warder, the Portuguese Minister, Miss Cameron, Capt. Langtry, Miss Wallack, Miss Mary Wallack, Baron von Ketteler, Miss Wilson, Mr. Le Ghait, Mr. Peel, Mr. Paget, Mr. Depret of Washington, and Mr. McCawley.

COLD WEATHER WAS REMARKABLE.

For Ten Days the Temperature Was Continuously Below the Normal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—The Weather Bureau furnishes the following special bulletin to the press:

The period of cold weather which has prevailed since the 20th inst. over the eastern and southern portions of the country has been remarkable for its unusual length and severity. During the last ten days the temperature over the entire region east of the Mississippi (except in South Carolina, Florida, and Southern Georgia the 25th and 26th) has been continuously below the normal, and during the most of that time and over the greater portion of the area from 15° to 20° below. The cold has been most severe, comparatively, in the Southern and Southeastern States and has extended unusually far to the South over the Florida Peninsula, where killing frosts as far down as Jupiter and Tampa were reported the morning of the 29th. Every night for the last four nights the temperature has fallen 15° to 20° below freezing in North Carolina and the northern portion of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and from 8° to 10° below in South Carolina, extreme Northern Florida, and the southern portion of the Gulf States.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Indian Commissioner Recommends Payment of $300,000 to the Osages.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—Indian Commissioner Morgan has transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior a certified copy of the proceedings of the Osage National Council of Indians in Oklahoma, in which the request is made that the accumulated interest money to the credit of the tribe in the United States Treasury be paid to them per capita at once in order that they may pay their debts incurred in building houses, fencing farms, breaking lands, etc. Under the provisions of the act of Aug. 19, 1890, the Osages are now paid $90,000 each quarter, this amount being the interest on their land fund, minus the sum required for educational purposes and for pay of employés. The records of the Indian Office show that there is an accumulated interest fund now in the Treasury to the credit of the Osages amounting to over $800,000, which draws no interest. In view of the purposes to which the money is to be applied, the Commissioner recommends that $300,000 be paid to them at once in addition to the quarterly payments. It is believed that the Commissioner's views coincide with those of the Secretary, and therefore his approval of the recommendation is expected. It is said at the Indian Office that this tribe, which now numbers about 1,500 souls, has already nearly $8,500,000 in cash to its credit in the United States Treasury, and in addition owns about 1,407,000 acres of land, valued at least at $5 per acre, which, according to numbers, makes the Osages the wealthiest community of any race in the world.

New Domestic Money Order Postoffices.

About 1,400 postoffices will be designated Jan. 2, 1893, as additional domestic money order offices to begin business on receipt of books and blanks now in course of preparation, which will be furnished them before Jan. 15. Of the new money order offices Arkansas will have 10, California 9, Colorado 15, Idaho 2, Illinois 9, Indiana 2, Iowa 31, Indian Territory, 13, Kansas 9, Kentucky 40, Louisiana 32, Minnesota 41, Mississippi 26, Michigan 2, Missouri 142, Montana 5, Nebraska, 90, Nevada 6, New Mexico 11, North Dakota 56, Ohio 7, Oregon 33, Oklahoma 1, Pennsylvania 3, South Dakota 2, Tennessee 85, Texas 94, Utah Territory 18, Washington 8, Wyoming 9, West Virginia 6, Wisconsin 140.

Agent of a Brewery Commits Suicide.

Frank Schwarz, Washington agent of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association of St. Louis, Mo., committed suicide last night at Trinidad, a suburb of Washington, by shooting himself through the heart, on account of domestic unhappiness. During the last few days the suicide made inquiries as to the various modes of self-destruction. One question he asked was whether recovery was possible after having placed a bullet in the heart. Mr. Schwarz was successful in his business enterprises.

Proclaimed by the President.

The President has proclaimed a definitive arrangement of commercial reciprocity with Salvador, concluded the 29th ultimo. The arrangement is to take effect from and after Dec. 31, 1892.

National Capital Notes.

The President today detailed Maj. S. T. Norvell, Tenth Cavalry, to duty in charge of the Indian Agency at Fort Belknap, Mont., subject to the orders of the Interior Department.

Secretary Noble today approved clear list No. 2, embracing 294,575 acres of land lying within the primary limits of the grant for the Atlantic and Pacific railroad company, within the Santa Fé, N. M., land district.

A Question of Propriety.

"Do you think it is proper for a lady to go to all the plays that the theaters present?" she asked.

"It depends," he replied, "altogether on the size of your favorite hat."—*Washinton Star.*

CITY IN GOOD SHAPE.

FINANCES ARE IN BETTER CONDITION THAN FOR YEARS.

"And It Should Be Remembered," Says Ald. Madden, "That the Cregier Administration Left Affairs in a Deplorable State"—Big Surplus on Hand for Street Cleaning—Arrangements for This Work Completed at Conferences in the Mayor's Office.

"Notwithstanding all the talk to the contrary," said Ald. Madden yesterday, "the management of the city finances under the present administration is the best we have had for years. The various funds are in a better condition at this time than at any similar period since John A. Roche was Mayor. The city is in a healthier financial condition than at the end of any fiscal year during Mayor Harrison's administration.

"And it should be remembered in this connection that the Cregier administration left the finances in a deplorable state. The water fund was depleted. All accounts were overdrawn and there was a floating debt of nearly a million. The accounts could not be brought down to date in the Controller's office yesterday, but the following statement of the finances up to Dec. 9 may be interesting at this time:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.		
Appropriation March 31, 1892..$	1,786,130	
Transfer from general fund..	125,000	
Miscellaneous receipts to Dec. 9, 1892, inclusive............	717,534	
	$ 2,628,664	
Expended to Dec. 9, inclusive	2,242,718	
Balance due Dec. 9, 1892.......		$ 385,946
Received from special assessments since Dec. 9, 1892, and credited to this fund.........$	85,000	
Unpaid vouchers Dec. 9.......	57,705	
SEWERAGE FUND.		
Balance Jan. 1, 1892.............$	62,888	
Appropriation March 31, 1892.	280,325	
Miscellaneous receipts to Dec. 9, 1892, inclusive..............	68,119	
	$ 411,332	
Expended to Dec. 9, inclusive	498,054	
Overdraft Dec. 9, 1892.........		$6,722
Received from special assessments since Dec. 9, 1892, and credited to this fund....,	175,000	
Unpaid vouchers, Dec. 9, 1892..	12,633	
SCHOOL TAX FUND.		
Balance Jan. 1, 1892 ....$	5,184,312	
Appropriation March 31, 1892.	5,450,000	
Miscellaneous receipts to Dec. 9, 1892..............	6,169	
	$10,640,482	
Expended to Dec. 9, 1892,......	3,749,480	
Balance Dec. 9, 1892............		6,891,001
Unpaid vouchers Dec. 9, 1892.$	70,995	
POLICE FUND.		
Balance Jan. 1, 1892 ....$	53,378	
Appropriation March 31, 1892.	3,065,910	
Miscellaneous receipts to Dec. 9, inc..............	26,642	
	$ 3,145,931	
Expended to Dec. 9, 1892, inc.	2,730,404	
Balance due Dec. 9, 1892........		415,526
Unpaid vouchers Dec. 9, 1892.$	6,526	
FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.		
Balance Jan. 1, 1892.............$	159,344	
Appropriation March 31, 1892.	1,412,298	
Miscellaneous receipts to Dec. 9, inclusive..............	8,602	
	$ 1,580,245	
Expended to Dec. 9, 1892, inclusive..............	1,358,617	
Balance Dec. 9, 1892............		221,628
Unpaid vouchers Dec. 9, 1891.	22,529	
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.		
Appropriation March 31, 1892.$	562,874	
Miscellaneous receipts to Dec. 9, 1892..............	24	
	$ 562,898	
Expended to Dec. 9, inclusive.	480,952	
Balance Dec. 9, 1892.		81,946
Unpaid vouchers Dec. 9, 1892.$	34,661	
CONTINGENT FUND.		
Balance Jan. 1, 1892.............$	22,101	
Appropriation March 31, 1892.	5,100	
Miscellaneous receipts to Dec. 9, 1892..............	2,923	
	$ 30,125	
Expended to Dec. 9, 1892, inclusive..............	27,055	
Balance Dec. 9, 1892............		3,069
PUBLIC LIBRARY.		
Balance Jan. 1, 1892 ....$	399,001	
Appropriation March 31, 1892.	513,199	
Miscellaneous receipts Dec. 9, 1892, inclusive..............	7,115	
	$ 919,315	
Expended to Dec. 9, 1892, inclusive..............	140,607	
Balance Dec. 9, 1892............		778,708
Vouchers unpaid Dec. 9, 1892.	188	
STREET LAMPS.		
Appropriation March 31, 1892.$	871,200	
Miscellaneous receipts to Dec. 9, inclusive..............	164,994	
	$ 1,036,194	
Expended to Dec. 9 inclusive.	945,282	
Balance Dec. 9, 1892............		90,912
Vouchers unpaid Dec. 9.......$	50,100	
HOUSE OF CORRECTION.		
Balance Jan. 1, 1892. ....$	15,819	
Appropriation March 31, 1892.	61,221	
Miscellaneous receipts to Dec. 9, 1892, inclusive..............	66,333	
	$ 143,373	
Expended to Dec. 9, 1892......	114,430	
Balance Dec. 9, 1892............		28,942
Vouchers unpaid Dec. 9, 1892..$	7,334	

"It will be seen," added Ald. Madden, "that there is an unexpended balance of $413,000 to the credit of the Public Works Department. This will enable the Mayor to thoroughly clean the city for the next three months, and he intends to use it for that purpose. I may say also that the two-thirds of the $1,000,000 of water certificates issued by the Council to meet the extraordinary expenditures for tunnels, water extensions, etc., have been taken up. The other third will be taken up before the end of Mayor Washburne's term.

"When was there a more satisfactory showing?" asked Mr. Madden in conclusion.

TIM SCANLAN AND HIS SIDEWALK.

Subject for Investigation at the City Hall—Says It Will Be Paid For.

A new subject of investigation at the City Hall is Tim Scanlan, who acts as general servant for the Mayor. During the thirty-odd years of his existence Scanlan has acquired a valuable piece of property at La Salle and Chicago avenues. Around this property a good two-inch plank sidewalk has been built and the charge is that city employés did the work and Scanlan paid nothing.

Mr. Burke's attention was called to the scheme yesterday and he declared he would make out a bill for the full amount, and send it to Scanlan, charging the same rate that an ordinary mortal would be compelled to pay. After dark last evening Scanlan appeared at the Mayor's office. He declared that the story printed in an afternoon paper was false and that it has taken four years for him to obtain a new sidewalk by having the street gangs gradually tear up the old.

"If there's anything wrong about it," said he, emphatically, "this administration is not so much to blame. Why, most of that work was done when Cregier was Mayor. Now you wouldn't think that it would take me four whole years to capture a single sidewalk. But I'll pay for it if they send me a bill."

STREET CLEANING DISTRICTS.

Work for the Coming Year Outlined by Conferences.

As a result of frequent conferences in the Mayor's office on the question of street cleaning the following districts for the North, West, and South Sides have been agreed upon and an order issued to Street Superintendent Burke outlining the coming work. The streets are to be cleaned once a day. Following is a description of the districts, with names of foremen in charge, number of teams, and headquarters of each division:

WEST SIDE.

First District—Shafer, foreman, and one assistant, ten men, and five teams. District to be from Fulton street to and including Randolph street; from Halsted street to the river.

Second District—Henry Freese, foreman, and one assistant, ten men, and five teams. District to be from Randolph street to and including Madison street; from Halsted street to the river.

Third District—P. J. Casey, foreman, and one assistant, ten men, and five teams. District to be from Madison street to and including Adams street; from Halsted street to the river.

Fourth District—George Schlitt, foreman, and one assistant, ten men, and five teams. District to be from Adams street to and including Van Buren street; from Halsted street to the river.

All wagons are required to have two yard boxes. Dumping to be done at the foot of Indiana street. Headquarters to be at city yards, Center avenue and Adams street. Work to commence at 7 a. m. sharp. Superintendent in charge of all West Side cleaning, Harvey G. Wheeler.

NORTH SIDE.

First District—John Reich, foreman, and one assistant, ten men, and five teams. District to be from the river on the south to and including Illinois street, Wells to Lake Michigan.

Second District—John Dunn, foreman, and one assistant, ten men, and five teams. District to be from Illinois to and including Huron street, Wells street to Lake Michigan.

Third District—William Klee, foreman, and one assistant, ten men, and five teams. District to be from Huron street to and including Chicago avenue, Wells street to Lake Michigan, excepting Chicago avenue, which is to be cleaned from the river to Lake Michigan.

All dumping in this district to be done at the foot of Chicago avenue. All wagons to have two yard boxes. Headquarters to be at city yard, Hawthorne and Chicago avenues. Superintendent in charge of the whole, Harvey G. Wheeler. Work to commence at 7 a. m. sharp.

SOUTH SIDE.

First District—John Haven and E. M. Hunt, foremen; eighteen men and eight carts. District to be from South Water street to and including Randolph street; from the river to Lake Michigan.

Second District—R. C. Harlowe, foreman, and one assistant; eighteen men and eight carts. District to be from Randolph street to and including Madison street; from the river to Lake Michigan.

Third District—Alfred Anderson, foreman, and one assistant; eighteen men and eight carts. District to be from Madison street to and including Adams street; from the river to Lake Michigan.

Fourth District—Horace Alsip, foreman, and one assistant, eighteen men and eight carts. District to be from Adams street to and including Van Buren street, from the river to Lake Michigan.

Fifth District—E. J. Magerstadt, foreman, and one assistant. District to be from Van Buren street to and including Polk street, from Fifth avenue to Lake Michigan.

Sixth District—Anton Reuck, foreman, and one assistant, eighteen men and eight carts. District to be from Polk street to and including Twelfth street, from Fifth avenue to Lake Michigan.

Headquarters to be at city yards, foot of Madison street. All dumping to be done from this district at the foot of Indiana street. Superintendent in charge, McGann. Work to begin at 7 a. m. sharp. All wagons to have two-yard boxes.

WANT THE DUTY ON CRUDE OIL REMOVED.

Canadian Product Is Scanty and Unworthy of Protection It Is Said.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Those interested in the oil business of Petrolia profess to believe that the Standard Oil company has some secret design on their territory. The business of oil production in Canada is not at present in an encouraging condition. There are 7,500 wells producing on an average less than ten barrels a day each. It is believed that the Petrolia territory has not yet been fully tested, the wells being sunk on an average only 500 feet. A deep well that will be a test of the richness of the region now being worked is to go down 2,000 feet.

The difference between the wholesale price of American and Canadian crude oil is 4⅝ cents per imperial gallon against the latter, but the duty on American oil makes it much dearer than the Canadian to the consumer here. Yet in spite of this fact a large number of Canadian consumers prefer to buy the American. The duty is equivalent to a bonus on the production of oil from wells which without this protection would not be worth working, and, in fact, could not be worked. The national policy is inconsistent with itself in placing the same duty of 9 cents per gallon on both crude and refined oil. The Consumers' Gas company of Toronto, which, with most of the other gas companies in the country, is anxious to get the inequality rectified, says the charge is fully 900 per cent on crude oil and 100 per cent on refined. One would naturally suppose that Canadian refiners would desire to obtain crude American oil free or at a moderate duty; a confession that they do not would imply that they are not in a position to do what is expected of them.

If a duty of 900 per cent is required to be kept up to enable owners of Canadian wells to keep open a vast number of wells that do not yield a barrel a day each the industry is in a position which presents no ray of hope. These poor wells are not likely to get any better and it is deemed unfair to lay on the whole community the heavy burden of this crude oil tax for the benefit of a small number of persons. If these wells cannot be worked under a moderate duty it would be far better, it is argued, that they should be abandoned than that the present rate should be kept up.

The next session of Parliament will certainly not be allowed to pass without making a great reduction in this tax. The Canadian oil is sold in the retail stores here at 20 cents per gallon, American 30 cents per gallon. But the American oil is so greatly superior in quality that it is worth the difference in the price and it is generally used.

WHAT CHICAGO UNIVERSITY IS DOING.

Students Now Number 594—Recommendations by the Educational Conference.

The quarterly calendar of the University of Chicago has been issued from the university Press. This quarterly contains a directory of the officers and instructors and the graduate students of the divinity, the university college, the academic college, and the special students, with their home addresses and their boarding places. It shows a total of 594 students, divided as follows: Graduate students, 166; divinity students, 182; university college students, 37; academic college students, 138; special students, 71.

The educational conferences at the university and at the County Normal School in Englewood were brought to a close yesterday by a union of the two conferences at Cobb Hall. It was the opinion of the members of the joint conference that one-quarter of the time in the high schools be devoted to the study of science and that all colleges should require for admission the minimum course in science recommended.

The conference also passed resolutions regarding the study of natural history, providing among other things that the study of this branch should begin in the primary school at the earliest possible age; that at least one hour a week should be devoted to the study of plant and animal life.

RIGID ENFORCEMENT OF A SUNDAY LAW.

Prosecuting-Attorney in New Orleans Proposes to Close the Saloons.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—A hard fight is being made by the District-Attorney's office to enforce the act commonly known as the Sunday law, which has for some years lapsed into desuetude. Urged on by the newly appointed Judges of the Criminal Court and the grand jury, District-Attorney Butler demands that the police shall arrest all barkeepers and others discovered in the actual violation of the act in the absence of specific instructions from the Police Board, of which the Mayor is President. The police have been merely reporting violations. Mr. Butler claims that the act creating the Police Board requires the Commissioners to compel the arrest of all violators of State statutes. The Mayor has declined to agree to issue such instruction to the police and the Police Board has adopted resolutions instructing the Chief to see that the Sunday law is rigidly enforced. Chief Gaster will not state what his interpretation of the resolution is. He says that he is awaiting specific instructions from the Mayor, who declines to say what his course will be except that he and the police will give all the aid possible to the criminal authorities in enforcing the statutes.

Stole the Hidden Gold.

RUSHVILLE, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—John H. Starr of Buena Vista Township, this county, moved to McDonough County, Ill., recently to live with his son. A few days ago they decided to purchase a farm jointly, the father telling his son he had $2,000 in gold hid under a stump at his former home in this county. The next day they went to where he had secreted the treasure. Evidences of digging were noticed around the stump and an attempt to find the money proved that it had been taken away. The old man had had the gold in his possession for many years.

FOR THOSE AT SEA.

Model Life-Saving Station at the World's Fair.

EQUIPPED FOR SERVICE.

To Be Manned Next Spring and Continued Permanently.

RARE PLANTS IN PROFUSION.

Flowers and Foliage Growing Under the Great Dome.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE FAIR.

At the northeast corner of Jackson Park and within a short distance of the lake stands a neat frame building which will be the United States Life-Saving Station. The building is 35 by 67 feet, two stories high, and has a "lookout" above. In all points of construction it is regarded as a fair specimen of its class. The interior is fitted up for living purposes, the lower floor having a spacious dining-room, kitchen, pantry, closets, and keepers' room, besides an entrance hall. The second floor, which is easily reached by a wide stairway, is given up to sleeping apartments. The station will be in charge of Lieut. McLellan, United State Revenue Marine, and will be manned with the usual complement of men, surf-boats, apparatus, etc. During the World's Fair period public exhibitions of boat drills, including the use of the life-saving apparatus, will be given daily for the benefit of visitors.

Connected with the station will be boats of various kinds, including the English life-boat and surf-boat, and also other apparatus, such as guns for firing life lines, life-preservers, nettings, lanterns, colored fire, etc. On the ground floor at the west end of the building, which opens out on a broad lagoon, is a large boat-room, connected with a broad launchway, 120 feet in length. In the boat-room, before going to the rescue or for drill, the surfmen are attired in oilskin coats and man the boats, the latter being easily launched by means of a steel track leading into the water. From a lofty "lookout" situated on the top of the building a view of the lake can be had. S. I. Kimball is the General Superintendent of the station and has proved his ability on many occasions.

The cost of the building at Jackson Park is about $10,000, which does not include the boats and apparatus. H. H. Davis, Superintendent of Construction, is now in charge of the station, and has been in the service for a number of years. The station at Jackson Park will be made permanent and continue as a life-saving station after the close of the Fair. At the opening of navigation in the spring the station will be manned. This makes the third life-saving station within Chicago city limits, the others being located at the mouth of the river and at South Chicago.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS ABOUND.

Rare Products of Nature Now Growing in the Horticultural Building.

The horticultural exhibit of the World's Fair is at present the most attractive feature at Jackson Park, owing to the numerous plants and flowers from all parts of the globe transplanted there and of which many are undergoing the rapid changes of tropic vegetation.

The total number of applications was 1,000, of which 800 were made by domestic exhibiters and 200 from foreign countries. Outside of this the viticultural section will be represented by 3,000 firms from France and Germany. Nurserymen who have applied for twenty acres of space have been granted one-fourth of that. The plants which Chief Samuels has on hand at present are valued at $200,000, and he declares that the collection of large decorative plants has not its equal in the United States. The giant ferns from Japan and Australia, grouped in the center of the rotunda, which arrived five weeks ago in a condition that gave them the appearance of gigantic fungi, have now developed their fronds, increasing rapidly in circumference. The rotunda contains also a number of Japanese maples, a pine 200 years old, cinnamon trees, etc. This exhibit is rapidly increased by new consignments arriving almost daily and Mr. Samuels expects exhibits to be delivered to him until the close of the Fair. Especially will this be the case with fruits.

The officers in the Horticultural Department report much spoiling of orchids from Costa Rica, which arrived during the week in a frozen condition. Although the cars were filled with the domestic soil of the plants and oil lamps were used to raise the temperature the damage could not be avoided.

Another noticeable feature of the rotunda is a number of bamboos which were sent to the Centennial Exhibition from China. They came from the hot house in Philadelphia, where they have grown ever since.

The Japanese dwarf tree of the family of pines is attracting considerable attention in the northern pavilion adjoining the rotunda, and is estimated to be 100 years old. A rare exhibit is the travelers' tree from Madagascar, which bears its name from the fact that the thirsty traveler can draw his water supply from it.

A curiosity of the art of propagating is a couple of Australian ferns grown together at the lower end of the trunk and separating about two feet from the ground. Each tree represents a different species. There is also a number of orange and citron trees, bananas, india-rubber trees from Central America covering the artificial hill in the rotunda. A cocus palm from Shaw's Garden in St. Louis was transplanted only a few days ago.

Of Australian ferns the tallest specimen of its kind in Europe or America, measuring two inches less than thirty-two feet, deserves special attention.

A rare event will take place within the next few days at the Horticultural Department. A century plant will bloom and then pass away, as is the fate of this plant.

In the greenhouses there are now 3,600 primroses grown from seed sent from Italy, Germany, France, Great Britain, and the United States. Of pansies Germany and France have made special exhibits, also Belgium and Holland. Another greenhouse division contains thousands of Persian violets and South American orchids; among the latter the rare cow's horn from Costa Rica. In connection with the horticultural exhibit 40,000 hardy roses have been planted on the wooded island and 40,000 more of tender varieties are promised for next summer.

WHAT THE WOMEN ARE DOING.

Contract Let for an Illustrated Catalogue—Books and Inventions for Exhibition.

Goupil & Co. of New York and Paris have secured the right to produce an illustrated catalogue of the contents of the Woman's Building. The Ways and Means committee accepted the offer upon the recommendation of the Board of Lady Managers. The right of publication was accompanied by rigid stipulation as to the quality of paper, pictures, and text, all of which must be prepared to the satisfaction of the board. The Lady Managers have also the privilege of selecting the objects to be illustrated and described. In recompense for the labor and expense involved in assuming this costly publication free of charge Messrs. Goupil & Co. were given the exclusive sale of the book. The title of it has not been decided upon, and is now under consideration.

Mrs. Wait, Alternate Lady Manager for California, has forwarded her new book, "Wines and Vines of California," to be placed in the library of the Woman's Building. It is said to be a valuable compilation, and in gathering material for it Mrs. Wait visited every vineyard in the State. She found [illegible]

prominent among the wine producers and that many others are held in high esteem as wine-tasters.

California women are inventors, too. One has invented a simple device, said to be valuable, for managing vicious horses. It is in the form of a blind, of soft kid, acting upon a spring which is controlled by an extra rein. The inventor wishes to make an exhibit in the Woman's Building.

A portrait of Mrs. Leland Stanford painted by a California woman has been offered for the Gallery of Honor in the Woman's Building.

A Philadelphia woman who has invented a reversible window, having a rotary motion, which promises to solve for housekeepers the window-washing problem, wants to show it in the Woman's Building.

The Lady Managers received a unique application for space a few days ago. A man writing from Vermont asks the privilege of exhibiting his needlework in the Woman's Building. The applicant states that he is a night watchman in a mill, his duties requiring but five minutes of every hour. The interim he has learned to employ in doing what women call "drawn work" of a most elaborate description. The women of the Vermont Board are enthusiastic over George Smith's needlework, and want to secure it for the State exhibit in the event it is not admitted to the Woman's Building.

The Society of Bohemian Women in the United States has applied for space in the Woman's Building. This association represent 400,000 Bohemians.

The Virginia Dare Memorial Association of North Carolina entered into coöperation with the State Board in the collection of funds for the erection of a State building. When the association understood, however, a short time ago, that it was expected to assume the entire cost of the structure, the undertaking seemed too great and the enterprise was abandoned.

The offices of the Board of Lady Managers will be removed to the Exposition grounds shortly after New Year's.

SUCCESS OF FISH EXHIBIT ASSURED.

The Building Is Now Ready and Work Is Being Pushed.

Now that the smoke has cleared away in the battle between Fish Commissioner McDonald and Capt. Collins, Chief of the Department of Fisheries at the World's Fair, the success of the fish exhibit seems assured. The hall is now ready. The exhibits will be arranged under the direction of Capt. Collins.

At least a dozen firms of fishing boats will enter the lists for the medal. Scarcely less ardent will be the rivalry between inventors of fishing tackle. Fish products will, of course, be the predominant feature in the building. States where the fish industry is important will all be represented. Those so far accepting space are North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Wisconsin, Delaware, Minnesota, Missouri, Maine, Rhode Island, California, New Mexico, Ohio, and Washington. Russia, Mexico, Australia, Canada, Scotland, and France will be the foreign countries having exhibits. There will also be eighty-four private exhibits.

"Many of the exhibits," Capt. Collins said yesterday, "will be illustrative, showing in miniature fishing stations, vessels, apparatus, and the like. In the State exhibits all the different methods of propagation will be shown."

The Exposition originally agreed to erect an aquarium for the United States Fish Commission. The States were invited to make live fish exhibits. New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin accepted. The fish commissions of New York and Pennsylvania misinterpreted the invitation, it being understood that the Exposition was to build the aquaria for them the same as for the United States Fish Commission. Capt. Collins learned yesterday that the New York Fish Commission had finally decided not to make any exhibit. It is not altogether certain the Pennsylvania commission will not follow New York's lead. With New York gone and Pennsylvania hesitating, the live fish show of the Wisconsin commission may be the only one of its kind at the Fair. The plans of the Wisconsin people do not go into caverns and grottoes and other spectacular accessories. They will consist simply of fish, water, and glass. In various parts of the annex will be fish ladders, hatcheries, and the other incidents to fish culture. There will be over 200 varieties in all.

Should Pennsylvania keep in line all the food fish of that State found in fresh water will be here.

Commissioner McDonald and Prof. Forbes, who have taken charge of the government aquarium, examined that annex yesterday, and the work of preparing the exhibit will begin at once.

FOREIGN SHIPMENTS ARRIVE LATE.

Most of Them to Come in March—Delay in Switching Cars and Handling Goods.

The foreign exhibits are to be much later in arriving here than has been generally given out. It will be nearly March 1 before exhibits worth the name from foreign countries will be at Jackson Park. The bulk of these exhibits will come in March. It is now expected 90 per cent of the exhibits will be handled through G. W. Sheldon & Co., the importers' brokers, whose offices are in the Monadnock Block.

"The German exhibits," Mr. Sheldon said, "will be shipped somewhere between Jan. 15 and 20. The Austrian exhibits will start about a week later, while the Turkish exhibits proper will leave Constantinople between Feb. 25 and March 1. For the Turkish concession in Midway Plaisance nearly all the material and goods have already arrived. We have no advices regarding shipments from England or France, and do not believe anybody this side the Atlantic now knows when the shipments from these countries will be made."

"Are any exhibits on the Umbria?"

"None to speak of. It is too early. Five carloads of building material which were to have come on the Umbria were shipped by a later boat, which is now in New York."

It has taken since Dec. 10 to switch the car containing the mummies, pottery, and other articles of the exhibit from Peru to Jackson Park, and it was not yet there last night. This is about the usual delay experienced on the Belt Line in switching cars into the park, and if time now amounted to much complaints would be serious. It is feared that later in the winter, when time in installing and arranging exhibits becomes important, the delays in switching will prove annoying. Considerable trouble is already met with from the lack of competent freight-handlers. Nearly all the men have never handled a truck before and in the attacks on heavy articles they are frequently worsted. Thirty-five men were required yesterday to unload a package of heavy freight which would have taken only a half dozen in a down-town freight house. When the exhibits begin to arrive by hundreds of cars daily the army of freight-handlers will be a large one. Owing to inexperience double the number usually required in unloading a car must be employed.

WORK ON CHORAL BUILDING BEGUN.

It Will Be Erected Where the Columbian Commissary Now Stands.

Ground for the Choral Building was broken yesterday, and its construction will be pushed to completion. The new building will be located between the Horticultural and Transportation Buildings. The Columbian Commissary occupies a part of the site and will be torn down within a week. The commissary was about the first structure to be erected in Jackson Park, and none of the army of workers on the ground will see its demolition without regret.

Mr. Gage, who has the restaurant concession, was on the ground yesterday seeing about taking a part of Horticultural Hall for restaurant purposes. It will probably be fixed up for permanent occupancy as a dining-room.

The new Choral Hall will be a very pretty building. It will be about the last building erected for exposition purposes.

"We have still the Public Comfort and Children's Buildings and the Anthropological Building to erect," Mr. Burnham said. "There will be no difficulty in getting them completed by May 1."

FOUR PICTURES FROM THE VATICAN.

Works of the Greatest Mosaic Artists to Be Sent to the World's Fair.

ROME, Dec. 30.—The Pope has decided to send to the World's Fair four large pictures made after the mosaic fashion and among the most precious of the extensive Vatican collection. The pictures are by the greatest mosaic artists and represent copies of Raphael's paintings of sacred subjects in the basilica and St. Peter's church.

Painted with Hose.

One of the great novelties in construction work on the Exposition grounds is the paint machine of which there are in the Manufactures Building alone ten in active operation. Thomas Turner of New York is the inventor of the paint machine, and those in use at the Exposition grounds are under the direction of C. Y. Turner, the Assistant Director of Decoration. Mr. Turner is a member of the National Academy of Design, and prominently identified with a number of the leading art societies of the country. The principle involved is the use of color mixed with compressed air. The compressor is a rotary one, which, when driven by an electric motor, compresses air from fifteen to eighteen pounds a square inch: this air is then mixed with calcimine, and both are impelled through a hose upon the surface being painted or calcimined from the nozzle in the hands of two men on the scaffolding. A large part of the interior work in the Electricity and Agricultural Buildings has been done by means of this apparatus.

Interesting Duluth Exhibit.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The Minnesota World's Fair Commission has allotted to Duluth space in the State Building for a miniature representation of the Duluth harbor and other scenes about the city. The whole thing will be constructed of papier maché, and will present the exact formation of the bay and surrounding country. The enclosure will be filled with water, upon which boats of all descriptions known to lake traffic will float. Duluth has not actually decided to construct this model, not knowing until now that it would be allotted the space, but the city will probably do so now if there is time.

World's Fair Board in Burlington, Ia.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Dec 30.—[Special.]—At a well attended meeting of citizens this afternoon a County World's Fair Board was organized whose main purpose shall be to secure articles for the Columbian Exposition. Mrs. G. W. Rhodes, Secretary of the Iowa Women's Board of Managers and organizer for the First Congressional District, presided. The following officers were elected: President, W. W. Baldwin; Vice-President, Mrs. J. Tracey; Secretary, Mrs. C. L. Poor, Treasurer, Mrs. H. A. Ransom. An Executive committee, which will also act as Soliciting committee, and a Press committee were appointed.

Thanks from New York.

John Foord, Secretary of the Board of General Managers of New York, has written to Director-General Davis to the effect that the New York State Board has instructed him to convey to the Director-General the thanks of the board for the many courtesies extended to it and its representatives at the ceremonies of dedication of the New York State Building Oct. 22. He also requests Director-General Davis to convey to the members of his staff the appreciation entertained by the State Board of the various services rendered in connection with the ceremonial, and especially to Maj. Handy, John Thorpe, and Col. Edmund Rice.

Honor for Mr. Hornsby.

Director-General Davis yesterday recommended that Secretary Hornsby of the Department of Electricity be promoted to the position of Assistant Chief of the department. There is no doubt that the appointment will go through. Mr. Hornsby has been thoroughly efficient in his work, and, with the approval of Chief Barrett, has generally conducted the business of the department.

Rules Not Ready for Adoption.

It is probable that the special meeting of the Board of Directors which was called for this afternoon will adjourn without taking action on the rules for the government of the Exposition which were to be submitted to it. The Council of Administration took no action yesterday and the Rules committee of the directory failed to agree on a report.

Secretary of Colored Interests.

Mrs. Potter Palmer yesterday appointed Mrs. A. M. Curtis of this city to the Secretaryship of colored interests. Mrs. Curtis is to have a desk in Mrs. Palmer's office and will prepare news matter of interest to the colored people throughout the country. Correspondence will be held with all newspapers edited by representatives of the colored race.

Sunday Closing Suit Set for Jan. 16.

Counsel for the defendants in the suit of the South Shore Transportation company against the City of Chicago and the World's Fair Exposition were notified yesterday to appear before Judge Tuley Jan. 16, when a motion will be made for an injunction to restrain the closing of the Fair Sunday and to enjoin the defendants from interfering with complainant in the landing of boats at the park.

More Coins Ordered.

The Treasury Department at Washington received a telegram from President Higinbotham yesterday asking for an additional shipment of 100,000 souvenir coins. Orders were at once given to push the vouchers through the several bureaus, and it is expected that the coins will reach Chicago by next Wednesday. The demand for the coins still continues strong.

FOREIGN CRIMINALS AND PAUPERS.

How England Dumps These Classes of Her People Upon Us.

Boston *Transcript:* In 1880 there were 25,000 convicts in prison and on tickets-of-leave in England. At present there are less than 12,000 in all. This reduction has been accomplished by shipping British criminals to this country. It is a most profitable system, relieving England of dangerous citizens and signifying a saving of $170 a year for each person thus transported. There are about ninety so-called Discharged Prisoners' Aid societies in Great Britain. While nominally private benevolent organizations they are in reality agents of the government. Before a convict is discharged an officer from one of the societies visits him in prison and arranges with him that he shall go to the United States. He nearly always assents, because he is only too glad to escape police surveillance and to get away from the record which faces him in every court whenever he commits a new crime. If he accepts the proposition the government hands him over to the society, paying to the society at the same time $30. Out of this sum the society pays $17.50 for the convict's ticket to America. An official accompanies him to the port, buys his ticket, furnishes him with clothing, bedding, and other necessaries, and hands him the balance of $12.50 on the departure of the ship.

With a view to getting rid of as many criminals as possible in this way the British Government has adopted a system of imposing a short term of imprisonment and a long term of surveillance on offenders against the laws. Thus after a brief time the convicts can be released and have every inducement to get out of the country. Not infrequently a Judge will actually withhold punishment on condition that the individual shall consent to go at once to the United States. Thousands on thousands of Englishmen, declared guilty of the gravest crimes and released in the manner described, are now in this country, most of them continuing to prosecute their professional warfare against society. On arriving here, the deported criminal promptly changes his name and begins a new career unembarrassed by past misdoings. It is positively known that in very many instances such persons receive pecuniary aid from the British societies after their arrival on this side of the water, such assistance being transmitted in the shape of postal orders.

In 1865 the paupers in England and Wales numbered 47 in every 1,000 of the population. At present they are counted at only 23 in 1,000. This reduction of more than one-half has been accomplished by sending persons of this class to the United States. Obviously, when a charge on the community can be got rid of forever at a cost of only $17.50 to $20 for a passage across the ocean, it is much cheaper than to support that individual for the rest of his or her life. Lord Derby says: "With a population already congested and growing at the rate of 1,500,000 a year, England must be an emigrating country. To dispose of the growing swarms of the poorer classes is not only a matter of humanity, but one also of public safety." Safety, that is to say, for England, but certainly a peril for the United States. Cardinal Manning says that "one of England's greatest blessings is her ability to get rid of her pauper classes through emigration." America, of course, can be reached far more cheaply than any other country available for the purpose. Thus it is that homeless children are gathered by thousands from the streets of Liverpool and other cities and sent hither. Likewise nearly 100 charitable shelters for fallen women in Great Britain ship their more or less reclaimed unfortunates to us. The Russian Jews now pouring into England are passed on to America because it is cheaper to pay their fare than to keep them.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising to learn that 40 per cent of the persons at present confined in the jails and asylums of the United States are foreigners. In New England the percentage rises to 75 per cent. During the year 1891 there were fifty-eight homicides in Allegheny County, Pa. All of them were committed by aliens or naturalized foreigners.

A Shrewd Business-Man.

First Manager—"Some prima donnas want the earth."

Second Manager—"That is so. I once engaged one who demanded all the receipts of the house, but still I made money."

"How did you make out to do that?"

"I married her when the season was over."—*Texas Siftings.*

REVIEW OF THE YEAR

TRADE HAS FOLLOWED THE LINES OF AN ENLARGING PROSPERITY.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Statement of Prevailing Commercial Conditions—Record of Business Transacted in 1892—Bank Clearings 10 Per Cent Larger than the Preceding Year—Railroad Earnings Show a Slight Advance—Manufactures Show a Steady Increase.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade:

The most prosperous year ever known in business closes today with strongly favorable indications for the future. From nearly all points comes the report that the holiday trade has been the largest ever known, and while wholesale trade is not usually active at this season of stock taking it is remarkably large. Settlements through clearing houses outside New York in December were apparently the largest ever made in any month, exceeding last year's by more than 10 per cent. For the year the volume is also about 10 per cent larger than last year, and the largest ever known. Railroad earnings in December show an increase of about 3 per cent over last year, and for the year an increase of about 5.5 per cent. Foreign trade has been smaller than last year in volume of exports—at New York $7,800,000 in value for the last four weeks, and at cotton ports about $10,000,000 less—but imports at New York have been $3,000,000 larger, and the month still shows a great excess of exports. For the year the excess of merchandise exports has been not far from $70,000,000, with the largest imports and the largest total of exports and imports ever known in any year.

Factories Have Large Orders Ahead.

The year closes with all woolen, cotton, and silk machinery fully employed, and unsold stocks of goods much lighter than usual, while the demand for the coming season already exceeds the capacity of many mills. The orders in dry goods are extraordinary. Sales of wool at the chief markets have been 309,000,000 pounds, against 246,000,000 last year, and foreign imports have been the largest ever known, with a domestic supply but slightly behind the largest. The shipments of boots and shoes from the East have been 8 per cent larger than last year, and nearly 5 per cent larger than in any previous year, while the increase in ten years has been over 50 per cent.

Boston reports quiet wholesale trade. Wool is quiet but firm. At Philadelphia iron is weak. At Pittsburg iron is slower, and the demand for finished products is diminishing, but glass is fairly active. The shoe trade of Cleveland is excellent and other trade good, though in iron no improvement is seen, and 4,000,000 tons iron-ore remain on the docks. The clothing trade is good at Cincinnati, and machinery and foundry business up to the usual mark. At Detroit trade is maintained.

Chicago Business Is Good.

Business at Chicago is good in all lines, especially in heavy dry goods. Decrease appears in sales of securities and real estate, and for the week receipts of hogs and lard, wool and flour, seeds and dressed beef show considerable decrease from last year, but increase appears in cattle, corn, and hides, and receipts of barley, oats, cheese, butter, and wheat are more than double. Holiday trade was very good at Milwaukee. At St. Louis retail trade unusually strong. Business at St. Paul exceeds last year's and is large at Minneapolis, though lack of water restricts the flour output. The lumber trade is most prosperous. Business at Omaha and at Kansas City is satisfactory. At Nashville trade is good and at New Orleans active, especially in sugar.

In iron the trade is weaker, the demand for finished products being at present light. But steel rails have been reduced to $29 per ton, and sales of 78,000 tons have followed. This great industry has been much affected by the market for securities, which has been depressed for some months by foreign selling and monetary uncertainties, so that companies have been restricted in purchases of rails and supplies. But for the last week stocks have been stronger, gaining about $2 per share in average prices. Speculation in products has been comparatively inactive, though wheat has been advanced by a Western pool nearly two cents.

Cotton has been steady and strong, with diminished receipts.

Failures Have Been Few.

The year 1892 was remarkable for fewer failures than have occurred in any other year since 1886, the number reported being 10,344, or 2,029 less than in 1891. The indebtedness of firms failing was but $114,000,000 in 1892, against $189,000,000 in 1891 and about the same in 1890.

The average liabilities of firms failing in 1892 has been only $11,000, the lowest average reported since 1878.

In 1892 only one in every 113 traders failed, against one in every ninety-three in 1891, and one in every 102 in 1890.

"Bradstreet's" Weekly Trade Review.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: Features of the general trade situation this week are found in continued holiday dullness, stimulus to the coal trade due to the cold snap, the announcement that Southern pig-iron stocks are oversold, competition by makers for orders for manufactured iron and steel, the cut of $1 per ton by the steel rail combination, lower prices for soft steel at St. Louis, for rice at New Orleans, leather at Boston, and corn and oats, with small advances on wheat, hogs, and silk goods and steady quotations for wool, cotton, sugar, and cattle.

The close of the year finds the speculative and investment share market dull and apathetic.

Leading Eastern woolen mills are stocked with raw material sufficient to last a month; manufacturers are not buying at the moment. Total stocks of wool in the country are estimated at 100,000,000 pounds, or 6,000,000 pounds less than one year ago.

Southern merchants report wholesale trade seasonably quiet, with the prospect for distribution in 1893 regarded favorably at New Orleans, Birmingham, Galveston, Memphis, and Richmond. Atlanta dealers say retailers have small stocks. Some excitement exists among Charleston dealers owing to the new liquor law. The total volume of general trade at the South is believed to be in excess of that for 1891. Southern iron furnace stocks are the lowest for thirteen months and are regarded as normal two weeks' supply.

Seasonable quiet is noticeable at Western centers, where, without exception, a good trade is anticipated early in 1893. Trade on the Pacific coast is dull.

Outlook in the Wheat Market.

The wheat promise in California has been helped by rains this week. The unexpected decrease of 1,651,000 bushels of available wheat east of the Rocky Mountains stimulated prices and trade criticism simultaneously, because it was unexpected and to some people inexplicable. The missing wheat had been shipped from Northwestern elevators and no doubt will in part reappear again. Snow-storms and Christmas celebrating caused part of the apparently heavy decline. But it is about time for regular weekly decreases of available wheat stocks to show themselves. Exports of wheat from both coasts this week (flour included) equal 2,917,000 bushels, against 4,247,000 bushels last week, 3,106,000 bushels one year ago, 1,031,000 bushels in the week two years ago, and 1,898,000 bushels three years ago.

There have been no striking changes in Dominion trade circles.

CONDITION OF THE IRON MARKET.

Transactions Were Virtually Suspended During Holiday Week.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 30.—The *Iron Trade Review* says this week:

Transactions in iron and steel are practically suspended in this holiday week, so that the surface phases of the market are too small a totum to be studied. Tendencies that appear in viewing the course of the market for a period of several weeks are more apt to attract attention at the turn of the year and to become the basis of predictions. At present, as for some time back, there is a disposition to postpone buying anything that is not absolutely needed.

Ore buying will be later this winter than it has been for several years. Two years ago a number of contracts had been closed before Jan. 1; last year prices on ore had been made by this time, so that it was not many weeks after the opening of '92 when the heaviest deals of the year were consummated. It may yet be several weeks before a price basis is decided upon. Ore selling firms have had no encouragement as yet from furnace men to talk about next year's supply. The latter exhibit no anxiety about the future, averring that pig iron industry is in such a condition that it must take advantage of the lowest obtainable price for its raw material. Whatever small lot sales are made are on the basis of prices that have ruled in the last season. This is true, at least, of standard Bessemer ores. As to the influence on the ore market of the prospective output of the Mesaba, it ought to be possible by this time for buyers and sellers of ore to arrive at a close approximation of the figure the new range is to cut.

Lon Merritt, the Mesaba pioneer, said that the Mesaba might ship in 1893 somewhere between 300,000 and 500,000 tons. He added that it was not the calculation of those in the development of the range that it would cut any special figure in the market next season. That is to be the time for getting ready for the extensive operation of the years immediately following. It is plain that there will be no considerable buying of Mesaba ores until furnace tests have been made of ore from each mine, and it will be well along in the summer before this can be done to any extent. The tests of mountain ore in Pittsburg furnaces have been made in part. No complaint is made of the ore blowing into the "Down Comer," but it will take some time for furnace men to get the right adjustment of their mixture in introducing a new ore lower in silica and higher in iron than that which it replaced.

TABLE OF CLEARING-HOUSE RETURNS.

"Bradstreet's" Figures, Showing the Percentages of Increase and Decrease.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The following table compiled by *Bradstreet's* gives the clearing-house returns for the week ending Dec. 29, 1892, and the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Clearing-houses.	*Clearings.*	*Inc.*	*Dec.*
New York	$ 601,908,858	....	....
Chicago	89,048,055	15.6	....
Boston	100,816,526	36.5	....
Philadelphia	62,449,235	13.8	....
St. Louis	21,198,318	11.2	....
San Francisco	13,077,627	....	17.3
Baltimore	11,028,504	....	1.5
Pittsburg	12,262,788	8.5	....
Cincinnati	12,617,200	9.4	....
Kansas City	9,052,277	....	....
New Orleans	13,026,786	22.0	....
Minneapolis	7,145,965	....	....
Buffalo	7,497,534	5.9	....
Louisville	6,536,508	42.1	....
Detroit	6,446,054	23.2	....
Milwaukee	7,474,554	29.2	....
Cleveland	6,463,303	38.5	....
Omaha	6,041,147	18.9	....
Providence	4,981,000	23.1	....
Denver	4,223,103	27.6	....
St. Paul	4,491,107	....	1.6
Indianapolis	3,651,099	....	19.5
*Columbus, O.	3,506,300	33.5	....
Houston	5,754,360	16.4	....
Memphis	2,480,319	18.7	....
Richmond	1,954,217	....	4.2
Hartford	2,097,131	7.4	....
Portland, Ore	1,500,566	....	2.6
Washington	1,701,061	25.6	....
Dallas	1,924,782	....	2.9
Peoria	2,079,962	44.2	....
Nashville	1,870,604	4.2	....
Salt Lake City	1,422,676	33.5	....
St. Joseph	1,744,057	10.2	....
Duluth	1,918,628	29.1	....
Rochester	1,341,231	5.8	....
Atlanta	1,392,296	....	47.5
New Haven	1,253,510	25.5	....
Springfield, Mass	1,653,691	70.6	....
Worcester, Mass	1,239,347	15.4	....
Portland, Me	1,140,520	3.4	....
*Fort Worth	1,587,434	39.0	....
Seattle	838,268	24.7	....
Sioux City	1,069,380	35.5	....
Waco	1,962,176	7.3	....
Des Moines	940,912	29.3	....
Grand Rapids	810,723	....	3.6
Norfolk	758,703	....	29.5
Syracuse	745,500	2.6	....
Wilmington, Del	760,388	10.4	....
Tacoma	787,591	9.0	....
Lowell	622,425	....	3.4
Los Angeles	1,652,328	122.2	....
Lincoln	619,514	22.5	....
Wichita	485,182	18.0	....
Birmingham	441,031	9.0	....
*Lexington, Ky	517,820	66.5	....
New Bedford	343,749	3.9	....
Topeka	396,476	7.3	....
Binghamton	212,400	....	7.2
Savannah	1,614,600	....	19.3
Helena	862,561	....	....
Spokane	953,344	....	....
Saginaw, Mich	572,904	....	....
Jacksonville	351,329	....	....
Great Falls	275,744	....	....
Emporia, Kas	46,960	....	....
Galveston	6,149,376	3.5	....
Total United Sta's.	$1,066,549,436	6.4	....
Cities excluding New York	464,640,578	16.2	....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 8,978,391	7.4	....
Toronto	5,557,253	....	1.4
Halifax	950,343	....	8.0
Hamilton	659,174	....	7.1
Total	$ 16,145,161	2.5	....

*Last week's totals.

MONEY MARKET IS MUCH EASIER.

Wall Street Characterized by Dullness After the Recent Fever of Distrust.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Bradstreet's weekly Wall street review says: The speculative week has been distinguished only by its dullness and the absence of any general features. The approach of Jan. 1, with its changes and settlements, had a restraining influence upon bullish feeling, which was reinforced by the remembrance of the recent squeeze in the money market. On the other hand, the decline of exchange rates seemed to diminish the sense of apprehension in regard to the financial situation which overhangs the "street," and even the engagement Friday of $500,000 gold for export failed to produce any decided impression, it being recognized that the transaction was the outcome of past business in exchange and not of the actual conditions which govern that department. The ease of exchange may, in fact, be ascribed to the exceedingly slack inquiry for remittances, though it is understood that offerings of commercial bills have increased and that bankers are less apprehensive in regard to the continuance of a high level of exchange and accompanying gold exports after Jan. 1. The money market was favorably affected by these considerations as well as by the more positive influence of a fairly large inflow of money from the interior.

ASSIGNMENT OF BROMLEY & INGLEDUE.

Large Shoe House at Marshalltown, Ia., Meets with Misfortune.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The heaviest failure recorded here for many years occurred today when Bromley & Ingledue, the leading shoe house of Marshalltown, made an assignment to County Attorney J. L. Carney for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities foot up nearly $40,000, including a list of over fifty creditors for sums ranging from $100 to $8,000. The assets include stock and store fixtures and furniture valued at $22,500 at best, accounts of $2,450, and $50 cash in bank, $25,000 in all. The following named creditors are secured by mortgage: R. P. Smith & Sons, $1,762; Charles E. Bromley, $8,000; First National Bank, Marshalltown, $3,500; James L. Ingledue, $1,000; Nellie T. Smith, $1,458. The creditors whose accounts exceed $500 are: Curtis & Wheeler, $1,056; C. Grose & Sons, $576; Hill & Green, $660; Strong & Carroll, $915; American Rubber company, $880; Gutteman, Carpenter & Telling, $643; C. M. Henderson & Co., $1,895; R. T. Wood & Co., $684; Pittsburg Shoe company, $548; Hanan & Son, $956; Lycoming Rubber company, $953; Laird, Schober & Mitchell, $1,040.

The failure is attributed chiefly to losses sustained by two disastrous fires within the last two years. The firm declare with confidence that they will ultimately pay every dollar. It is composed of Charles H. Bromley and Oliver L. Ingledue. The latter is traveling salesman for R. P. Smith & Co.'s shoe house of Chicago.

LA PORTE, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—J. W. Brill & Co., jewelers, failed today. Liabilities, $25,000; assets unknown. W. J. Everhart is the assignee. This makes the third failure in the jewelry business in this city in six months, and the total amount of liabilities foots up $115,000. Mr. Brill claims that an overstock and poor holiday business caused the trouble.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 30.—Barrett Bros., an old-time furniture house of this city, made an assignment today, with liabilities at $18,000; assets not known.

GOSHEN, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—J. F. Schadt, merchant tailor, made assigment today to John H. Lott. Liabilities and assets about equal.

Internal Revenue Receipts Much Increased.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Commissioner Mason has prepared a statement showing that the receipts from internal revenue for the first five months of the current fiscal year aggregated $70,045,070, an increase over the corresponding period of last year of $5,712,876. In every source of revenue there was an increase, as follows: Spirits, $3,423,811; tobacco, $745,535; fermented liquors, $1,385,711; oleomargarine, $147,153; miscellaneous, $10,666. The receipts for November were $1,380,124 greater than for November, 1891, spirits alone showing $1,021,916 of this increase.

Three Deaths in a Family Fight.

GARDINERSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 30.—John Barnes and his brother-in-law, James Kerr, went to the Ohio River Monday, ostensibly for supplies. A neighbor called Wednesday evening at the Barnes home and found Mrs. Barnes lying across the bed dead, with her head crushed as if she had been struck with a whisky jug, which was found broken. Barnes and Kerr were found in the corner of the room, both literally cut to pieces with knives, which each grasped in his hand.

IT SNUBS THE POPE.

FATHER M'GLYNN'S RESTORATION A VICTORY OVER ROME.

This Is the Opinion Expressed by Protestant Ministers—The Event a Leading Subject of Remark in Religious Circles—The Catholic Clergy Averse to Talking About the Matter—The Result Regarded as an Unconditional Surrender of the Hierarchy—Its Effect in America.

The restoration of Father McGlynn to the Catholic priesthood continues to be a leading subject of remark in religious circles in Chicago, and a reporter called on a few local divines yesterday with a view of ascertaining what construction they put on the incident. The Catholic priesthood seemed to be averse to discussing the subject, but other gentlemen of the cloth were very nearly agreed as to its significance.

The Rev. Dr. Hugh McGuire, pastor of St. James' Catholic Church, said, with the utmost good humor, however:

"You cannot interview me about Father McGlynn's restoration; it is none of my business. I do not think that you will get a priest in Chicago to talk on the subject. I will say this, though, that I do not think it very nice in THE TRIBUNE to rake up and publish all the extreme things that Father McGlynn uttered while smarting under his excommunication. Everybody knows that an impulsive and high-spirited man will say things under such circumstances that are entirely foreign to his inmost nature and his honest convictions."

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Barrows of the First Presbyterian Church said:

"I have paid very little attention to the McGlynn affair. I am glad that the reconciliation has taken place, because I think Father McGlynn's mission is the liberalization of the Catholic Church, and I believe that he can and will do more in that respect in the church than out of it. As to the man, himself, personally, I cannot say that I have an extraordinary admiration for him. I heard him speak once, and he impressed me as a pretty smart man, but nothing more than that. As to the motives for his restoration I have not given the subject any thought, and cannot speak."

The Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke of Grace Episcopal Church said:

"I know very little about the McGlynn episode, and could not speak about it to any purpose. All I know is that McGlynn is a Catholic priest, that he has had a fuss of some kind, and that there has been a reconciliation. Well, I take no interest in such matters, and have not read enough or thought enough about McGlynn and his troubles to have any opinion about them. That is the honest fact, and therefore I pray thee to have me excused."

The Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol of the Trinity Methodist Church said:

"I have given precious little attention to the McGlynn matter, I assure you. My understanding is that he never abandoned Catholic doctrine, but that he heaped a good deal of vituperation on individuals of the Catholic hierarchy. This offense, I understand, has been condoned and he has been restored to his priestly functions. This is very mysterious, for he has made no public apology, and a private apology would not meet the case at all. Neither has he recanted his socialistic views, for he virtually reiterated them at Cooper Union the night after he said mass. He seems to have been restored unconditionally, and in a way that both exonerates him and condemns Corrigan and the Pope.

Strange Thing for Rome to Do.

"That is certainly a very strange thing for Rome to do, and I hardly know what to think of it. The only construction I can put upon it is that, like the elevation of Archbishop Ireland, it is intended as a display of admiration for American ideas and American-minded men. The Catholic hierarchy, as distinguished from the Catholic laity, thinks of very little but Catholic supremacy in the United States. This may come some day, if things go on as they are going now; and I do not very much fear that the Catholic laity will abuse it. I think it is too much like the Catholic laity of Italy, which is loyal to the Catholic Church but an uncompromising enemy of the temporal authority of the Pope, and has even lost confidence in the purity of its own priesthood. But the Catholic hierarchy is scheming day and night to throw the people of this country off their guard and to seize political power in the United States. It has honored Ireland and restored McGlynn, even at the expense of humiliating Corrigan and compromising the Pope, simply to make it appear that it is in sympathy with American ideas of liberty and independence. It is, however, all a trick. The mask will be thrown off when the time comes, and the Catholic Church, if it should get into power, will be as intolerant as it was in the middle ages, if the hierarchy can make it so."

Bishop S. M. Merrill of the Methodist Church said:

"The ways of the beast are inscrutable. McGlynn never left the Catholic Church, and I never take any interest in such half-way departures from Rome. The subject has no interest for me."

The Rev. Dr. F. A. Harding, presiding Elder of the Methodist Freeport district, said:

"Really I have not paid any attention to the McGlynn affair. I am too busy thinking of the great revival that I am to conduct week after next at the First Church to think of McGlynn. I do not know anything about him nor care anything about him."

The Rev. Dr. Lewis Curts of the Methodist Book Concern said:

"I attribute McGlynn's restoration to the habit Rome has of reclaiming every wanderer from its fold at any cost. The Pope thought he could stand anything better than he could such a prominent defection from the Catholic faith."

The Rev. Dr. H. W. Bolton of the Centenary Methodist Church said:

"Father McGlynn's restoration did not astonish me any. He never had but one foot out of the Catholic Church anyway, and he was so hounded and persecuted by the hierarchy that I always believed that he would eventually be forced back. I am a little surprised that he was taken back without any apology or retraction; and the only way I can account for it is that the Pope found that anything was better than to have a dissension among the New York Catholics. You see it had lasted six years without any symptom of abatement, and it was both scandalous and dangerous. Nothing shows what a strait the church was in like its willingness to snub Corrigan and the Pope himself to extricate itself. I am also of the opinion that it is the policy of the church to make a pretense of fostering American ideas. This was the reason that Ireland was made an Archbishop. The Pope wishes to make the impression that he is very much such a man himself as Ireland and McGlynn. His object is to counteract the American feeling that the church is a menace to American institutions. But this a mere pretense. If the Catholics had the power they would hang everybody in this country who would not go to mass.

Tail Wags the Dog.

"I never had any admiration for McGlynn. I think he is an insincere trickster. But I am rather glad than otherwise that in this case the tail has wagged the dog until his teeth almost dropped out. You see, I am a very poor papist."

The Rev. Dr. John Weston, Superintendent of Presbyterian city missions, said:

"My views of the McGlynn incident are very similar to those of Dr. Bristol and Dr. Bolton. I believe that McGlynn has achieved a distinct victory over Corrigan and the Pope, and that he was restored, unconditionally, simply because that was the best the hierarchy could do. They were forced to surrender because the division that McGlynn made in New York, which is their citadel in this country, wounded their pride and endangered their power. On the other hand, by flattering and honoring him they hope to make a virtue of necessity and produce the impression that Rome is very liberal and tolerates the greatest freedom of speech, even when it goes to the length of lampooning the Pope. Well, it will not work. Time will show that Rome is Rome, semper eadem, intolerant, selfish, cruel, and hypocritical, and that she stoops only to conquer."

The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas of the People's Church said:

"The restoration of Father McGlynn without apology or retraction is an event of national importance. Royalty and ecclesiasticism keep close company with each other and hence the Catholic church is declining at present in every country in Europe. The Pope and his advisers, who are men of immense political wisdom, are casting their glances at America as the only hope of their church. They feel that on the school question they have gone too far and offended American public sentiment, and the significance of McGlynn's restoration is that it is a square backdown on that question.

"The hierarchy saw that the breach that McGlynn had made in New York was spreading in every direction and that the priesthood was becoming independent and insubordinate. There was therefore an absolute necessity that the breach should be closed at any cost. It has been closed at the cost of an unconditional surrender to McGlynn. This step was of a piece with the elevation of Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland, who have evinced such strong American leanings. The policy of the church is to have all such men in order to reconcile the general American public with the idea of Catholic supremacy.

"My opinion is that the restoration of McGlynn is a palpable backdown on the part of the Pope and the Catholic hierarchy. They would not have done what they have done if they could have done anything else, but they were literally cornered and compelled to submit to the humiliation. There is not a Protestant church in this country that would have taken back to its bosom one of its ministers who had so reviled it without a word of apology. That Rome should do it is astounding and is enough to raise a suspicion that it is environed with dangers of which the outside world knows nothing."

A CABINET OF CURIOS.

Queer Things in Animate and Inanimate Nature—Coincidence and Oddity.

In England and in many parts of Europe proper they have for a long time been using the Yates horseshoe, a regular curiosity made of compressed leather. At the factory where they are made three thicknesses of common cow skin are pressed into a steel mold, and, while held in position by powerful clamps, are subjected to a bath of some chemical preparation which makes them surprisingly hard and durable. It is claimed for these shoes that they are much lighter and last longer than those made of iron, also that split hoofs are unknown in horses constantly provided with them. The shoe is perfectly smooth on the bottom, no calks being required, the impact causing the surface to adhere even on the smoothest ice. Although, as above noted, the shoe is hard and durable, it is also very elastic, thus preventing sprains and bruises and making the horses' step light r and more sure. Straw treated with a solution unknown to American and European chemists has been used for horseshoes for centuries in Japan. Perhaps some American genius will outdo Yates and Japs by giving us a durable paper horseshoe. Who knows?

How Time Is Reckoned.

The entire world, Russia alone excepted, will begin the New Year with the first day of the next month; in that benighted country the year will not be ushered in until March 25. This last date was the opening of the New Year in England and in America up to within less than 150 years ago. It was in 1751 that the famous Lord Chesterfield secured the passage of a bill which set the beginning of the New Year for Jan. 1.

In continental Europe, on the other hand, Jan. 1 has been New Year's day for more than three centuries. In 1582 it was so ordained by Pope Gregory and adopted by all Europe, with the exceptions of England, Sweden, and Russia.

Another change besides that of altering the date of the New Year was made by Lord Chesterfield's reform. Up to that time the English calendar was eleven days behind that of other European countries. That is, when it was June 1 or July 1 in England it was the 12th of the month in Continental Europe. By the Chesterfield change the calendar date was advanced 11 days. This change is what brought about the transition from "Old Style" to "New Style" of reckoning.

Wonderful Mechanical Kittens.

A most wonderful mechanical toy has been on private exhibition in Paris lately and it is understood that efforts are to be made to secure the curiosity or curiosities for the Chicago Exposition. This remarkable piece of mechanism consists of seven life-sized kittens covered with real skin, but with eyes of emeralds set in white enamel. Each kitten is provided with some musical instrument, such as a flute, a zither, a violin, a drum, a harp, a cornet, an accordion, all perfectly harmonized. With these the kittens play the most difficult pieces of music, operas and such. The mechanism is similar to that of a common music box, and the whole apparatus, kittens, etc., is valued at about 20,000 francs. The curiosity is even reported to be insured for 12,000 francs.

How the Races Originated.

M. de Quatrefages, the French ethnologist, has made public his conclusions with regard to the origin and distribution of the human race. He says all mankind came from a central mass in Northern Asia, and that there were three fundamental types—black, white, and yellow. These three types scattered over the world and intermingled, forming, in course of time, seventy-two distinct races of human beings, which is the number of races classified by our best ethnologists in the tabulations brought down to the year 1890. The learned De Quatrefages believes that the American Indians came from a "blending of white and yellow races with a local quaternary race." Say, M. de Quatrefages, where did that local quaternary race originate?

Oddities About Man's Weight, Etc.

Prof. Huxley declares that the proper weight of man is 154 pounds, made up as follows: Muscles and their appurtenances, 68 pounds; skeleton, 24 pounds; skin, 10½ pounds; fat, 28 pounds; brain, 3 pounds; abdominal viscera, 11 pounds; blood (that which would drain from the body), 7 pounds. The heart of such a man should beat 75 times in a minute, and he should breathe 15 times during each minute. At that rate in 24 hours he would vitiate 1,750 cubic feet of pure air to the extent of 1 per cent. In the same length of time he should throw off through the skin 18 ounces of water, 300 grains of solid matter, and 400 grains of carbonic acid.

EPIDEMIC IN ARKANSAS' PENITENTIARY.

Fourteen Deaths Have Occurred So Far—Sanitary Conditions Bad.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—One more death occurred at the penitentiary today, making a total of fourteen. The convict was taken sick yesterday afternoon and he died at noon today. He suffered the most intense agony. The Coroner's inquest found that he died from some epidemic disease unknown to the jury. Late this afternoon Coroner Bond filed a report with the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners, in which he stated that the sanitary condition of the place was horrible in the extreme and calculated to breed an epidemic. The Commissioners, consisting of the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and Private Secretary Files, representing Gov. Eagle, immediately drove out to the prison and made a personal inspection. That a contagious disease in its worst form has taken hold of the inmates now admits of no dispute. The poison theory is fast fading away. The man who died today was not in the Helena group and has not been outside the walls in a number of days. He was in perfect health yesterday at dinner. The physicians of Little Rock laugh at the idea that poison could remain on a man's stomach eighteen days before the effects could be felt.

NO DECLARATION OF WAR IN THIS.

Canadian Commercial Travelers Heartily Cheer the Toast to the President.

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 30.—At the dinner of the Dominion Commercial Travelers' Association last night at the Windsor the toast to the President of the United States was received with far heartier applause than that of the Governor-General of Canada.

United States Consul-General Knapp responded to the toast, and in advocating friendly relations between the two countries was cheered to the echo.

Judge Chetlain of Chicago responded to the same toast, and in a speech on friendship between Canada and the United States spoke of the feeling of friendship the West had for Canada, and called on Canada to deepen the St. Lawrence and its canals so that Montreal could be the entrance to Chicago, the inland port of the world.

Wall Paper Trust Will Increase Its Stock.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 30.—The big trust formed by wall paper manufacturers of the United States and known as the National Wall Paper company, contemplates an increase of $18,000,000 in its capital stock, which will make the whole amount $38,000,000. The trust was incorporated last August under the laws of the State of New York with an authorized capital of $20,000,000.

CHOICE OLD VIOLINS.

FINEST COLLECTION IN THE WORLD OWNED IN CHICAGO.

George Smith Possesses Instruments Made Before the Year 1700, the Total Value of Which Is $200,000—Grandest Productions of Orchestral and Choral Music of Modern Times in Preparation for the Fair—Probability That a Dark Horse Will Be Chosen Senator from Kansas.

Walter Behrens of Manchester, England, is at the Wellington. Mr. Behrens is said to be an authority on violins of the old European masters.

"It is a fact," said he, "that Chicago has the finest collection of the old masters in the world. This collection is owned by Mr. George Smith of Indiana avenue. He has devoted a life time to gathering the greatest violins, violas, and violoncellos of the Old World. The collection is valued at $200,000, some of the instruments being worth $8,000. They include a Gaspar Di Salo and nineteen old violins made by Antonius Stradivarius. These great masters were made before the year 1700 and no collection in Europe contains so many of them. Other instruments of great value owned by Mr. Smith are the Joseph Guarnerii, Nicholas Amatis, Bergouzis, Gaspar Di Salo, Magginis, Stemers, and Vuillaumes."

J. N. Ives, Attorney-General of Kansas, said at the Great Northern last evening:

"The present Senatorial contest in Kansas is one in which we all have an interest. Not only the selection of a Senator for the late Senator Plumb's unexpired term of two years is involved, but the successful party will have the naming of his successor two years hence. The Legislature is so evenly divided that the result depends entirely on the unseating of members. If Rosenthal of Haskell County is seated the Senate will be safely Populist by one or two majority. The Republicans have great hopes of organizing the House, and the opposition in the Senate is fearful if this happens that enough members will be unseated to give a Republican majority on joint ballot. Rosenthal is now an important factor in the fight, as much depends upon the way he votes. If the straightout Democrats and Populists adhere strictly to caucus rules they may elect their choice, but if the Republicans are not sure of carrying both Houses their strength may be thrown to some Fusion candidate as a compromise. The leading candidates at present are John Martin, Fusionist; H. H. Harris, straightout Democratic; John Bridenthal, Populist; Judge Perkins and Ben Simpson, Republicans. It is my opinion, however, that neither of the candidates named will be elected. There is sure to be a deadlock from present appearances, and a dark horse will be the winner."

Col. J. R. Crouch of Canada is at the Grand Pacific:

"Up my way," said he, "it looks as though the Democrats mean to take the duty off iron ore if the actions of a number of prominent New York capitalists and Democratic politicians recently in the Dominion cut any figure. These men, probably in anticipation of securing a great market in the United States if the duty is removed, have purchased all the iron deposits in the Port Arthur district and are arranging for the construction of immense smelters. The district is a continuation of the Mesaba range. Projectors of this large combine stand in at Washington and evidently knew what they could expect before investing thousands of dollars of American capital in Canadian iron mines. They have a pull in Ottawa as well and have secured a concession from the Dominion Government granting them a royalty of $2 on every 100 pounds of pig iron made on Canadian soil."

Frederick Archer, the English organist, said at the Auditorium yesterday:

"The representations now in progress for the Spectatorium Building at the World's Fair will be the grandest production of stage realism, orchestral and choral music achieved in modern times. The stage is the largest in the world and will have room for over 700 performers. Music will be given in all its varied phases, including a reproduction of the instruments of the old European masters. Ninety of these instruments are to be made exact similes of the original and they will be used by an orchestra on the stage. The regular orchestra is to consist of 100 musicians of national reputation, and the selections played will include productions of every class and style of music illustrating its progress towards perfection in the last century."

At the Grand Pacific—Francis V. Pyke, Boston; J. T. Deniston, Philadelphia; Wyndham C. Jones, Cleveland; William Hamilton, San Francisco; A. Kimball, Davenport; J. B. Dutcher, New York; A. F. Banks, Marshalltown; Samuel Clay Jr., Lexington; J. H. King, Painesville; F. Maris, City of Mexico; E. M. Sanford, Yuma, N. M.

At the Tremont—W. C. Campbell, Janesville, Wis.; Fred Gunther, Newark, N. J.; W. L. Deecey, Newberry, Mich.; B. H. Henderson, St. Louis; M. McLaughlin, Minneapolis; E. C. Higgins, Manistee; L. L. Snow, Boston; W. S. Huntington, San Francisco; W. C. C. Mehlbach, New York; R. C. Gillman, Janesville, Wis.

At the Auditorium—H. K. White Jr., Detroit; W. L. O'Brien, J. D. Ellison, Cincinnati; Chandler White, New York; Benjamin Thaw, Pittsburg; F. G. Huston, Indianapolis; T. B. Drake, Toledo; W. H. Silverthorn, Cleveland; Arthur Gorham, Denver; E. J. Houston, Philadelphia.

At the Victoria—J. Monroe, Omaha; F. D. Russell, St. Louis; C. E. Burke, Cleveland; Maj. A. F. Humphrey, Duluth; H. A. Williamson, Quincy; E. W. Forest, New York; T. B. Mills, Superior; James Hunt, Fremont, O.; H. B. Haugher, Salt Lake.

Metropole—Charles Lincoln, Louisville, Ky.; W. A. Jamison, Detroit; F. J. Kennett, Hot Springs, Ark.; F. J. Currier, Arthur J. Richardson, Mrs. E. J. Richardson, Detroit; J. B. Pierce, Buffalo; Walter Wood, Boston; E. C. Longley, Detroit.

At the Great Northern—W. W. Baldwin, Cleveland; D. A. Soper, New York; H. Botts, Cincinnati; Charles W. Smith, Norwalk, O.; L. S. Stedman, Council Bluffs; H. S. Wiley, Fond du Lac; H. G. Rouse, Peoria; P. J. Hobbs, Columbus, O.

At the Sherman—B. B. Inman, C. B. Murray and wife, Duluth; B. C. Chamberlain, G. M. Gibney, Detroit; C. H. Wilson, H. W. Tracy, Boston; H. O. Morris, Pueblo, Colo.; J. Adams, Boston; W. H. Dexter, William Besteder, Cincinnati.

At the Palmer—Z. W. Moore, Denver; E. D. Huxford, Detroit; M. B. Reber, Charleston, W. Va.; R. C. McClelland, Webb City, Mo.; Johnson Hale, Paris, Tex.; Edwin Koller, Butte City; Charles D. Ward, Cleveland.

At the Lexington—L. F. Braine, New York; W. W. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Anderson, Philadelphia; Mrs. Cooley, Mrs. Mosher, Pittsburg; S. D. Richardson, G. G. Hadley, Cleveland; W. K. West, Sandusky, O.

At the Wellington—Ulric Sloane, Winchester, O.; Miss Marie Thompson, Butte; S. E. Rork, New York; O. M. Peterson, Syracuse; Mrs. Dayton, St. Louis; Mrs. Proudfoot, St. Louis; J. S. Avery, Superior.

At the Leland—C. H. L. Walker, Cincinnati; R. S. Whitlock, Quincy; C. E. Wells, Detroit; G. W. Scoggan, Louisville; A. R. Angle, Indianapolis; George Hossack, Belvidere.

At the Richelieu—James E. Gledhill, George W. Klein, New York; Fred D. Leon, New York; W. G. Tiffany, New York.

TRAP-SHOOTING DURING THE FAIR.

The Sportsman's Association of Illinois to Arrange a Tournament.

A trap-shooting tournament is to be arranged to take place during the World's Fair. For some time the Sportsman's Association of Illinois has had the matter under consideration, and several preliminary meetings have already taken place to carry out a plan, which assumed definite shape at a meeting held at the Sherman House.

The question was discussed by the sportsmen present and resulted in the determination to hold the tournament for at least one month during the Exposition period.

In order to draw crack shots from all portions of the country and possibly from Europe it was decided that large money prizes will be distributed to those proving themselves the best marksmen. For this purpose a capital stock of $30,000, in shares of $1 each, is to be raised and application made for a charter.

Hull House Men's Club Formed.

"Preventable Cause of Insanity" was the subject of a lecture before the Woman's Physiological Society at Hull House Thursday afternoon. There was a meeting at Hull House last night of members of the newly-organized Hull House Men's club. It was the intention to elect officers, but action was postponed until Thursday night of next week. The club will occupy the club rooms in the new gymnasium when it is completed.

FLOUR HAD ...

IT WAS ACTIVE O... TRADE YE...

FLOUR HAD THE CALL.

IT WAS ACTIVE ON THE BOARD OF TRADE YESTERDAY.

Despite the Pronounced Movement There Was No "Slump," No "Rise," for the Stuff Was Thrown Hither and Thither by Brokers and Speculators Who Celebrated the Passing of the Year in the Approved Style—Nominating Committee Does Its Work.

If Senator Washburn of Minnesota and Anti-option bill fame had happened to find his way upon the floor of the Board of Trade yesterday he would probably have carried away a forcible impression that products of the soil are actually dealt in there. His experience in this respect would have differed none from that of every man who had the temerity to visit the big hall after 11 o'clock in the morning. Those who did went home last night with clothes ingrained with flour and with kernels of corn and wheat chasing each other down their spinal columns. The trading day, all except an hour or two, was given up to the annual New Year's hurrah of the Board and it was marked as it has been for these many years, by a "high old time."

In former days when hostile legislation did not hang over this institution like a pall and a quencher of speculative enthusiasm, when the great "outside public" from Maine to the head waters of the Missouri River watched the gyrations of the market and contributed to its movement more generously than they are said to do at present, it was customary to bid farewell to the old year in somewhat of a formal manner. A brass band was usually on hand which, after it had finished discoursing melody up-stairs, was gravely led through the offices of the building in front of an improvised procession. Speakers were brought in, not to deliver homilies or oratorical efforts, but just to tell funny stories. There was flour throwing, foot-ball, and fireworks sometimes.

Popular Because Forbidden.

There was an added gusto to this feature of the festivities because it was absolutely forbidden in advance by the President and directors. Once a staid and dignified man who occupied the first named office undertook to personally put a stop to it. He descended upon the floor in a nice shiny hat and a glossy suit of black clothes. He emerged looking like the miller that Senator Washburn thinks every man should be unless he is a farmer before the government permits him to trade in grain. His sleek black clothes were whitened with flour dust, his face was incrusted with it, and his shiny hat was a shapeless ruin. This was the result of five minutes' argument with the boys.

There were lots of men on the floor yesterday who looked like this ex-President did. All of them did in fact ten minutes after the festivities began. There was no brass band about, nor any speaker, but there was a large supply of sample bags of flour and grain. The demonstration made with these was carried a great deal further than the officials of the Board intended that they should be.

President Hamill early in the day requested members to abstain from frolicking until a quarter of 1 o'clock in order that announcement might be made of a caucus in the afternoon for the nomination of officers for 1893. The traders kept their agreement with him, but about 12 o'clock a young man in the sample crowd concluded that enough business had been done for the day. He hurled a bag of flour into the wheat pit with such a whoop as is heard nowhere else save at a Sioux ghost dance.

The white missile was the signal for an instant exodus of the big fellows who have graduated from scalpers into speculators. They flew downstairs while the boys rushed for the sample tables. They were not all boys in years either, for some of them had gray hair and some no hair at all on their heads. But they were all boys at heart. A bald-headed man threw the second bag of flour. It was hard to say who cast the third, because forty men flung bags at once. In all directions they went until the air was whitened as if by a snow-storm. They threw the bags at each other and at the spectators who were bold enough to stand at the entrance doors. They pitched them into the galleries, which were crowded with women and men. They ran down to the south entrance and bombarded a crowd which had collected there to see the fun from behind the doors.

A Farmer as a Victim.

The flour was gone in a few moments, and their best friends at a short distance couldn't have recognized the figures on the floor. Then they got a woman's gaudy hat from somewhere and forced it on a broker's head and dragged him from one end of the room to the other, pelting him with bags of wheat and corn. They found a basket which the janitor keeps to carry out waste paper. A band of them hauled it in. Tom Barrett, who boxes with all comers as a side line to a prosperous commission business, went along in front and seized a farmer from Minonk, Ill., who had wandered in. They forced him into it and drew him around the hall, yelling and shouting. A football was brought in and kicked against the tall windows. Giant firecrackers were exploded and a wrestling match was improvised in which "Whiskers" McDougall was thrown twice.

President Hamill looked in at the door and went out again. Secretary Hoyne looked at things also and made no attempt to announce the caucus. At 1 o'clock some of the members who hadn't taken part in the proceedings thought an attempt should be made to stop it. A few of them tried to trade anyhow. Flour was scraped up from the floor and flung in their faces and they were driven out of the pits. Settlement clerks and messenger boys threw some of it, and when the bell rang the signal to disperse they were the last to leave the room. Joe, the colored janitor, had to hire an extra force of assistants to clean up the floor.

A considerable element on the board deprecates this flour throwing and rough play of this annual festival, as its friends call it. The former believe it should be forbidden or kept within bounds, and yesterday some feeling was expressed that the officers had made no attempt to stop it. The latter said that a great many policemen would have been required to do that.

No Opposition to Hamill.

The caucus of Board of Trade men held in the call-room in the afternoon was attended by 100 members. The caucus was in session only a short time, and no opposition developed to President Hamill nor anybody else who was named. The nominations brought in by the Committee on Nominations—N. T. Wright, John F. Barrett, A. Poole, J. M. Wanzer, and William J. Pope—were accepted unanimously. The nominations were as follows:

Directors—Michael Cudahy, William L. Kroeschell, Thomas Bennett, Edward L. Jones, and Z. R. Carter.

Members of the Arbitration Committee—Walter Lockwood, William Wittman, William W. Norris, George D. Brown, and E. O. Seymour; for one year, Charles W. Buckley.

Committee on Appeals—James T. Rawleigh, George S. McReynolds, William B. Bogert, James Crighton, and H. J. Coon.

It was announced that William S. Jackson could not accept the nomination for Second Vice-President, and the caucus unanimously selected M. C. Lightner for their candidate for that position. C. D. Hamill was escorted into the room and introduced as the next President. He made a few remarks of thanks and expressive of his hope that officers chosen for the ensuing year would find an easier task before them in combating hostile legislation than those officers whose terms were expiring had encountered.

A Cunarder Spouting Like a Whale.

The two new Cunard Atlantic liners will be nearly as long as the Great Eastern. Apropos of this subject, Mr. William Cunard, the head of the company that bears his name, referred the other day to the pioneering period of transatlantic steaming, when the system was necessarily in a more tentative stage, and related an anecdote of the ingenuity of one of the ship's carpenters in those early days.

One of the ships came into collision and her bow was smashed in. A bulkhead was put in at the nearest landing place to keep the water out of the ship. Then the ship carpenter put up, connecting with the damaged portion of the vessel, a capacious chimney, and Mr. Cunard asked what on earth that was for. "O, that's for her to blow," was the reply.

"Sure enough," added the relator of this story, "experience showed that he was right, for directly they got to sea and the waves washed through the damaged bows, air and water spurted from the chimney just as from a spouting whale, and probably they would not have got safe through their voyage but for the carpenter's foresight."—*London News.*

The Fish Fund.

The total appropriation by Congress last year for the propagation, distribution, and investigation of fish was $295,000.

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January Dividends

IN

HIGH-GRADE

BONDS

Our January Bond List, just issued, offering

$1,698,000

Of conservative bonds, mailed on application.

Among others we offer:

City of Chicago, refunding, gold....4's
City of St. Louis, refunding, gold....4's
City of Milwaukee, city hall....5's
City of Minneapolis, 30 year....4's
City of Omaha, 20 year, city hall....5's
City of Manitowoc, Wis., bridge....5's
City of Council Bluffs, Iowa, school....5's
City of Elgin, Ill., refunding, school....5's
City of Lincoln, Neb., funding, 10-20 year....6's
City of North Vernon, Ind., water....6's
City of Cambridge, Ohio, school....5's
City of Menominee, Mich., sewer district....8's
City of Hot Springs, S. Dak., school....6's
City of Orange, N. J., sewer....5's
County of Cook, Ill., court house....5's
County of Stark, Ohio....5's
County of Montgomery, Ky., refunding....5's
County of Lawrence, Ohio....5's
County of Meagher, Montana....6's
Terre Haute, Ind., Water Co., gold....6's

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4,500	6	9,000	15,000	6	45,000
5,000	6	10,000	17,500	6 & 7	40,000
5,000	6	11,250	18,000	6	40,000
5,000	6	11,250	20,000	5½	60,000
5,500	6	13,000	20,000	6	40,000
6,500	6	13,000	20,000	6	45,000
6,500	6	13,000	25,000	6	50,000
7,000	6	14,000	30,000	6	70,000
7,000	6	14,000	35,000	6	80,000
7,500	6	15,000	70,000	5, 5½, 6	176,000
8,000	6	18,000	80,000	5½, 6	175,000

We offer the above at par and accrued interest.

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On Chicago Real Estate at Lowest Rates of Interest. Building Loans promptly made.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C., November 25, 1892. Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of "The Third National Bank of Chicago" that a meeting of the shareholders will be held at the office of the receiver, Huntington W. Jackson, at 1610 Title and Trust Building, No. 100 Washington-st., in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, January 11, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing an agent, to whom the assets of the bank will be transferred and delivered in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1876, entitled "An act authorizing the appointment of receivers of national banks, and for other purposes," as modified by the act of Congress approved August 3, 1892, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act authorizing the appointment of receivers of national banks, and for other purposes,' approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six." R. M. NIXON, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTICE.

S. W. Lamson this day retires from the firm of Lamson Bros. & Company. The business will be continued as in the past by the remaining partners.

S. W. LAMSON,
L. J. LAMSON,
S. S. DATE.

Chicago, Dec. 30th, 1892.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY

With Railroad and Water Facilities,

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,

801 Tacoma Building.

LOWER QUOTATIONS.

LAKE STREET ELEVATED STOCK BREAKS FIVE POINTS.

Brewery Stockholders Are Angry—Board of Trade Markets Only Moderately Active but Generally a Trifle Higher—More Bad State Reports on Wheat—Skylarking Prevents Business After 11 O'Clock—Commercial and Financial News from Other Centers.

The issue of new stock by the Lake Street Elevated company was translated in the stock market as being a decidedly bearish point on the security. The stock dropped five points from the close Thursday, selling down to 30. There was a reaction and a little of the loss was recovered, the closing price being 31¼. Brokers look at the matter in the light that the amount of the company's stock is to be doubled without increasing the assets, and therefore the value is something like cut in half. They say that if the construction company is formed and its stock taken by insiders, and if this construction company gets the new $5,000,000 issue for nothing, the amount of stock to claim dividends is doubled while nothing whatever has been added to the earning power. To be sure, the plans of the company have broadened, but as the carrying out of those plans is to be effected wholly by a bond issue, that does not change the situation. The transfer books of the company are closed and have been closed for some days, and will not reopen before Jan. 10, which is the date of the annual meeting. Some of the small traders who have been buying the stock on what they consider inside information were a good deal disgusted yesterday at the sudden drop. The extent of the drop was a surprise to every one. It is known that there is but little floating stock from which the present market is made, and it was not supposed that with such a small amount outside of the pool the stock would give way so readily.

The report of the Milwaukee and Chicago breweries, which was published in this column, was the chief topic of discussion on the exchange. At the office of the company stockholders are still informed that the report has not yet arrived and that presumably it was on the Umbria. The correctness of the published report was admitted, however. The way in which this report has been held back was the occasion of much comment and a good deal of bad feeling yesterday. Stockholders declare that the market has been milked by those who had advance information regarding what the report was to show, and it is now clearly seen why the efforts to put up the stock have been fruitless and how heavy buying orders have so readily been supplied. Stockholders and traders went so far as to use some hard names in characterizing the management and the whole English system of conducting corporation affairs. There is talk on the exchange of taking some official notice of the matter, and it was said yesterday that it would be brought up at the next meeting of the Governing committee.

It transpires that the directors of Street's Stable Car company took action Thursday at their meeting which was of even greater importance than the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend. They appointed J. N. Faithorn to the position of General Manager. It is said that he will be elected Vice-President of the company at the annual meeting. Mr. Faithorn is one of the most widely known railroad men in the country, and he will bring from the many positions he has held much prestige to this position. Speaking of the outlook for private car companies Mr. Faithorn said yesterday: "These private car companies I believe to be an economic necessity. They effect a saving out of which may come a handsome profit for both the railroads and the car companies. If one could have today a bird's-eye view of the whole country and see the location of the railway cars he would see at some points car famines, and at others such an accumulation of cars that side tracks are crowded to their fullest capacity. Now if a company can become a factor in the better distribution of cars and do something toward avoiding this piling up of idle rolling stock at one point while at another point there is the most urgent demand for cars, something has been accomplished which is worth doing. Looking at it in this way, it seems to me plain that there is as legitimate a need for private car companies as for any other kind of business, and no more prospect of it failing. The railroad companies are glad enough to avail themselves of the cars when they are short of their own cars, and I think they will come to better understand that the car company and the railroad company can both profit by the method."

Trading in the street railway stocks was on a small scale. It is clear that there is little stock pressing on the market and people with buying orders find that they are not easily able to execute them. Transactions yesterday were on a small scale in about all the stocks and nothing is looked for in the way of activity until we get fairly started into the new year. The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

50 Street's W. Car Line.... 30

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

50 Sts W C L.... 30½	50 N C St R R Co—act. 280
50 do—act.... 30¼	8 Chi City Ry Co.. 450
50 do.... 30¼	20 W C St R R.... 211
56 Dia Match Co Ill. 153⅜	50 do—act.... 212½
50 do.... 154	50 do.... 211
10 Cent U Tel Co.... 57	50 M & C B Co pfd.. 41¼
50 N C S R R C act.. 281	50 C B & M Co.... 37
50 do.... 278	50 do—act.... 37⅝
20 do.... 278¾	50 C & C C & D.... 68⅞
50 do—act.... 280½	50 do—act.... 69

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

50 W C S R R.... 211½	100 M & C B Co act.. 34⅞
250 M & C B Co.... 34	

SALES AFTER CALLS.

5 S W Car Line.... 30½	50 W C S R R C.... 211
50 do.... 30	50 do b 10.... 211½
200 do act.... 30½	50 do.... 211½
100 do.... 30½	50 do act.... 213
50 do act.... 30¾	50 do act.... 212⅜
1 do.... 30	100 C & C C & D act.. 69⅛
1 do.... 30½	50 N C S R R C ac.... 280⅜
100 Am. S Bd. Co.... 83⅞	2 C A L & P Co.... 108

BONDS.

$3000 C G L C Co. 5s.. 90⅛	$5000 C&S S R T C 5s. 93½

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

20 Lake St L RR.... 34	20 Lake St L R R.... 30½
5 do.... 32	50 do.... 30¼
20 do.... 32	50 do.... 30⅜
50 do b 30.... 32	50 do.... 31
100 do b 30.... 32	20 do.... 31
2 do.... 32	55 do.... 31⅛
50 do.... 30½	10 do.... 31
50 do b 30.... 30	3 do.... 30
20 do.... 30	120 do.... 31¼
50 do b 30.... 30⅜	50 do b 10.... 31½
50 do b 30.... 30	

The Listing committee has added the stock of the American Biscuit company to the unlisted securities. This company is the rival of the New York Biscuit company and has the same capital, $10,000,000.

Sterling exchange was higher again, and there is renewed talk of gold exports, although the market has not yet reached the point where that is possible.

The North Waukegan Harbor and Dock company has elected S. W. Allerton President, J. B. Hobbs Vice-President and Treasurer, and Charles T. Trego Secretary. The Executive committee will consist of the foregoing officers and Dunlop Smith and Charles E. Simmons.

Flower & Co.'s letter to Jamieson & Co. said: The bulls have control, and if they keep their hold on sugar, whisky, Manhattan, and gas over tomorrow we shall look for an advance along the line next week. The railroad situation in the West, in our opinion, warrants better prices for the grangers. Speculation at present is confined to the industrials, but it must extend to the old favorites soon. We notice the long-headed men like White and Keene are paying no attention to the silver croakers, but have an abiding faith in the ability of the government to maintain its credit, and are reaping profits while the croakers are sitting on the coattails of progress and shouting "Whoa."

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 30.	Dec. 23.
New York	$116,618,954	$126,722,894
Chicago	17,766,203	16,627,000
Boston	15,703,646	16,340,607
Philadelphia	12,601,050	13,053,493
St. Louis	3,958,834	3,994,105
Baltimore	1,835,415	2,313,328
New Orleans	....	2,526,582

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 80c premium; Boston, 10c discount@par; St. Louis, 75c premium.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The approaching holidays and the unsettling effect of the close of the year dominated dealings in the stock market today. While the opening was strong there followed alternate periods of strength and weakness, so the market on the whole was varied. Several depressing factors combined to discourage active operations and to check the recent tendency towards higher prices. First, the proximity of the new year had a disturbing influence. The fact that a great many corporations make their dividend and disbursement on the first of the year created an active demand for money. This of course unsettled loans and was a potent factor in the depression that quickly followed the opening rally. Then the withdrawal of $500,000 gold for shipment to Europe tomorrow and the tentatively circulated that larger shipments would follow early in the year were employed to depress prices. Finally the wish to close out transactions before the holidays had a natural tendency to curtail dealings. The opening tone of the stock market was firm and buoyant and gave promise of a strength and activity not fulfilled by later transactions. This was especially true of Manhattan, which, under the impetus imparted by reason of the rejection of bids by the Rapid Transit Commissioners, quickly advanced 1½ points above yesterday's high closing. There was, however, soon manifest a tendency to realize, and the price sagged back and contined to fluctuate in an uncertain manner. The strength of Manhattan at opening extended by sympathy to the industrials and the coal stocks, which generally showed fractional gains. This was true of Chicago Gas, National Cordage, and Distillers' certificates. Other stocks were fairly strong under a covering movement. There was also an advance in Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific to cover outstanding contracts. A tendency towards weakness followed, and some of the early advances were lost in a market that became somewhat featureless and dull. Toward the close of the day, however, there was another rally. The money supply was easier, and there was a general return to the early prices. Manhattan, which touched 148⅜, advanced above the opening bid. Other stocks shared in the general prosperity, and the market closed strong, with some of the best prices of the day ruling. The volume of business was not large.

In addition to the $500,000 gold reported engaged for export to Europe by the steamship La Normandie, $200,000 has been taken for shipment to Canada, making the total sent across the border this week $850,000.

Money on call was fairly active, ranging from 3 to 10 per cent; last loan 5; closed offered at 5; prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business at 485¼@485½ for sixty-day bankers' bills, and 487⅛@487⅜ for demand. The total sales of stock today were 265,000 shares, including Atchison, 3,100; Burlington, 4,600; Chicago Gas, 18,600; Lackawanna, 6,900; Distilling, 14,900; Manhattan, 21,600; Missouri Pacific, 6,400; New England, 8,300; Northern Pacific preferred, 15,000; Reading, 56,600; St. Paul, 5,100; Sugar, 49,200; Union Pacific, 3,300; Western Union, 4,400.

Government bonds firm, especially currency 6s. State bonds neglected.

Railway bonds market was irregular, but in the main firm. The sales were $1,526,000. The Atchison issues were a fraction higher. The net changes in the Readings were merely fractional. Chicago and Eastern Illinois consol 5s rose 1⅛ to 100⅛ and Peoria D. and E. 2d 5s to 72. Richmond and Danville 5s fell 2⅛ to 68. Spokane and Palouse firsts, 4 to 86.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Dec 30	Closing—Dec 29
Atchison	3,190	33⅞	33⅛	33⅝	33⅞
Am. Cot. Oil	4,815	44⅜	43⅞	43⅞	43⅝
Do pfd.	665	81⅝	81⅛	81⅝	81⅞
Amer. Sugar	33,140	110⅞	108⅞	110⅝	109⅝
Do pfd	800	99⅛	98⅞	99⅛	98⅞
Amer. Tobacco	1,000	121¼	121	121¼	120
A. & P.	100	4	4	4	....
Col. Fuel & Iron	100	63¾	63¾	63¾	....
C., B. & Q.	4,340	97⅞	97	97⅞	97⅞
C. & N. W.	1,350	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111
C., M. & St. P.	9,110	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅞
Do pfd	100	122	122	122	121⅞
*C., R. I. & P.	3,105	83⅛	82⅞	83	84⅛
C., St. P., M. & O.	1,200	47⅞	46⅝	47⅞	47⅛
Do pfd	125	120	120	120	119⅞
†Canada So	200	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝	58⅛
Ches. & Ohio	600	22⅛	22	22	22⅛
Colo. Coal	100	39	39	39	39⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,015	58⅛	57⅞	57⅞	58
Cen. R. R. of N. J.	770	126⅞	125⅛	126⅛	126⅛
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	350	127⅞	126	126	127
Chicago Gas	18,606	89⅛	88⅛	89⅛	88⅛
Col. Fuel & Ir deb	600	24⅛	24	24⅛	....
D., L. & W.	6,880	155⅛	153⅞	153⅛	154
Del. & Hud.	2,284	134⅞	133⅛	134⅛	133⅞
Den. & Rio G pfd.	2,645	53⅞	53	53⅛	53⅛
Dist. & C. F. Co.	14,300	66⅛	65⅝	66	66
E. & T. H.	400	149	148	149	.....
East Tenn	100	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Do 2d pfd	300	7	7	7	7
Gen. El.	1,300	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅞
Great Nor. pfd	100	133	133	133	....
G., B. W. & St. P.	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	....
Hocking Valley	350	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
Ill. Cent.	500	99⅛	99	99	98⅛
Louis. & Nash	1,503	71⅞	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
L. E. & W	600	23	22⅛	22⅛	....
Do pfd	300	76⅛	76⅛	76⅞	76⅛
L., N. A. & C.	400	23	22⅛	23	23
Laclede Gas	400	23	22⅛	23	22⅞
Do pfd	600	70	69	70	69
Mo. Pacific	6,353	57⅛	56⅛	57	56⅛
M., K. & T.	500	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅞
Do pfd	500	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Manhattan	21,629	153⅛	148⅞	152⅛	150⅛
Minn & St. L.	180	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	....
N. Y. & N. E.	8,260	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	46⅛
Nor. Pac	340	16	16	16	15⅛
Do pfd	15,020	47⅛	46⅛	47⅜	46⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W.	2,050	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	23⅞
N. Y. Cent	100	109⅞	109⅛	109⅞	109⅛
Nor. & W.	100	10	10	10	....
Do pfd	300	38⅛	38	38	....
N. Y., Sus. & W. pfd	100	18	17⅛	18	17⅞
Nor. Amn. Co.	910	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞
N. Y., O. & W.	600	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Nat. Linseed	300	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
Nat. Lead	4,472	46⅞	45⅛	45⅞	46
Do pfd	409	93⅞	93	93	93⅛
Nat. Cordage	2,800	138⅛	137⅛	138⅛	137
Do pfd	1,258	113	111⅛	111⅛	112⅛
N. Y. & N. pfd.	5,580	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞	....
Ogn. S. Line	200	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	....
Ore. Impvt.	50	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	....
Phil. & Reading	56,600	53⅛	52	52⅞	53⅛
Peo. D. & E.	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
Rich. Term'l	470	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Starch	500	33⅛	32	32⅛	....
So. Pac	200	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	3,150	38⅛	38	38⅞	38⅛
Tenn. Coal	1,220	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	36⅞
Union Pac	3,340	38⅞	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛
U. S. Rub	320	42	41	42	....
W. & L. E. pfd.	100	64	64	64	64
Wabash pfd	200	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
Western Union	4,369	95⅛	94⅞	95⅛	95
Wis. Cent	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	....

*Ex-div. 1 per cent quarterly.
†Ex-div. 1¼ per cent quarterly.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	152	Fargo	141
American	117	United States	56

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg.	113¾	U. S. 4s reg.	100
U. S. 4s coup.	114¼		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

82000 Atch 4s.......83⅞@83⅞	2000 M&SP1st-C&PW5.111
24000 Atch 2d 2½ 4s-CA ....53⅞@54⅞	12000 NC&StL cn..102@103
2000 A&P gtd 4s........ 69½	1000 N Starch Co 1st..104½
10000 Atch inc 5s tr.... 54⅜	500 NYC ex 5s.........100⅞
5000 BCR&N 1st...102@102⅞	6000 NYLE&W nw2dcn101⅞
2000 B & O 5s '85-1925..112	45000 NY&N2d4s.....71@74
12000 Can S 2d...101⅞@102	12000 NYS& W gm...... 96
5000 CNJ gm 5s.......111½	500 N&W-M&WDiv... 93⅞
2000 C N J gm 5s reg..109	1000 NoMo 1st.........108
5000 C&O 6s 1911.......117	1000 NP 3d cp..........106½
22000 C&O cn 5s..101⅞@102⅛	128000 NP con 5s...67½@68⅞
10000 C&O g 4½s..79⅞@80	4000 OS 1st..............107
5000 CO&SW 2d........ 72	3000 Or Impcn 5s.62⅞@62⅜
6000 C&O-R&AD1cn4s.79⅞	24000 OST&U........74@75
15000 C&O-R&AD 2cn4s ....79⅞@80	1000 OSL 6s............104
17000 CB&Q Nex4s.......85	1000 PD&E 2d...... ... 72
1000 CB&Q db 5s...... 101⅞	13000 P&E inc........... 23
25000 C&E I g 6s..98⅛@100⅜	26000 P&R 1stpfinc69⅞@70⅛
1000 C&E inc.......... 40½	15000 P&R 3d pfin.60½@60⅞
4000 C&E 1st....101½@101⅝	13000 P&Rg m4s...85½@86
115000 C&NP 1st...71¼@72½	10000 PC&T 1st...........110½
27000 C R I & P 5s cp.102½	8000 P&W 1st........ . 83½
7000 CRI& P db 5s95½@95⅞	1000 R&D 5s............. 68
2000 CS&PM&O con...119¾	5000 RioG&W 1s..79⅞@79½
10000 CD&I 1st 5s........ 97	4000 R&D 6s cp off....103
2000 C H V& T g m 6s. 94⅞	22000 SLA&TH 2d pfd.104⅞
5000 D&H cp'94.........106½	2000 StL&SF con 4s... 67
5000 DSS&A 5s..........101	13000 SL&SW 1st........ 63½
31000 DM&M 1 g.....39@39⅞	5000 SL&SW 2d inc.... 24
6000 Edison E N Y 1st 5s........111¼@112	4000 SPM&M 1s-MC5s103
11000 EL&BS 5s......97@98	2000 SPM&M1stMO6s..115⅞
3000 FtW&D 1st...97½@98	5000 StP&SC 1st........122½
6000 GnEldb5s..........100⅞	3000 TP2d inc.....35⅞@36⅛
5000 Hous 5s.............114½	17000 TP 1st.............. 77
5000 H&TCgm 4s........ 67	7000 TC&R 6s-BDiv1st. 96
3000 L&N-EH&N 1st...113	1000 TC&R 6s-T Div . 94
1000 L N A & O cn ...106	1000 TAA&OCsgd...... 90
5000 LNA&Ccn5s.74⅞@75	227000 UP gd 6s citr no. 98⅞
12000 M&StP cn..........129⅞	16000 UP-D&G 1st..68⅞@68⅞
1000 M&SP 8s 1s.........119½	128000 Wab 1st5s....... 102⅞
5000 MLS&W 5s.........108⅞	6000 WS gtd 4s.........104
7000 MK&T 1st......... 80	9000 W S gt 4s reg.....101⅞
	5000 WNY&P 1st.......103⅞
	5000 WA col tr 5s......106½

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 30.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	3,000	33⅞	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞
Am. Sugar	8,577	109⅞	110⅞	108⅞	110⅞
Do pfd	35	99	99	98⅞	98⅞
Bell Telephone	128	209	209	209	209
C., B. & Q.	2,000	97⅞	97⅞	97	97⅞
Chi. Junc. Ry.	10	101	101	101	101
Ill. Steel	100	75	75	75	75
Mex. Central	340	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
Union Pacific	1,700	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
Wis. Cent	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	1[illegible]

Bond sales and quotations:

$25000 M C 2d inc..9⅞@10	$49000 CB&Q con 5s..103⅞
1000 C & W M 5s.. 95½	13000 Atch 2d....53@53⅞
5000 A & P inc..... 11	6000 Atch 4s........ 81⅞
1000 Mex C 4s...... 64½	

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 30.—The market closed steady. Pennsylvania, 54⅛@54⅜; Reading, 26 1-16@26 3-16; Lehigh Valley, 57⅞@58⅛; Reading general 4s, 85⅞@85⅛; Reading first incomes, 76@76⅛; Reading second incomes, 69⅞@69⅛; Reading third incomes, 60@60⅛.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Crown Point, 45c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $1.70; Deadwood, $1.25; Gould and Curry, 70c; Hale and Norcross, 70c; Homestake, $13.00; Mexican, $1.10; Ontario, $13.00; Ophir, $1.65; Plymouth, 55c; Sierra Nevada, $1.25; Standard, $1.40; Union Consolidated, $1.00; Yellow Jacket, 40c; Iron Silver, 40c; Quicksilver, $3.50; Quicksilver preferred, $16.00; Bulwer, $15.00.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 30.—Allouez Mining company (new), $80.00 bid; Atlantic, $9.50; Boston and Montana, $33.75; Calumet and Hecla, $297.00; Franklin, $13.12½; Kearsarge, $11.87½ bid; Osceola, $35.50; Quincy, $140.00 bid; Tamarack, $159.50; Centennial Mining, $8.00; Butte and Boston Copper, $10.25.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 30.—Alta, 20c; Bulwer, 15c; Best & Belcher, $1.35; Bodie Consolidated, 25c; Chollar, 65c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $1.90; Crown Point, 60c; Gould & Curry, 95c; Hale & Norcross, $1.00; Mexican, $1.30; Mono, 15c; Ophir, $1.90; Potosi, $1.95; Savage, $1.10; Sierra Nevada, $1.40; Union Consolidated, $1.10; Utah, 5c; Yellow Jacket, 55c; Nevada Queen, 5c; Belcher, $1.65.

WHAT TRADE GOSSIPS WERE SAYING.

Interesting Bits of Information Picked Up on the Floor of the Exchange.

The leading markets were moderately active yesterday and generally advanced, though trading during the last two hours of the session was carried on with the greatest difficulty and at times suspended altogether because of the flour-throwing indulged in by some of the settling clerks and lively young members. The weather map showed generally seasonable weather with a slight rise in temperature in the Northwest. Rain or snow with rising temperature is predicted for the Northwest today.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 198 cars; corn, 284 cars; oats, 155 cars, and 14,000 hogs. Hogs for Monday 18,000, and for next week, 135,000.

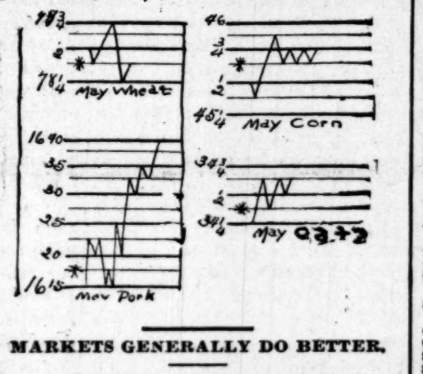
Counselman was reported a buyer of wheat at Duluth. Cudahy was a seller in the speculative market here. Young was a prominent buyer, with Trego-Montgomery selling.

The *Price Current* says:

The movement of wheat for the week has been moderate. Making an allowance for a shortage in the returns in most instances of one day there is still evident a very decided decrease in the receipts at primary markets, the total getting down to about the same quantity as for corresponding time last year and the smallest of any week since July. Nor is there any indication that this is due to temporary causes. The visible supply, however, was again increased. The export movement of wheat and flour is fairly liberal, and such as to serve well in maintaining confidence in the view that there will be a call for all the surplus which this country can conveniently spare before another crop is harvested. The depressing influences have been well expended—the future holds in store the strengthening chances of reports of impairment to the growing crop, damage from weevil, etc.

There was a great deal of complaint about the disorderly conduct of some of the people on the floor yesterday. The proceedings were more boisterous than ever before and no apparent attempt was made to stop them. In spite of the fact that the board had agreed to a holiday for Saturday business had to be stopped shortly after 11 o'clock, while the floor was given up to some of the clerks armed with flour samples. The cash grain traders suffered most, as they were anxious to clear up their tables. In view of the small sales effected it is promised that there will be so much stuff offering Tuesday that the market will feel the effect in a marked degree.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and pork Dec. 30. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



MARKETS GENERALLY DO BETTER.

Moderate Activity Rules in Everything During the Early Part of the Session.

There was a moderate volume of business early within a narrow range, and closing prices were not far from those of the previous day. The opening of the annual flour throwing entertainment prevented much business after 11 o'clock. The cables were a little better, and outside markets generally were firmer. New York did the most buying, orders coming largely from houses with Liverpool connections. The reports from Indiana stating that the wheat in the southern part of the State was in worse shape than ever before at this time of year had some effect on the local market, but there was fair selling on all the rallies and the outside price was not maintained. May opened at 78½c, where it closed Thursday, sold at 78⅞@78⅜c, off to 78⅛c and closed at 78⅞@78⅜c. The cash market was steady, with a moderate demand. Business was much interfered with by the skylarking of the young people, who wanted to celebrate the closing of the year. Continental cables were generally higher, though some futures were easier. Receipts at principal Western points were 642,900 bu and at Eastern points 56,200 bu, a total of 699,100 bu. The shipments from Western points were 159,500 bu and from Eastern points 289,056 bu, a total of 448,000 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports aggregated 592,000 bu, the local out-inspection was 56,000 bu, and New York reported the engagement there of 128,000 bu for export. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 72@72¾c for No. 2 red, 59@64c for No. 3 red, 65½c for No. 2 hard, 72@72¾c for No. 2 spring, 59@64c for No. 3 spring, and 48@50c for No. 3 white spring.

Receipts of corn were a little larger than expected, and the early feeling was easy. The shorts bought with considerable freedom, however, and on lighter estimates for today the price advanced from 45⅜@45½c to 45⅞c, and closed at 45⅞c. Cables were firm and outside markets generally steady. There was a fair demand for cash at about the prices of the previous day. No important individual trading was noticed. Receipts at principal points were 505,700 bu and shipments 459,000 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 107,300 bu, and the local out inspection was 55,600 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 40⅞@40⅜c for No. 2, No. 2 white, and No. 2 yellow, 36@38½c for No. 3, and 36⅞@37c for No. 3 yellow.

There was nothing to give any independent action in the oats market, and the result of the day's trading was that the January price closed unchanged, at 30⅛c, while May was a fraction up, at 34½c bid. The feature of the trading was the selling of January and buying of May oats by the sample parties. January sold off ⅛c to 30c, and recovered later. May sales were at 34⅜c and up to 34⅞c, closing firm at 34½c. The best buying on May contracts was by Baxter, and on the advance Counselman brokers were sellers. The receipts were very light at 107 cars, containing but 22 cars contract. Estimate for Saturday, 155 cars. Receipts for the year were 79,828,000 bu, or about 5,000,000 over 1891. Free on board sales—No. 2, 31c; No. 2 white, 34⅛c.

Provisions were firm from the start. There was a fair demand with rather light offerings, and the hog market was strong enough to have some effect on the speculative market. The traders supposed to be heavily long sold a little stuff on the advance, but prices were well maintained until trading was stopped about noon by a fusillade of sample bags. Foreign and outside markets were firm. Receipts of product were moderate, and shipments fair. May pork opened at $16.15, sold up to $16.40 and closed there, with cash at $14.87½. May lard opened at $9.90, sold off to $9.80, reacted and closed at $9.90, with cash at $10.45@10.50. May ribs opened at $8.60, sold up to $8.77½ and closed there, with cash at $8.50@8.60.

The movement of rye was extremely light at 4 cars. Shipments were a little over 10,000 bu. Transactions were so limited that prices were scarcely established. No. 2 cash to go to store brought 51c. In changing January was quoted at 51c and May at 57c. Offerings of barley were very light. Prices were unchanged, with good lots at 48@53c, choice 55@60c. Free on board sales No. 3 ranged 41@48c.

There was nothing doing in flour, dealers keeping their samples off the tables in order to provide no ammunition for the bombardment that was expected later in the morning. Some sales were reported made late Wednesday.

Millstuffs were almost neglected, with sales of bran at $11.00@11.75 for coarse. Middlings brought $13.50.

In seed markets there was little change in prices. In flax and clover seeds there was little interest by the trade, while timothy was in sufficient demand to show firmness. There were but 18 cars of flaxseed and most sales of No. 1 were at $1.10½, with a few lots as high as $1.11. Futures were quoted at $1.08½ January and $1.16 May. Cash timothy seed sold $1.93@1.98, with choice grades nominally higher. Futures were ½@1c up at $2.08 for March and $2.03 for year. Contract grade clover sold at $7.85, with March seed at $8.05@8.10.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

WHEAT.

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
December	$ 72	$ 71⅞@ 72⅜	$ 71⅞
January	72⅜	71⅞@ 72⅜	71⅞
May	78⅞	78⅛@ 78⅞	78⅞

CORN.

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
December	$ 40⅜	$ 40⅜@ 40⅜	$ 40⅜
January	40⅜	40⅜@ 40⅜	40⅜
May	45⅞	45⅝@ 45⅞	45⅞

OATS.

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
January	$ 30⅛	$ 30 @ 30⅛	$ 30⅛
May	34⅜	34⅜@ 34⅞	34⅞

MESS PORK.

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
January	$15.85	$15.72½@15.97½	$15.97½
May	16.17½	16.15 @16.40	16.40

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
January	$10.45	$10.45 @10.50	$10.50
May	9.87½	9.80 @ 9.90	9.87½

RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
January	$ 8.45	$ 8.42½@ 8.50	$ 8.45
May	8.62½	8.60 @ 8.77½	8.62½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Thursday by carloads:

	Contr'ct grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	63	95	11	169
Spring wheat	48	108	15	171
Corn	43	339	39	421
Oats	23	81	3	107
Rye	1	3	....	4
Barley	....	13	13	26
Total	178	639	81	898

Inspected out: 26,450 bu wheat, 55,668 bu corn, and 10,401 bu rye. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 198 cars wheat, 284 cars corn, 165 cars oats, and 14,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1892.	RECEIPTS. 1891.	SHIPMENTS. 1892.	SHIPMENTS. 1891.
Flour, brls	24,463	....	13,776	....
Wheat, bu	211,905	....	16,938	....
Corn, bu	198,580	....	93,256	....
Oats, bu	155,573	....	133,592	....
Rye, bu	1,860	....	7,925	....
Barley, bu	65,803	....	25,485	....
T. seed, lbs	194,560	....	3,130	....
C. seed, lbs	40,650	....	30,364	....
O. seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
F. seed, lbs	11,986	....	12,307	....
B. corn, lbs	55,800	....	81,330	....
Cheese, lbs	200,938	....	164,990	....
Butter, lbs	576,550	....	337,013	....
Hides, lbs	575,115	....	415,150	....
Wool, lbs	....	....	....	....

ON SOUTH WATER STREET.

Active Demand for Poultry—Other Markets Quiet and Neglected.

Poultry, as usual, claimed the attention of the South Water street traders to the neglect of the other farm products. A ready market was found for all fresh unfrozen fowl at firmer figures, while poor and frozen lots could only be disposed of at a considerable discount. Strictly fancy butter was scarce and firm, but no improvement was noted in the medium and lower grades. Eggs were in light supply and firm in value. The receipts of potatoes, although light, were heavier than was desired, as the accumulated stocks are already large enough to supply the indifferent local demand for some days to come. The market for green fruits was quiet in all varieties.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 30@30½c; fine, 29@29½c; fair to good, 27@28c; fancy dairies, Cooleys, 26@27c; medium to good, 23@25c; packing stock, fresh, 16@18c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 20c per lb; fancy creamery, 18c; extra dairy, 16c; dairy, 14c; rolls and small pails, ½c additional.

CHEESE—Fine full cream cheddars, 10½@10¾c per lb; flat shapes, 10¾@11c; Young Americas, 10¾@11c; slightly skimmed, 9@10c; imitation Swiss cheese, 12@12½c; brick cheese, 11@12c.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, new, 8½@9½c per lb; Northern sun-dried apples, 5½@7c; new peaches, 5@6c; new blackberries, 6@7c; new raspberries, 19@21c. California dried fruits—Raisins, Muscatels, $1.65@1.80 per box; London layers, $1.90@2.25; loose, 5½@7c per lb; prunes, 12@15c, according to quality.

EGGS—Fine to fancy fresh-laid stock, 26@27c per doz; ice-house stock, 19@22c.

GAME—Mallard and redhead ducks, $3.75@4.50 per doz; plover, $1.00@1.75; jacksnipe, $1.25@2.00; small ducks, $1.50@2.00; teal ducks, $2.00@2.50; dark prairie chickens, $5.50@6.00; quail, $1.25@1.75; antelope, 10@12c per lb; venison saddles, 10@11c per lb; do carcasses, 7@8½c per lb; rabbits, 90@$1.25 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fine to choice, $3.00@3.50 per brl, and fair to good, $2.00@2.75; bananas, 75c@$2.00 per bunch; Cape Cod cranberries, $10.00@11.00; Wisconsin do, bell and cherry, $9.00@10.00; Concord grapes, 30@32c per basket of 8 to 10 lbs; lemons, $5.00@6.00 per box; Florida oranges, $2.50@3.25 per box; grape fruit, $3.50@4.00 per box.

HAY—A moderate demand existed for choice, but low grades continued dull. Sales were: No. 1 timothy, $10.50@11.50; No. 2, $9.00@10.00; mixed, $6.00@9.00; upland prairie, $7.50@8.50.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½c; No. 1 calfskins, 7c; No. 2 do, 5½c; No. 1 country tallow, 4¼@4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½@3¾c.

POTATOES—Fair to choice mixed on track, 55@65c in car lots; rose, 58@63c; Hebrons, 60@65c; Burbanks, 66@70c. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $4.00@4.75 per brl; Illinois, $3.00@3.50.

POULTRY—Dressed hen turkeys, good to choice, 11@11½c per lb; fancy, 12@12½c; dressed chickens, 8½@9½c for hens and springs; roosters, 5@6c; dressed ducks, 10@11c; dressed geese, 9@11c; live geese, full feathered, $6.50@8.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Beets, $2.25@2.50 per brl; cabbage per 100, $8.00@13.00; cauliflower, $1.50 per box; celery, 15@25c per dozen bunches; onions, $2.00@3.25 per brl; tomatoes, $2.50@3.00 per crate; carrots, $1.25 per brl; turnips, $1.00@1.50 per brl.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.30.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Cut loaf, 5.74c per lb; cubes, 5.24c; powdered, 5⅛@6⅛c; granulated, 5.11c; confectioners', 4.99c; extra C, 4⅜@4⅞c; yellow, 3⅞@4⅛c; N. O. sugars, 3⅛@4c. Coffee—Java, 29@35c per lb; Mocha, 27@30c; Rio, choice, 20@21c; fair to good, 18¾@19½c; common Rio and Santos, 16½@17½c. Rice—Fancy Carolina, 5⅛@6⅛c per lb; choice do, 5⅛c; fair do, 4⅛@5⅛c; Japan, 5⅛@5⅛c. Sirups—Corn, 21@30c per gal; standard sugar, 16@25c; fancy, 28@43c; New Orleans molasses—O. K., 15@35c; centrifugal, 21@35c.

BEANS—Hand-picked, navy, and pea beans, $1.80@1.90 per bu; hand picked mediums, $1.75@1.85; low grades, $1.00@1.50; California lima beans, $3.75@4.50 per 100 pounds.

BROOMCORN—Green-hurl, 4½@5½c per pound; red or yellow tipped hurl, 4@4½c; choice green carpet brush, 5⅛@6⅛c; green self-working, 4⅛@5⅛c; inside and covers, 4⅛@5⅛c; crooked, 2@3⅛c.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 62½@65c; lard tierces, 85@87½c.

COAL—The retail price is $7.25 per ton for large egg, and $7.50 for small egg, range, and nut coal. Quotations per net ton in car-lots: Anthracite—Grate, $6.00; egg, stove, and nut, $6.25. Bituminous—Erie, $4.25; Pittsburg, $3.25; Indiana block, $2.50; Blossburg, $4.00; Baltimore and Ohio, $3.25; Wellington, $2.00@2.10.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 110 deg., 7⅛c; prime white, 150 deg., 7⅛c; snow white, 150 deg., 7⅛c; headlight, 175 deg., 8⅛c; Eocene, 8⅞c; Kenejene, 11c; Elaine, 13⅛c; benzine, 6⅛c; 74 degree gasoline, 8c; 87 degree gasoline, 12c; linseed, raw, 48c, and boiled, 51c; turpentine, 35⅛c; extra W. S. lard oil, 85c; No. 1 lard oil, 41c; No. 2 do, 38c; whale oil, 58c; cooking oil, 51c; salad oil, 57c; paraffine, 28 deg., 10c; do oil, 25 deg., 13c; black, summer, 6⅛c; 25 cold test, 6⅛c; do, 15 cold test, 8⅛c; do zero, 9⅛@10⅛c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Borax, 9@12c; citric acid, 54@57c; tartaric, powdered, 37@39c; carbolic acid, 23@28c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.12@1.20; balsam tolu, 38@40c; Tonka beans, $2.75; cubeb berries, $1.25@1.30; cassia buds, 18@20c; chloroform, 59@60c; ergot, 70c; glycerine, 15@25c; gum arabic, 22@75c; lycopodium, 50@55c; mercury, 70c; morphine, sulph., $1.60@1.85; opium, $2.05; quinine, 20@31c; alcohol in brls, $2.50 per gal.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse or dingy tub, 25@27c per lb; good medium tub, 28@30c; fine unwashed fleeces, 14@21c; medium unwashed, 22@24c; coarse unwashed, 21@22c; light and heavy Cotswold, unwashed, 19@21c; fine washed fleeces, 24@25c; medium do, 26@30c; coarse, 25@27c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed fleeces, 13@18c; medium do, 18@20c; coarse, 17@19c. Colorado and Territory wools—Lowest grades, 15@17c; medium, 20@22c; fine, 14@17c.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Market Dull and Lower—Transactions in Hogs and Sheep.

Following are Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Dec. 26	12,436	339	10,713	4,129
Tuesday, Dec. 27	5,617	213	9,730	5,989
Wednesday, Dec. 28	13,729	274	20,358	7,628
Thursday, Dec. 29	5,059	502	22,997	6,187
Friday, Dec. 30	10,500	300	21,000	5,000
Week thus far	57,341	1,628	84,798	28,933
Same period last w'k	52,553	2,706	167,626	32,398
Same period 1891	53,227	1,120	161,225	30,224
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 26	2,287	42	7,313	200
Tuesday, Dec. 27	2,037	7	5,321	389
Wednesday, Dec. 28	3,388	63	8,718	485
Thursday, Dec. 29	4,413	88	10,837	448
Friday, Dec. 30	3,000	100	10,000	300
Week thus far	15,425	300	42,189	1,822
Same period last w'k	15,287	254	47,003	4,813
Same period 1891	18,242	120	45,820	7,120

Receipts Dec. 30, with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	10,000	21,000	5,000
Kansas City	3,300	9,000	700
Omaha	1,900	3,600	600
St. Louis	1,200	4,000	600
Totals	16,400	37,600	6,900
Cor. day last week	16,900	42,500	7,600

Today's receipts are estimated at 12,000 hogs, 2,500 cattle, and 1,500 sheep, against 7,853 hogs, 3,119 cattle, and 580 sheep one week ago, and 20,804 hogs, 1,270 cattle, and 1,910 sheep one year ago.

Receipts of hogs for next month are estimated at 650,000, against 977,000 for January, 1892, 1,068,260 for January, 1891, 808,000 for January, 1890, and 484,000 for January, 1880. Average January receipts for fifteen years past, 727,000.

CATTLE—The market was dull and lower, with native steers quotable at a decline of 20@30c from Monday's figures. A lot of fair fleshed 1,050-lb steers which cost $1.35 in Iowa sold at $3.50, but it would have taken $3.85 to let them out. Some pretty good 1,350-lb steers that cost $4.00 in Missouri cannot be sold above $3.85, while $4.15 was the best bid on some 1,375-lb cattle, such as sold during the little spurt last Monday morning at $4.60@4.70. Native cows sold 10@15c lower than the first of the week, principally at $2.30@2.60. Stock cattle sold at $2.25@3.65, largely at $2.75@3.30. About 260 Texas calves, averaging 258@376 lbs sold at $2.50@3.85. Quotations:

Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,750 lbs	$5.10@5.90
Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.15@5.00
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs	3.70@4.35
Poor to medium steers, 950@1,110 lbs	3.00@3.65
Good to fancy cows and heifers	2.60@3.25
Inferior to good cows and heifers	1.40@2.50
Stock steers, 630@850 lbs	2.00@2.75
Feeding steers, 900@1,200 lbs	2.65@3.50
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	3.50@6.50

HOGS—Met with an active demand at Thursday's closing prices, or a decline of 5@10c from last Wednesday's quotations. One load of heavy sold at $6.95 and quite a number at $6.90, but most of the heavy sold at $6.60@6.80, with rough lots at $6.40@4.55. Mixed sold at $6.35@6.80, and light at $6.30@6.70; selected light, $6.60@6.70.

SHEEP—The market for desirable sheep was steady, and choice lambs ruled firm, but common to fair stock in some cases sold 5@10c lower.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, Dec. 30.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,316 head, including 50 carloads for sale. Market opened firm; closed 10c per 100 lbs lower. Native steers, $3.35@5.60 per 100 lbs; Texans and Colorados, $3.60@4.35; bulls and cows, $1.75@3.75; dressed beef steady at 8@9½c per lb. Shipments tomorrow 343 beeves and 9,576 quarters of beef. CALVES—Receipts, 198 head. Market steady. Veals, $6.00@9.00 per 100 lbs; grassers, $2.50@2.75. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,505 head; market dull and steady. Sheep, $3.50@4.75 per 100 lbs; lambs, $5.50@6.50. HOGS—Receipts, 3,854 head, consigned direct; market nominally steady at $6.40@6.85 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 30.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,300; shipments, 1,900. The market was more active, and steady to strong generally; dressed beef and shipping steers, $3.25@6.00; cows, $1.50@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.75. HOGS—Receipts, 8,600; shipments, 1,300. The market for good hogs was active and steady to strong; common and mixed were dull and weak to lower; all grades, $5.00@6.70; bulk, $6.45@6.55. SHEEP—Receipts, 700; shipments, none. The market for good muttons was nominally steady, others neglected and weak; muttons, $4.25.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 30.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300; shipments, 800. The market was steady. Fair to good native steers, $3.10@4.65; choice, $4.75@5.00; range steers, $2.15@3.10; range cows, $1.25@2.25. HOGS—Receipts, 4,000; shipments, 3,400. Market steady. Heavy, $6.40@6.75; packing, $6.30@6.65; light, $6.35@6.60. SHEEP—Receipts, 400; shipments, none. Market steady. Fair to good, $3.00@4.00; choice to extra muttons, $4.75@5.50.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 30.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,600; steady, closing stronger; steers, $3.25@5.30; cows, $1.25@3.00; feeders, $2.00@3.50. HOGS—Receipts, 3,500; opened 5c lower; closed stronger; light, $6.30@6.45; average, $6.40@6.52½; mixed, $6.35@6.45. SHEEP—Receipts, 800; firm.

LUMBER.

In reviewing the Chicago lumber trade for the year the *Timberman* makes the following comments: "The total volume of transactions has been limited only by the supply. Chicago was not the only market which was making urgent demands upon the manufacturers, and these autocrats of the year's trade appreciated the strength of their position. Prices at first hands ruled high, and no prices that could be offered would suffice to give the Chicago merchants the lumber that they might have disposed of. Still, the result has been a year's business of extraordinary volume and at, in the main, satisfactory prices."

Wholesale prices at the yards follow:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft	$42.00@50.00
Inch finishing, uppers	46.00@50.00
Siding, first and second clear	24.00
Common and cull boards	14.00@15.00
Flooring, A and B	36.00@37.00
Fencing, No. 1, 12 to 18 ft	16.50
Timber and joist, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	13.00@16.50
Timber and joist, 2x6 and 2x8, 12 to 24 ft	13.00@18.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 ft	14.00@17.50
Shingles, choice to extra	2.60@ 2.75
Lath, dry	2.65

FOREIGN FINANCE AND PRODUCE.

Leading Quotations from London, Liverpool, and Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The settlement chiefly engaged the attention of the Stock Exchange today, in connection with which no difficulties have been reported. Business for the new account has been restricted. Consols relapsed ⅛ on a few realizations, but Indian rupee paper maintained a rise of ⅛. Foreign government securities close irregular in appearance, though there is more steadiness reported on the Paris Bourse. Home railways were more or less firm all day and close at their best. Hull and Barnsley and North British deferred advanced 1, do preferred ⅛, nearly all others ⅛@¼. The tendency in Americans was decidedly better in response to an improved tone in New York. In a few instances prices relapsed slightly from their best points, but a general advance is established, including 1 in Lake Shore, ⅜ in New York Central, Northern Pacific preferences, and Ohio and Mississippi, and ⅛@⅜ in others. Canadian Pacific is ⅛ higher and Grand Trunk preference ⅛@¼. The feature among foreign railways is an advance of 2 in Mexican first preference, 1@1⅛ in ditto second preference. There is a good demand for money, short loans being charged 1½@2 per cent. The discount market is quiet, two and three months' bills being quoted at 1⅜@1⅞ per cent. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today, £20,000.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30.—PROVISIONS—Close—Pork—Demand fair; unchanged. Lard—Demand poor; unchanged. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Demand fair; No. 2 red winter steady, 5s 7½d; No. 2 red spring steady, 5s 11½d. Flour—Demand poor; unchanged. Corn—Demand fair; unchanged. COTTON—Following are the weekly statistics: Total sales of the week, 21,000 bales; American, 18,000; trade takings, including forwarded from ship's side, 39,000; actual export, 12,000; total import, 93,000; American, 48,000; total stock, 1,580,000; American, 1,383,000; total afloat, 141,000; American, 135,000; speculators took 2,500; exporters took 2,400.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Three per cent rentes 95f 75c for the account.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Grain and Provision Movement, Together with Closing Quotations.

New York, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—COTTON—Advanced 4 to 6 points, but lost this, and declined 3 to 4 points, rallying later, and closing at a net decline for the day of 1 to 3 points, with the tone steady after sales of 125,700 bales. Liverpool advanced ⅛ to 2 points but lost the improvement later, closing steady with sales of 6,000 bales on the spot. In Manchester yarns and cloths were hardening. In New Orleans futures declined 4 points, recovered this and advanced 3 points, lost this, and fell 6 points. Spot prices here were steady at 9⅞c for middling uplands, with sales of 92 bales for spinning and deliveries on contracts of 7,900 bales. Southern spot markets were generally unchanged. Mobile advanced 1-16c and Augusta about the same. The plantation movement was estimated at 175,000 bales for the week, against 241,000 for the same week last year. Silver in London was 38⅛d and here 82⅞c, showing no change in London, but a decline of ⅛c here. The exports from the ports today were 2,931 bales to Great Britain and 7,910 to the continent. Memphis received today 990 bales, against 2,773 this day last week, and 2,421 last year. Memphis sold 5,000 bales. Galveston 2,494 and Savannah 2,625 bales. The receipts at the ports were 23,661 bales, against 28,747 this day last week, and 28,887 last year. Total for the week, 159,707 bales, against 188,308 last week, and 229,308 this week last year. The interior receipts for the week were 43,584 bales, against 71,194 last week and 66,272 this week last year; interior shipments, 46,667, against 67,855 last week and 63,998 this week last year; interior stock, 403,925 bales, against 393,042 a week ago and 577,662 last year. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	2,700	9.68	9.61	9.62@ 9.63
February	13,200	9.83	9.73	9.73@ 9.74
March	72,700	9.94	9.83	9.84@ 9.85
April	17,700	10.03	9.95	9.94@ 9.95
May	20,100	10.12	10.04	10.03@10.05
June	3,800	10.19	10.12	10.11@10.13
July	100	10.20	10.20	10.17@10.18
August	400	10.22	10.22	10.21@10.22

COFFEE—Advanced 20 to 30 points, and closed steady with sales of 43,000 bags. Local shorts were covering as usual just before a holiday and small estimates of the Brazilian crop find more credence than recently. The United States deliveries were 5,997 bags. The Cuvier arrived with 30,658 bags of Santos, and the Regina with 21,388 bags of Rio, and 13,658 bags of Victoria. Rio receipts, 8,000 bags; Santos, 11,000 bags; Rio Janeiro was 50 reis higher. Santos was firm and unchanged. Rio exchange was 13 13-16d a decline of 1-16d. Havre advanced 1⅛@1⅛f. Hamburg ⅛@⅛ pfennig, and London 3d@6d. Spot Rio was higher. No. 7 at 17⅜c. Sales of 750 bags No. 7 and 8 to arrive at 17c. 1,250 bags Nos. 5 and 8 to arrive at 17⅜c for No. 7 and 2,000 bags No. 8 to arrive at 16⅛c. 2,000 bags No. 8 to arrive at 16⅛c, 2,000 bags No. 9 to arrive at 16⅛c, and 500 bags No. 4 to arrive at 18⅛c. Mild grades more active and steady. Sales of 1,400 bags Maracaibo, 1,400 bags Central American, and 600 bags Savanilla on private terms. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	4,500	16.30	16.50	15.90@16.35
February	4,250	16.20	16.05	16.05@16.25
March	12,500	16.10	15.95	16.00@16.15
May	7,250	15.90	15.70	15.85@15.95
June	2,750	15.90	15.90	15.85@15.95
July	1,500	15.90	15.90	15.85@15.95
September	11,250	15.85	15.65	15.80@15.85

GRAIN—Wheat advanced ⅛c to ⅜c. Spot sales were 120,000 bu, including 72,000 bu for export. No. 2 hard winter at 10½c under May, c. i. f., Buffalo. May shipment; ungraded red, 77c; No. 3 spring, 9c under May; No. 2 Northern, 3⅛c under May; No. 2 red, 3⅛c under May free on board at store. Option sales, 970,000 bu. Corn advanced ⅛c to ⅜c. Spot sales, 93,000 bu, including 16,000 bu for export; No. 2 in elevator, 49⅛@49⅜c; steamer, in elevator, 48⅛c; No. 3, 49⅛c delivered; ungraded, 49⅛c afloat. Option sales, 385,000 bu. Oats advanced ⅛c to ⅜c; spot sales, 40,000 bu. No. 2 white, 43c afloat; No. 3 white, 41c; No. 2 mixed in elevator, 36⅛c. Option sales, 65,000 bu.

SUGAR—Raw firm. Sales of 7,500 bags centrifugal, 96 test, 3 7-16c. Refined unchanged; family, active. BUTTER—Best creamery, 28@32c. CHEESE—Fancy State, 11⅛@11⅛c. EGGS—21@32c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Firm. Engagements, 16,000 bu to Glasgow at 1⅛d; 8,000 bu to Antwerp, Jan. 11, at 2d.

COTTONSEED OIL—Quiet, weak; crude, 42½@43c; yellow, 46c asked.

PETROLEUM—Neglected throughout; not a single sale was reported. Pennsylvania oil, spot sales none; January options sales none; 52⅛c bid, offered at 52⅛c. Lima oil, sales none, 18c bid, 20c asked. Total sales, none. At Oil City, Pa.—National Transit certificates opened 52⅛c; highest, 52⅛c; lowest, 52⅛c; closed, 52⅛c; sales, 14,000 brls; clearances, 104,000 brls; shipments, 91,198 brls; runs, 83,794 brls. At Pittsburg, Pa.—National Transit certificates opened at 52⅛c; closed at 52⅛c; highest, 52⅛c; lowest, 52⅛c.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Oats—Choice to fancy clipped, 42@43c; No. 2 white, 41⅛c; No. 3, 41c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 54⅛c; steamer yellow, 52@53c. BUTTER—Western extra, 28c; extra firsts, 25@26c; firsts, 22@23c; dairy Western firsts, 19c; dairy Western seconds, 18@19c; Western ladle-packed firsts, 17@18c. EGGS—Michigan firsts, 29@30c; Western firsts, 28c; provincial, 28c.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 30.—GRAIN—Wheat advanced ⅛c early, but fell off later and closed about ⅛c above yesterday; cash, 67⅛c; December, 67⅛c; January, 67⅜c; February, 68⅜c; May, 74c; July, 73⅛c. Corn went like wheat and closed a fraction above yesterday; cash, 36⅛c; January, 36⅛c; February, 37⅛c; March, 38⅛c; May, 41⅞@41⅜c. Oats higher; cash, 32c; May, 34⅛c. Rye, quiet, 49c. Barley, nothing done. PROVISIONS—Pork, firm, $15.50; lard, nominal, $10.25. Dry salt meats higher; loose shoulders, $8.00; longs and ribs, $8.45; shorts, $8.60; strips, $8.00; boxed lots 15c more. Bacon, shoulders, $8.12½; longs and ribs, $9.62½; shorts, $9.87½; strips, $8.12½; sugar-cured hams, $11.50@12.50. Receipts—Wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 106,000 bu; oats, 38,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 10,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 194,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, 6,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 30.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and advanced ⅛c under strong cables and fair inquiry for export; No. 2 red, December, 75⅛@76c; January, 76@76⅛c; February, 77⅞@77⅜c; March, 78⅞@78⅜c. Corn—Options ⅛c higher under light offerings, but ruled quiet; no sale; carlots dull and unchanged; No. 2 mixed, December, 47⅛@48c; January, 47⅛@48c; February, 48⅛@48⅜c; March, 48⅛@48⅛c. Oats—Carlots firm, with fair local trade demand. Futures nominal. No. 3 white, 38c; do clipped, 39⅛c; No. 2 white, 40⅛c. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 10,900 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 18,500 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 17,300 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 27,700 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 30.—WHEAT—May opened at 70⅛c, and closed at 70⅛c after selling up to 71⅛c. There was no trading. The opening was the weakest point in the session. There was about the usual demand for cash wheat and prices closed a little stronger. No. 1 Northern ranged at 64⅛@65c. No. 2 Northern went at 60@61c, which is about 1c better than early in the week. Receipts of wheat here were 243 cars and at Duluth and Superior 158 cars. Close—May opening 70⅛c; highest, 71⅛c; lowest, 70⅛c; closed, 70⅛c. December closed at 65c. On track No. 1 hard, 66⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 64⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 60@61c.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 30.—GRAIN—Corn active, steady; No. 2, 38c; No. 3, 38c; new, 36⅞@37c. Oats active, higher; No. 2 white, 32@34c; No. 3 white, 31@31⅛c. Rye scarce, quiet; No. 2, 50@51c. Whisky firm; wines, $1.30; spirits, $1.32. Receipts—Wheat, 1,800 bu; corn, 47,050 bu; oats, 46,200 bu; rye, 600 bu; barley, 10,240 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 4,950 bu; corn, 20,150 bu; oats, 42,900 bu; barley, 4,900 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 30.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, spot, and December, 75⅛c; May, 80⅛c. Corn—Firm; mixed spot, 48⅛c; May, 50c asked. Oats—Dull and steady; No. 2 white Western, 41@43c. Rye—Dull; No. 2, nominally 58c; May, quiet.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 30.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard at 81c; No. 1 Northern, 77c; No. 2 red, 77c. Corn—None. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 52,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 30.—TURPENTINE—at 27⅛c.

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Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 2020 State-st., on Monday, the sixteenth day of January, 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, for increasing the capital stock of said company in the sum of $2,000,000, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting. Stock transfer books will be closed from January 6th to January 16th, 1893, inclusive.

F. R. GREENE, Secretary.

Dated Chicago, November 15, 1892.

Office of Baltimore and Ohio Connection Railroad Company.

Chicago, Nov. 28, 1892.

Public notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of said corporation will be held at the office of the General Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in the City of Chicago on the 9th day of January, 1893, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of submitting to a vote of the stockholders the question of changing the name of this corporation, so that the same shall be "The Baltimore and Ohio Connecting Railroad Company."

(Signed)
R. B. CAMPBELL,
A. P. BIGELOW,
W. J. KENNEY,
G. A. RICHARDSON, } Directors.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, on the 3d day of January, 1893, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m., for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

F. C. OSBORN, Cashier.

NOTICE.

Lot owners in Forest Home Cemetery take notice that the regular election of a Board of Trustees for the Forest Home Improvement & Guarantee Fund will be held in the office of Haase & Anderegg, 73 Dearborn-st., on Jan. 9, 1893, at 3 p. m. Voters should have their deeds with them.

Interest on Equitable Gas Light & Fuel Company's First Mortgage Bonds.

The interest on the first mortgage bonds of the EQUITABLE GAS LIGHT & FUEL COMPANY, maturing January 1st, 1893, will be paid to parties presenting coupons at the Chicago National Bank on and after Thursday, December 29th, 1892.

C. K. WOOSTER, Treasurer.

Interest on Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company's First Mortgage Bonds.

The interest on the first mortgage bonds of the CHICAGO GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY maturing January 1st, 1893, will be paid to parties presenting coupons at the Chicago National Bank on and after Thursday, December 29th, 1892.

C. K. WOOSTER, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the stockholders in The Todd Cotton Harvester Co. will be held at 2 o'clock p. m. Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1893, in Room 930 Royal Insurance Building, Chicago.

WARREN McARTHUR, Secretary.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1892.

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FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S "TRIBUNE."

All the world will "take stock" about this time and strike a balance in things commercial and things moral. Why should not a city do the same? Chicagoans have the reputation of being ready to spread the story of their city on every possible occasion. To do this they need ammunition, so that they may overwhelm with facts and figures captious critics and envious rivals. The annual review of the trade and manufactures of Chicago, to be printed tomorrow, is worth the careful study of every loyal citizen of Chicago and the Northwest, while residents of other and less fortunate municipalities may well read and ponder. It will contain the review of the year's business in the wholesale and jobbing trade, in produce, real estate, banking, insurance, and other great centers of commercial activity. In addition, there will be the chronology of the year, the list of deaths, fires, disasters, failures, defalcations, and other events throughout the United States and the world at large. The annual review of THE TRIBUNE has come to be an authority, and it is just the thing to send away to persons in other places. Extra copies in wrappers ready for mailing may be found in the business office at any time after publication, and in spite of the usual enormous demand, the supply will be ample, the stereotype plates being preserved to guard against emergencies.

Jerome K. Jerome has written a character sketch which will live. It is that of an intellectual Jekyll and Hyde, who, for some peculiar mental reasons, alternated in his life between the career of a howling swell and that of a regular "Lunnon 'Arry." In each character he falls in love with a girl in the other sphere, but when the transformation comes his love reverses, of course, and hence he is always pining. The complications which result are deliciously ridiculous. The story will be printed with original illustrations in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Tomorrow is the first day of the new year. How the holiday is observed in different countries will be told in a capital illustrated article in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

America has become the home of three peculiar bands of German mystics, chief of whom are those at Economy, Pa., whose establishment is now receiving a fair share of public attention. The story of these communities will be printed, with illustrations, in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

A hunter of big game tracked a caribou for upwards of twenty miles in a circle only to have his labor for his pains, for the lazy Indian who remained in camp was "in at the death" after all. The story will be given in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

In these days when the snow and the cold are supreme it is a pleasure to turn to a reminder of tropic climes and study the palm in its various aspects as shown in an illustrated article in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

"Gath," Miss Gilder, and Mrs. Abbott will contribute letters on their own topics to round out the special features of tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

IN the matter of selecting his Cabinet Mr. Cleveland is not idle. He continues at intervals to cast his I over the field.

A NEW word, "hyjennikin," has been coined in Boston to describe a reception given by the ladies of a camera club. It is not a word that anybody would sit up late at night to admire, but it is as good as "enthuse" and better than "electrocution."

OLD rags coming to this country from suspected European ports may be rendered perfectly harmless by disinfecting them. The proper way to disinfect these rags is to unload them on some uninhabited point of land on the seacoast, pour kerosene on them, and apply a lighted match.

A FLOATING paragraph credits the people of the United States with the consumption of eighty-five tons of chewing tobacco per annum. This would be an average of about one-twenty-third of an ounce for every man, woman, and child. There must be some mistake. The average in Missouri alone is surely many times greater than that.

NEW YORK stocks were decidedly strong yesterday. The local market was lower in spots, and notably for Lake street elevated railway stock. Sterling rates advanced and gold exports are again talked of. New York exchange sold at 80 cents premium, and some shipments of currency are being made.—Board of Trade markets were interfered with by the annual skylarking which has grown to be so much of a nuisance, and fluctuations were narrow. The feeling generally was somewhat improved. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅜ cent lower, corn ⅛ cent higher, oats ¼ cent higher, cash rye 1 cent higher, barley steady, flax ½ cent higher, May pork 22½ cents higher, lard 2½ cents higher, and ribs 15 cents higher.

THE Mayor has been discharging a number of needless employés. Yesterday he ordered the dismissal of twenty-seven out of thirty-six ward inspectors. According to Mr. Durant he told Mr. Aldrich more than a year ago that the nine men then employed were more than enough. Nevertheless that number was quadrupled. It is right that these superfluous fellows should be dropped. It would have been better had they never been appointed. It is to be hoped that Mr. Washburne will weed out other departments as thoroughly as that of Public Works, so that there may not be a man on the pay-rolls who is not needed. There is nothing to hinder him in that good work. There is no reason why the protests of politicians or the remonstrances of Aldermen should have the least influence on him. He has no favors to ask of them and they can do him no harm. "Let the heathen rage," if they choose. The Mayor should go ahead with his pruning and trimming, so that when he turns the city over to his successor he can say to the people, "I have shown with how small a number of men the city business can be managed. Any addition made by my successor will be a waste of money." Mr. Washburne has over three months of his term left to him. During that period he should be a rigid economist and uncompromising civil service reformer. The machine politicians cannot stop him, no matter how many of their friends he dismisses.

THE Mayor ordered Mr. Burke, Superintendent of Streets, to discharge some useless employés. Thereupon Mr. Burke unbosomed himself as follows to the reporters, his remarks appearing in yesterday's papers:

I intend to take the Mayor at his word. I will discharge all the men who hold their positions by a political pull, but I will bet my money that at least half of them will be back in the City Hall within a month, if not in my department then in another. And if these men are put back over my head depend upon it I will come out before the public in a statement and let the people know right where the blame lies. Then if the Mayor wants to fire me let him fire. I have been handicapped for months. I have been repeatedly ordered to do things, and then when I attempted to do them have been grabbed by the nape of the neck and pulled back.

There is a tone of reckless bravery about these statements of a suppressed and handicapped reformer calculated to endear Mr. Burke to the public. But yesterday, in response to an inquiry on the part of a sensitive Mayor, he wrote a note in which he explains that the above remarks were—

Intended only as a support of his superior's orders, and not as a criticism, nor as an attempt to call in question the sincerity of the movement.

It is plain from this explanation that Mr. Burke is not skilled in the delicate use of the English language and is not able to employ it in such a manner as to give to reporters a clear idea of what he actually means. This being the case it might be better for Mr. Burke to remain dumb during the rest of his term of office.

BUILD THE GARBAGE CREMATORIES.

Now that Mayor Washburne has exhibited a willingness to take hold in earnest of the subject of city sanitation, it may be in order to suggest to him that the garbage accumulations in the city can only be disposed of satisfactorily by cremation, and that the crematories resolved on nearly six months ago have not yet been built. In the heated term of last summer it was admitted by the municipal authorities that crematories were absolutely indispensable to proper sanitation, and some were credulous enough to suppose the action of the Council just previous to its adjournment for the summer vacation was a guarantee the work would be undertaken within the next few weeks at furthest. Evidently that was a mistake, as the thing is yet in statu quo.

It is in the power of the city authorities to build suitable crematories for the disposition of all the garbage that is collected in the city daily and to arrange for the collection of the garbage systematically and thoroughly. They can either have the crematories built for the city or contract with private parties for their construction under an agreement to furnish the material required to keep them at work. The experience of some other cities shows how this may be done, and that without much danger of pecuniary loss from blunders in doing the work. So there is nothing in the way of the reform being instituted except the inertia of large public bodies, which yields slowly to the most imperative demands for instant action.

There are the strongest possible reasons why it should be attended to right away. We cannot afford to wait for an incoming administration to take it up ab initio. If we do it will be too late to hope for clean streets and alleys at the opening of the Fair, and perhaps for any time before its close, because the rush of Fair visitors may be so great as to absorb attention. It also may be too late to fend off an attack of the cholera, which is now showing signs of reviving in Europe, with a probability that it will cross the ocean in early summer and spread a thousand or more miles inland ere the heated term is over. If the Fair visitors should find us with dirty streets and filth-ridden alleys it would be deplorable. If the cholera should strike us under the same conditions it would be deadly perhaps to many thousands of those who now regard composedly the filthy state of the city.

We ought to have a sufficient number of crematories to reduce to a working minimum the sum of the distances that have to be traversed by the scavenger teams to dispose of their loads. Otherwise the garbage will not be gathered in. We ought to have one of them available for the burning up of the carcasses of animals, including horses, so as to obviate the necessity of renewing the present costly contract for their disposal. We ought to have those crematories in operation not later than the beginning of April next, so that they may be at work a full month before the Fair opens, and twice as long as that before really hot weather sets in. But these desirable results cannot be secured unless the work be commenced right away. Not another day should be lost in merely thinking that the subject is being thought about, which is nearly all the consideration of the topic has amounted to thus far. The Mayor has it in his power to command that it be instantly attended to, as he can order the removal of the barren fig tree at any moment he is convinced it will not bear fruit, so that practically the whole thing rests with him, and he will incur a heavy responsibility if he allows it to be longer delayed. Will Mayor Washburne now rise to the dignity of the occasion, or will he continue the do-nothing policy?

THE "AMERICAN SUNDAY" OF TODAY.

A clerical speaker who defended the Sunday closing of the Fair in his remarks before a Chicago club the other night said "as the situation now stands Sunday does not exist for the purpose of the work-a-day week." That is the fact, and Sunday should not be annexed to the "work-a-day" week. Nor will it be if the Fair is opened Sunday in the restful manner and for the recreative purpose desired by the directors. The reverend speaker might have added further that there was a time when what he calls the "American Sunday" was a dies non, not merely for labor but for everything which savored of recreation for wearied bodies or tired minds. The day was supposed to be devoted exclusively to religion. The reading of secular literature was an abomination, a stroll through woods or fields a desecration. The way in which Sunday is kept now by most American ministers would have shocked and disgusted by its laxity the ministers of a hundred years ago.

During the last century the American Sunday gradually but steadily has changed, so that without becoming a day of work or ceasing to be a day of religion it has become more and more a day of rest and recreation, wherein men have forgotten the toils of the week that was past and prepared themselves for those of the week that was coming. The children have gained by the change as well as the grown people. Sunday is no longer a day the coming of which they dread.

It is because the American Sunday has changed thus and become a day of recreation as well as of religion, especially in cities, where the labor of the week is most intense, that the World's Fair should be kept open during Sundays in the quiet and restful manner desired by the directors. The people are entitled to it, because such an opening is in accordance with the idea of an American Sunday entertained now by the majority of the people of Illinois and of those of nearly every American State if not all of them. The American Sunday of today implies a restful, open Fair, and no minority has a right to impose its narrower ideal of that day on others who have a broader one.

These ministers are hopelessly in the wrong. What they call the "American Sunday" has ceased to be, and another and a better one has taken its place, so far as the vast majority of the people are concerned. Half a century hence Chicago ministers will look on the conduct of the ministers of today as the latter look now on the rigid Sunday observance of the last century.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC AND STANDARD OIL.

One of the most direct and explicit charges of discrimination ever made against an American railroad is filed with the Inter-State Commission against the Southern Pacific, in connection with the Standard Oil monopoly, which appears to have been favored to an extent that rendered competition with it impossible. Documents are furnished to prove that four years ago the managers of the railroad made an offer of which the following were the essential terms: The oil rate from Cleveland to the Pacific coast to be $1 per 100 pounds. At that rate the San Francisco manager of the Standard Oil company could stock up, and immediately after having done so was to notify the Chairman, who would advance the rate to $1.25 and keep it there till such time as the oil man notified him of reduced stock, whereupon the rate was to be again reduced to $1 till the company had again stocked up. It appears that, even this concession to the rapacity of the Standard Oil octopus was not enough. Its Pacific coast manager insisted on paying only 90 cents instead of $1, and this was agreed to, but without any deduction from the $1.25 at which it was intended all oil for other parties should be carried over the road.

The difference between these two rates amounts to just about three cents per gallon. The discrimination enabled the Standard Oil company to lay down oil in San Francisco at three cents less than its competitors. It could afford to sell its product at less than any of them could accept and still make a big profit while having an undisturbed monopoly of the business. The importance of the cut may be understood better by those who are told that it amounts to more than the total cost of production. Yet even this appears not to be the full extent of the discrimination. As sufficient to shut out other Eastern oil producers it was allowed to govern the business, but for competitors nearer the Pacific consumer another rule had to be applied. It is said there are oil wells in Colorado and Wyoming which could supply the California market, but the rate of freight from those points is so much higher than that from Cleveland as to prevent them from shipping a single gallon in competition with the Standard Oil product.

The bill alleges the practice of other discriminations in keeping with these, and having the same object. The Standard Oil company has patented a car which is far inferior to the ordinary tank car, weighing much more per gallon of oil transported, but it is carried at lower rates and returned free, while $105 is charged for the return of an empty ordinary cylinder car from the Pacific slope, the total difference amounting to about four cents per gallon. A similar discrimination is alleged to be made on shipments of oil in barrels. They are charged for more per actual weight of freight and vehicle, though the empty barrels are not returned. It is alleged that the giving of money rebates can be traced back as far as 1885, and proved home upon the railroad company named, if not on other transcontinental lines.

For all these things the commission is prayed to grant relief and to procure the repayment of the money charged by the railroads for the return of the cylinder tank cars to the Missouri River. That is a direct demand, and eminently a just one, and it would seem to be asking for action on the only line that can be depended on for bringing offending railroads to terms. Every citizen who has patronized a railroad ought to be able to collect back any overcharge made, as gauged against the freight rates that can be proved to have been willingly accepted from another for the same service. When the commission can aid in this restitution it will prove itself to be a power for good. Till then there is room to question if it be earning the money paid by the country for the service rendered.

THE MICHIGAN ELECTORS.

It is stated that when the Michigan Legislature meets a bill will be introduced to repeal the law providing for the choosing of the Presidential Electors by districts. This is proper. So long as the forty-three other States choose the Electors by a vote of the whole people Michigan should not have a different system. But it is stated further that this bill will contain a provision for unseating the five Democratic Electors and authorizing the other Electors, who are Republicans, to fill the vacancies thus created.

There are various difficulties in the way of this scheme. The Legislature meets on the 3d of January and the Electoral College on the 9th. That gives only six days in which to pass a bill. Furthermore, it is the duty of the Governor of Michigan to certify to the authorities at Washington the names of the Electors as soon as known. He has done so. The certificates of the five Democratic Electors of Michigan have been delivered to them and cannot be taken from them. They were lawfully elected under a law the validity of which has been sustained. If an attempt were to be made to oust these five Electors they would send on their votes to Washington and they would be counted, because they would be cast by men whose appointment as Electors had been certified by the Governor.

It is true that if the Democrats did lose those five votes the result would not be changed. That does not alter the fact that the proceeding would be inexcusable. Supposing the Democrats had carried the Legislature and the Governor, and then, in order to hog all the Electors, had passed a measure such as it is proposed to introduce. The author of this above-mentioned plan would have been one of the first to rise up and protest. THE TRIBUNE does not believe the Michigan Legislature will pass this silly bill.

LISTING THE CITY'S PROPERTY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Noticing the article in your paper of this morning leads me to make a correction. The City Controller in 1872, during the Mayoralty of the Hon. Joseph Medill, caused to be made a list of city real estate, and the list has been continued to date and has been revised and corrected.

During the Mayoralty of the Hon. John A. Roche Mr. Marwedel of the County Treasurer's office revised the list and added all real estate that the city owned or could claim. At the same time a complete list of all church and society property that was exempt from taxation was made and the schedule is on file in the Controller's office. A. H. BURLEY.

Mr. Burley is in error when he says that the list of the city real estate made in 1872 "has been continued to date." It was continued during the administration of Mayor Roche, when Mr. Burley himself was Controller and directed that it should be done. Several important events bearing on the subject have occurred since then. There have been several annexations which have quadrupled the area of the city and doubled the population. Those annexations brought the city some real estate which has not been listed properly. There was recently a decision of the Supreme Court which adds to the possessions of the city, not only on the Lake-Front between the Chicago River and Twelfth street, but which by implication adds to the city's possessions in other quarters. A survey and map made during the Roche administration by Assistant City Engineer Burke defining the city's property rights along the Chicago River from Van Buren street to the harbor, as far as can be ascertained, never has been placed on record.

There is moreover no record to show how the city property is being used; how much of it, for instance, is occupied by railroad tracks (the tract of school property near Stickney is occupied by the Western Indiana); how far the riparian rights of the city on the north and south shores have been invaded by syndicates, and how much of the city's real estate is occupied by squatters, like Con Sullivan, who pay no rent but impudently sets up as owners.

The present Controller, in an interview published in the *News Record* last week, says that the city's real estate matters have been managed so loosely that fifty or sixty acres of city property near Riverside have been sold for taxes more than once. Such a listing of city property as THE TRIBUNE suggested in the article which Mr. Burley criticises without good reason is necessary. The order of Ald. Madden bearing on the subject, and which was passed by the City Council, is in the right direction. The present Controller should amend his list and describe how the city's property is now occupied.

PROTECTING THE CROSSINGS.

The murders at the Forty-seventh street crossing have recalled to the memory of the city officials an ordinance drafted many months ago by the Law Department but never presented to the Council. It makes provision for the stationing at such crossings as the Council may designate of special policemen, to be designated by the companies if they choose—otherwise by the Chief of Police—and to be paid by the roads. They are to be given the powers possessed by flagmen and to be empowered to enforce all city ordinances regulating the movement of trains, vehicles, and persons. If an attempt is made by any one to cross the tracks contrary to their orders they can stop him summarily. They will have charge of the crossings, much as an officer at the corner of Madison and Dearborn has of the traffic there. Having but one thing to attend to they may attend to it.

This ordinance ought to be passed. The presence of policemen at these grade crossings would lessen materially the number of accidents, and, as the railroads make their services necessary, the roads should pay them. While given the right to appoint them, their nominees should be approved by the Chief of Police, so that the positions may be given to able-bodied men and not to worn-out and invalided employés. It was stated the other day that the policeman at the corner of Center and Clark streets was paid by the North Side Street railway. That is proper, because if it were not for the cable cars there would be no need of a policeman there. The city has the power to make the railroads pay for these men, and it is doubtful whether they would object seriously. What they paid out in wages would be saved by smaller bills on account of accidents.

The Council ought to pass this ordinance as soon as possible, and provide therein for the immediate stationing of these special patrolmen at all crossings used by street railways, because there is where the greatest danger exists. Other and less dangerous crossings can be attended to in due time. Present precautions are ineffectual. Street car conductors grow careless and indifferent. Gatekeepers and signal men neglect their duties. Foolhardy pedestrians and drivers pay no attention to the warnings of the railroad employés, who have no authority over them, and go recklessly on the tracks. It is easy to see how the state of affairs would be bettered greatly by the continual presence on the ground of one or more efficient patrolmen directly representing the city and the people and looking specially after their interests.

IT should be said in justice to the Aldermen of the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Wards, through which Forty-seventh street runs, that during the last year, and perhaps longer, they have been unremitting in their efforts to secure viaducts over the Fort Wayne and other railroad tracks crossing that thoroughfare. It is not their fault that the viaducts have not been built. Nor is it wholly the fault of the Pennsylvania company, which has been willing to do the work if permitted. Mayor Washburne and the Western Indiana company have barred the way. The Mayor is opposed to viaducts because their construction is against his policy of track elevation. The Western Indiana company refuses to build or pay for its portion of the viaduct except at the end of a lawsuit, and the city has not had the money to advance for the construction. In the meantime the suits against the railroads to compel them to pay damages growing out of the construction of viaduct approaches have not been pushed. That delay has proved as effective a bar to viaduct construction as the Mayor's track-elevation fad. The ordinance of March 26, 1890, relating to gate-guards, watchmen, and the proper lighting of the grade crossings has not been enforced under the present administration. It was only Wednesday evening last that one of the Aldermen from the Thirtieth Ward introduced an order calling attention to the neglect, hoping doubtless that through the recent awakening at the City Hall something may be done. In this case, as in most cases where there has been criminal official neglect, the fault has not been with the Aldermen, but with the high-salaried departmental chiefs, who have scandalously neglected their duties.

THE Scotch shipbuilders seem to believe that the Democrats will live up to their platform and put a free trade policy in force within a reasonable time. According to a statement in THE TRIBUNE—

Shipbuilding on the Clyde has received an impetus by the prospect of free trade with America. All the yards are busy and several steamships for American companies are in course of construction. For twenty miles from Greenock to Paisley the sound of the riveters is heard and the immense iron skeletons of mammoth ships line the river. A few of these are intended for trade with India, but the majority go to enlarge the great traffic with America.

The gentlemen on the Clyde anticipate immense shipments of cheap foreign goods to the United States as soon as the Democrats let down the custom-house bars, and they want to have the ships in readiness to carry them. They are also confident that the laws forbidding the purchase of foreign-built ships by Americans and the sailing of them under the American flag will be repealed, so that they will find a market for their vessels on this side of the ocean, they being able, as they think, to crush out whatever competition there may be on the part of American shipbuilders. The Democrats have always laid special stress on the claim that the American flag had vanished from the ocean because cheap ships could not be bought abroad. Therefore, they will undoubtedly justify the confidence of the builders on the Clyde by passing at their extra session a little short bill ordering that American registers be given to all vessels the property of Americans, no matter where they may have been built. Then it will be seen what the effect will be on the shipbuilders of this country and their workmen.

THE Democratic editorial brethren do not appear to agree. The senior organ said Thursday morning that the Democrats are to elect the Mayor of Chicago next April, and as the editor of the organ in question is a candidate the article in the senior organ has attracted attention. It said:

Chicago is a Democratic city. In due time it will hold a convention to nominate candidates for charter offices. Any candidate named by that Democratic convention is likely to be, all circumstances considered, so much the superior of any possible nominee by a citizens' irresponsible star-chamber conclave that the *Times* cannot discover the slightest ground for suggesting any other than a party nomination for the Mayoralty.

The senior organ also referred to those who talk about non-partisan candidates as "rainbow chasers" and persons whose advice "has invariably led to disaster." Now comes the junior Democratic organ—as if in reply to this announcement of its policy by the senior organ—and says:

An unwise or unworthy nomination, even if secured under cover of a Democratic convention, will not mean the election of a Democratic Mayor next April. To force an injudicious candidate upon the Democratic party will be to arouse within that party its manhood and independence against the nomination and to bring about a combination of many different elements in the community, which, taken together, can defeat any Democratic nomination dependent on mere politicians' support for its indorsement and success.

If Democracy is to be reinstated in the City Hall its success will be due not to party fealty to an injudicious candidate, but to the superiority of a Democratic candidate over all influences in local politics calculated to create popular apprehension for the dignity and decorum of the city during the World's Fair year.

And there you are. The Democratic working brethren pay their two cents or their one cent, as the case may be, and they make their choice.

IT has been suggested that the extra session of the next Congress ought to begin on the 5th of March, the day after Mr. Cleveland is inaugurated, in order that the work of reforming the tariff in accordance with Democratic promises may be commenced at the earliest moment. The question has been asked whether this is feasible. The point made is that Mr. Cleveland will not be President until he is inaugurated on the 4th of March, and could issue no proclamation convening Congress prior to that time, and if he issued one on the 4th would have to give the new members of the House at least a week's time in which to reach Washington. There is no real difficulty. If Mr. Cleveland will let it be known next month or the month after that he intends to convene Congress on the 5th of March every House member will be in Washington on the 4th, ready to go to work the next day, after the proclamation, which will be a mere formality, has been made public.

It is better that there should be no gap between the final adjournment of the present House and the meeting of the next one. A large percentage of the members of the former will be members of the latter, and there is no reason why they should go home March 4 to return in two or three weeks. They are enjoying a holiday now and will not need another until June. As for the new Senate it will be in session on the 5th by adjournment. It has to meet to confirm the President's nominees. The House should meet also, and the work of carrying out the ante-election pledges be commenced.

IT is probable that the reports of the employment of Le Caron by the London Detective Department at the instance of Sir William Harcourt to investigate the recent dynamite explosion in Dublin, and to hunt down the perpetrator, have been put in circulation by the sensational Le Caron himself. Any intelligent person who has taken the trouble to wade through Le Caron's book of revelations, recently published, will come to the conclusion that the spy failed to utilize the opportunities lavishly opened for him by the Clan-na-Gael conspirators in America. Except a few secret circulars of the "hill-side" variety he never discovered anything. Any one of the score of reporters of the Chicago daily papers assigned to the investigation of the Cronin murder developed more facts about the Clan-na-Gael society in ten days than Le Caron, who was a member and an officer, discovered in the twenty-five years of its existence and his connection with it. Sir William Harcourt is not a dull-witted man, and could not have failed to see through the flimsy Le Caron's revelations. It is probably true, as Le Caron says, that the Clan-na-Gael society is still in existence. It is more occupied, however, in demanding patronage under Cleveland, Flower, Russell, Altgeld, and other Democratic statesmen than in devising plans to "free Ireland."

THAT small-bore ecclesiastic, Archbishop Corrigan, is complaining through his clique at the action of Mgr. Satolli in restoring to Dr. McGlynn his priestly functions, of which he was deprived improperly by the same New York Archbishop. The clique will have it that Dr. McGlynn should apologize to the Archbishop before his restoration. As Dr. McGlynn's deprivation was not justified it would be more appropriate perhaps that the Archbishop should apologize to Dr. McGlynn. The latter has suffered sufficiently for expressing opinions which, though they may be erroneous, he had a right to utter. He was deprived of his priestly functions and of his parish, and the latter has not been restored to him yet. His friends, the most learned priests of the New York Archdiocese—men like Dr. Burtsell—have been persecuted. Archbishop Corrigan throughout the controversy has been mean, small, and vindictive. He has deserved the rebuke administered to him by Mgr. Satolli, who in the McGlynn matter, as on the school question, has proved himself a broad-gauged, able man.

STICK close to your desk and never go to sea, and you may hear of broken shafts quite unexcitedlee.

LOUISE MICHEL is coming to Chicago in her old age to preach the gospel of dynamite and murder. If she expects to preach it exclusively in French let her come.

THE editor of *Harper's Young People* gravely informs his readers that the managers of the World's Fair called on Congress for $10,000,000, and that Congress granted $5,000,000 in the shape of souvenir half dollars, which, as they are selling at $1 each, will give the World's Fair management "quite a handsome profit." The *Young People* editor has a glowing memory.

IF Editor Elliott F. Shepard fails to swear off tomorrow it will not be from lack of advice freely and spontaneously offered by the editors of his more or less esteemed contemporaries all over the country.

AS BETWEEN Mrs. Lease and Jerry Simpson give us Ingalls.

WE are not sorry to see 1892 go. It came in weeping and ought to go out weeping.

FOR the gratification of numerous exchanges that are commenting with such effusive sympathy and eloquence on the scarcity of hogs in Chicago it may be stated that there is a considerable supply of potted ham still left on hand.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Not Always Its Own Reward.

A mature maiden who was crossing the street at the intersection of State and Monroe the other evening slipped and fell. A young man with the chivalry and promptness characteristic of the Chicago youth in emergencies of this kind ran to her relief, picked her up just in time to prevent a cabman from [illegible] over her, brushed the mud off her dress, and said with much concern:

"Are you hurt, madam?"

Did she hasten to assure him she was uninjured?

Did she grasp his hand and with tears of gratitude in her eyes beg to know the name of the young man to whose bravery and presence of mind she owed her life?

She did not.

She shrank from him in horror and in a shrill, rasping voice, that froze the young blood in his veins, she exclaimed:

"Ugh! Take your hands off me, sir!"

Then she picked up her spectacles, adjusted them carefully in place again, and hurried away without another glance at him.

And the young man? With staring eyes and jaw hanging down he stood there petrified till she was out of sight. Then he pulled his hat down over his eyes, moved off slowly, and from his lips escaped the single word:

"Boston!"

Even.

She (sitting down)—"I see you are not a regular traveler on these suburban trains."

He (standing up)—"That is true. How do you know?"

"You gave me your seat."

"And you, madam—pardon me—are not a regular traveler on suburban trains either."

"Ah, how did you guess that?"

"You thanked me."

PERSONALS.

Franklin W. Smith of Boston is still agitating the establishment of a national gallery of history and art in Washington to cost ultimately $10,000,000.

John W. Grantham, a resident of Johnston County, N. C., has seven grown daughters, six of whom are married, all to men whose baptismal name is John.

President Diaz takes a great deal of stock in Mexican affairs. He is said to own shares in every railroad, telegraph, telephone, and electric light company in that country.

Ex-Speaker Reed is reputed to earn $3,000 a year by his pen. It is this income that insures him the comforts and luxuries of life, for he has no other income besides his salary as Congressman.

Mrs. Emma Torbett Beach, who will be a candidate for engrossing clerk of the Tennessee State Senate, is the daughter of the late G. C. Torbett, long the publisher of the old Nashville *Union and American*.

Susan B. Anthony is already making her orderly influence felt in the management of the New York Industrial School, and from her reforms in its discipline and control is proving herself to be the right man in the right place.

Herr Tauch, who has been secretly furnishing papers in and out of Germany with ammunition favorable to Bismarck and exceedingly tiresome to Emperor William, having been discovered, is to be expelled from Berlin. It's Tauch and go with him.

Gen. R. A. Alger, Warner Miller, George West, Smith M. Weed, H. H. Warner, H. G. Burleigh, and several others have recently purchased a tract of land in Canada embracing 128,000 acres. It is located about 200 miles east of Quebec, along the banks of the St. Lawrence River. The syndicate is negotiating for another tract of 260,000 acres.

Mr. Whitney is believed to have reconsidered his determination not to accept office under Mr. Cleveland. People who are close to the President-elect say that Mr. Whitney has consented to accept the portfolio of State. Col. Lamont was mentioned the other day for Secretary of the Navy. His friends are confident that he would shine in that position, but they say his ambition lies in the direction of the Postoffice Department.

Commodore Solomon D. Betton of New Orleans, a Virginian by birth, who is 87 years old, was a midshipman on the United States war vessel Brandywine on the occasion of the reception given on board to the Marquis de Lafayette in the harbor of Havre, Oct. 7, 1825. The Commodore remembers the war of 1812, having a vivid recollection, although a little boy at the time, of seeing the Virginia troops on the march to Washington to receive their arms and equipments.

Gen. Garnier, who has just died in Paris in his 76th year, was a remarkable type of the "soldier of fortune." He rose from the ranks and won his way up to the command of an army corps. At the outbreak of the Crimean War he commanded the Fifth Battalion of chasseurs à corps, which specially distinguished itself in the first attack on the Malakoff. He was hit five times by Russian bullets, and was once nearly run through by a bayonet thrust during the "charge on the Malakoff," but he stuck to his work and led his men to victory. In the Mexican campaign he had a narrow escape from death, being severely wounded at Puebla. On his return to France he was made a Brigadier-General. During the campaign of 1870 Gen. Garnier commanded the Voltigeurs of the Guard and was several times wounded.

$1,000,000.

Madison *Times:* Mr. Armour and Mr. Rockefeller are millionaires who are not of the Jay Gould stripe.

New York *Commercial Advertiser:* Mr. Rockefeller's additional gift of $1,000,000 to the Chicago University again directs public attention to Jay Gould's will.

Milwaukee *Journal:* Humanity will be the gainer and each million donation will be applauded by everybody. It is a good way to utilize great aggregations of wealth.

Troy *Times:* If other men of great wealth would follow Mr. Rockefeller's example, no educational institution in the country would be without a proper equipment.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* Did anybody ever come down with the rocks more handsomely than Mr. Rockefeller? Not content with endowing Chicago University with $2,600,000, he has just added another million.

Utica *Herald:* In view of the pessimistic conclusions drawn from the ironclad disposition for the benefit of the few of Jay Gould's wealth, such gifts as those of Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Armour are hopeful signs of the times.

Springfield *Journal:* When the Democrats get ready to wipe the "plutocrats" from the face of the earth, it is to be hoped that they can be induced to spare those who make as good use of their millions as Mr. Rockefeller is doing.

Cleveland *Leader:* We congratulate Chicago on her good luck none the less heartily because Mr. Rockefeller is counted as a resident of Cleveland, for the promotion of the cause of education anywhere makes for the good of all people.

Springfield *Register:* That it is better to be born lucky than rich has been exemplified by the career of the still youthful Chicago University. It is now a $7,000,000 institution through the munificent contributions of generous Baptists.

Boston *Traveller:* Of course, Mr. Rockefeller does not have to impoverish himself to make this gift, but if any one has strangely doubted that he is a generous man, there certainly is no longer any ground for such a doubt.

Springfield *Republican:* Mr. Rockefeller is now the champion giver for educational purposes, his gifts to Chicago University alone aggregating $3,600,000. It's a proud title for any man to hold, yet there's no competition for it.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* President Rockefeller of the Standard Oil company has given another million dollars to the Chicago University. Western Pennsylvania has supplied no small portion of this wealth, but that has very little to do with its distribution.

Detroit *Tribune:* John D. Rockefeller has dropped another $1,000,000 in the lap of Chicago's new university. Evidently the petroleum king means to have the obituary architects adopt different plans and specifications in his case from those used in that of the late Mr. Gould.

Cleveland *Plaindealer:* It makes no particular difference where such liberality towards education is shown, for it will benefit the whole country in one way or another, still it is proper for Chicago to remember that the money it receives was not gained there but is taken from a fortune which had its origin in this city.

Omaha *Bee:* It was a most munificent contribution, but the total of Mr. Rockefeller's benefactions amounts to several times this sum, yet less than thirty years ago he was comparatively a poor man. No greater financial success than his has been achieved in this country and he seems to have wisely determined to devote a portion of his great wealth to the benefit of the public while he lives.

SUCKERS.

Springfield *Journal:* The demand for offices seems to exceed the supply just now in Illinois. It is not claimed that the McKinley bill has anything to do with the overproduction of would-be officeholders.

Galesburg *Mail:* The year 1893 is likely to be a phenomenal year in Providential visitations. There's Cleveland, Altgeld, the cholera, and hoopskirts already in sight, and more just round the corner. Pray for strength, men and brethren!

Quincy *Whig:* In time of peace the Democrats plunged the State into debt. The Republicans have paid that debt, met all the demands which have occurred since 1861, and go out of power with a record unexcelled in any State in the Union.

Streator *Free Press:* George Schilling, the able Anarchist leader of Chicago, is to be made Secretary of the Labor Bureau of Illinois under Altgeld. This might suggest the propriety of inviting the devil to conduct prayer-meeting in Jerusalem.

Freeport *Bulletin* (Dem.): If Illinois is to be represented in the new Cabinet, and it certainly should be as the Empire State of the West, that representative should be Col. Morrison. He is the natural leader of the triumphant Illinois Democracy.

Aurora *Beacon:* Democrats who packed the caucuses for Altgeld and stormed the Springfield convention for the Chicago millionaire are beginning to realize that Chicago will control the patronage of the State, and that Chicago politicians will be in the saddle for the next four years.

Alton *Telegraph:* Mr. Morrison now has a position that is much better for him personally than any Cabinet place, but the power to control patronage, which he now has not, is driving him to seek another position of shorter term and but little better pay and where he will have to spend all his salary in payment of his expenses.

Champaign *Gazette:* Legislation on the subject of compulsory education in this State is ticklish business. Within the present year the Republicans repudiated a part and the Democrats the whole of what they had done in the enactment of the so-called Edwards law. Now let us have a law which will accomplish something, and let it be understood that there is to be no moral cowardice about it when it is enacted.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Washington *Post:* Perhaps Mr. Cleveland has merely engaged Prof. Muldoon to take charge of the Illinois patronage.

Albany *Journal:* All the financial cranks within the Democratic party desire the repeal of the present silver law in the hope that when it is gone their own pet scheme will have a better chance.

Columbus *Journal:* The Democrats should reconstruct the plank in their platform that sings so sweetly about the utter wickedness of interference in State affairs since the appearance of the Cleveland-Murphy letter.

Burlington *Hawkeye:* Counting out the "Solid South" the remaining States gave President Harrison a plurality of 421,416 over Cleveland. This does not look as if the North and West had suddenly become Democratic.

St. Louis *Republic:* Mr. Cleveland need not get a scarlet fever sign for use at the White House. Not even a cholera sign would prevent the unterrified Colonels from calling to shake hands and post him about needed reforms.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* It is time for Congress to show, and that without further delay, whether the protection of the country against a fatal epidemic is of equal importance in its estimation with the ordinary results of partisan squabbling.

Lincoln *Journal:* Cleveland's plurality of the popular vote was 411,279. This shows what a crying need there is of checking foreign immigration and establishing the ability to read and write as a qualification for enjoying the privileges of citizenship.

Minneapolis *Journal:* It does look queer for the Democrats to be deliberately planning to raise the tax on distilled spirits from 90 cents to $1.25 a gallon when the party has been damning internal revenue taxation for thirty years and calling for the abolition of all "war taxation."

St. Paul *Pioneer Press:* We venture the prediction, without hope of its failure, that Mr. Cleveland will make a more liberal and unhesitating use of the public patronage for political purposes during his coming term than any President has done since civil service reform became a public issue.

Pittsburg *Gazette:* There was no such "revolution" as has been claimed by the Democrats. While 5,567,990 persons voted to make Cleveland President there were 6,460,018 who voted against him, and at least another 1,000,000 who did not care enough for him to walk to the polls in his behalf.

Wheeling *Intelligencer:* Mr. Cleveland to Mr. Hill—"You will observe that I have a knife of my own, very long and very sharp. I am at this moment endeavoring to insert it in a vital part of the anatomy of your man Murphy and such as may support him. I think it neighborly to bid you be-ware-e-e-ll!"

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* If the conditions were as fair all over the South to the Republicans as they are all over the rest of the country to the Democrats Mr. Cleveland's plurality either in the popular vote or in the Electoral College in this year peculiarly favorable to the Democracy, if, indeed, there were any plurality at all, would have been extremely small.

Philadelphia *Press:* It isn't rational pension reform but pension abolition that a Democratic Congress wants. The sin of the Republican party, if it is guilty of any, in the matter of pensions is in having been too generous in dealing with the defenders of the Union. The sin of the Democracy will be found, when the record is made up, to have been in treating them with stingy parsimony and niggardly meanness.

CURRENT NOTES.

An infernal machine—the early morning snow shovel.—*Washington Star.*

"I want a dollar, Jones, and I want it bad." "All right. Take this counterfeit."—*Brooklyn Life.*

You may jocularly tell a man he's a lyre, but it isn't wise to harp on it too much.—*Boston Courier.*

There are some men to whom a loss of their reputation would mean mighty good luck.—*Texas Siftings.*

These are piping times for the husbands whose wives gave them Christmas bargain cigars.—*Philadelphia Record.*

"Good-by, dear," he whispered. "May I kiss you?" "Yes, yes," she answered. "Don't waste so much time in talking."—*Brooklyn Life.*

A Christmas sport this year not common in several seasons past was skating. Men who tried to skate home, however, fared no better than usual.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Fond Mamma—"My son is studying biology now." Mrs. Storker—"Buyology? O, I wish my daughter could study that; it might teach her how to shop."—*Princeton Tiger.*

Jones (meeting Brown in dry goods store)—"Hello, Brown, how are you? What are you doing now—got a steady job?" Brown—"I guess I have. I'm waiting for my change."—*Life.*

"Our two great holidays are Christmas and the Fourth of July," said the reflective man. "But they are very different." "Yes," replied De Kicque. "One brings the family doctor and the other the surgeon."—*Washington Star.*

"Education Is What Done It."

"I have discovered," said State Senator Coggeshall to a party of politicians, "just what it was that caused the recent Republican defeat. I have solved the problem."

"I suppose you think it was due to a discontented feeling among the working classes," said one of his party.

"Not much," said the Senator. "I did think that had something to do with it, but I am wrong."

"Think it was the unpopularity of the candidates; do you?" asked another.

"No," said the Senator.

"Bad management?" asked a third.

"Not a bit."

"The Force bill issue?" suggested another.

"No—no Force bill issue," said the Senator, "nor the State bank platform, nor the lack of funds by the Republicans, nor the hostility of the old machine, nor any other of the causes which have been assigned."

"What is it?" then asked two or three of the group.

"I found out up at Utica the other night," said Senator Coggeshall. "I was a spectator of a parade celebrating the election. One of the transparencies gave the secret away. Right up behind the band was an enormous affair bearing these words: 'Education Is What Done It.'"—*New York Times.*

Captains and Engineers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Reading of the supposed race between the City of Paris and Etruria you seem to put a great deal of stress on the Captain's name, but I am not going to believe that it is you who is the cause of this copy in the press; it comes, I think, by some ignorant reporter of the Associated Press. I have often read of your crossing the Atlantic Ocean, but I think you must admit you would never of gone past Sandy Hook without a good crew at the after end of the ship, called the engineer's crew. You can cover the decks full of Captains and she would be as a raft without a sail. I don't see how it is you press men always give the Captain all the credit, when really his is not the most difficult. Please give the engineers some credit for a fast run, for surely they get the blame if there is a poor run, and oblige.

JAS. A. MACAULY, M. E. B. A. No. 4, Chicago.

Boodling in Napoleon's Time.

M. Henri Bouchot in his new work, "L'Empire," makes public for the first time much interesting information about the profligacy of Napoleon I., the facts having been gathered from official documents to which until now no writer has had access. During his reign there was an extraordinary era of good stealing. The offices were filled with spendthrifts who were tools of the ruler. Many were lifted from poverty into luxurious living and commanded to spend money as freely as they received it. The attendants at court were most favored. The Duke of Padua received $56,000 annually and a mansion in Paris; Berthier was allowed $220,000 and the exclusive revenue of Neuchâtel; Bessieres drew $363,123 a year; Caulaincourt, $300,882; Cambaceres, $450,000; and others sums varying from $63,000 to $180,000 a year. These were stated sums, and in most cases there were pilferings besides.

TODAY'S LITERATURE

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE COMPROMISE OF 1850.

First Installments of a New Story of the Civil War, by James Ford Rhodes—The Author Has Written in a Most Interesting Manner on the Supremely Important Period of Our National Existence—Moral Instruction in the Public Schools.

"History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850," by James Ford Rhodes. Vol. I., 1850-1854; Vol. II., 1854-1860. These volumes are the first installment of a new history of the Civil War. The design of the author is to write the history of the United States from the introduction of the compromise measures of 1850 down to the inauguration of Grover Cleveland, thirty-five years later. "It will be my aim to recount the causes of the triumph of the Republican party in the Presidential election of 1860, and to make clear how the revolution in public opinion was brought about that led to that result." The year of the accession of the Democratic party to power under Cleveland is the fitting close of this historical inquiry, because "by that time the great questions which had their origin in the war had been settled as far as they could be by legislation or executive direction."

Mr. Rhodes appears before the public for the first time as a historian, but his appearance is, as the French say, "a true occasion." Nothing more interesting has been written on this, the supremely important period of our national existence. The narrative is rather that of an acute and sagacious observer than that of a mere delver in musty archives and the hidden corners of a great library. The author has everywhere striven to reach the standpoint of a contemporary. In the introductory sketch, which deals with slavery legislation before Taylor's election in 1848, it becomes very clear how the Constitution, because of its compromises on this all-important question, bore within itself the germs of the rebellion. John C. Calhoun was the gardener who watered the upas tree of nullification and secession. There is a fine description of him at the period when Webster's immortal reply to Hayne had put a temporary check upon Calhoun's scheming. "Calhoun now bent all his energies to the task and worked out the fine-spun theory of nullification. He elaborated it in subtle language and supported it by ingenious metaphysical reasoning. Brave in the closet when developing his theories, on the stage of action he shrank from putting them in practice. He became a man of one idea; he lacked that commerce with the world which would have modified the opinions he elaborated in the study."

The "Wilmot Proviso" precipitated the discussion of the further restriction of slavery after the Missouri compromise of 1820, and enabled Lincoln to put himself for the first time upon the Congressional record as opposed to its encroachments on the Territories. The issue was making between the defenders of slavery and the advocates of freedom. Then come the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast, the bustling times of '49, and the petition of California to be admitted into the Union. The author shows most clearly how, in the Compromise bill offered by Clay, the admission of California was wrapped up with the settlement of the Texas boundary and the enactment of legislation for the return of fugitive slaves. There is in no written history a more accurate description of events which led up to the memorable 7th of March, 1850, when Webster ceased forever to be the idol of his constituents and admirers.

This is the true commencement of the work before us. The chapter on the condition of the slaves, "poor whites," and the aristocratic slave-owners in the South only helps to fill in the background. The fugitive slave act, with the account of Anthony Burns' arrest under the shadow of Bunker Hill; the Kansas-Nebraska bill, with the debates and intrigues accompanying it; the ever interesting story of "bleeding Kansas," and the attack upon Sumner on the floor of the Senate for raising his voice in her defense—what a panorama of historic events! The recital is as entrancing now as when "Uncle Tom's Cabin" first attracted the attention of the general public at the North to the deadly perils of the slave-holding system. The story will never become old or trite.

The attempt to force the Lecompton constitution on the people of Kansas, Douglas' break with Buchanan, the famous debates in Illinois between Lincoln and Douglas in the summer and fall of 1858, hasten us onward to the nomination and election of Lincoln, with which Mr. Rhodes ends this portion of his work. The great historical importance of the debates in 1858 lies in the prominence they gave Lincoln before the country and the success with which he directed attention to the real issue. This issue, as Lincoln himself affirmed, was whether slavery was right or wrong. The likeness of Lincoln to Socrates is frequently mentioned. "The life of the streets taught Lincoln as it did Socrates. He loved and believed in the common people, but the common people whom he amused with his anecdotes were American-born and country and village residents," "Lincoln, like Socrates, was odd in his personal appearance, though with a different grotesqueness of exterior. And to Lincoln, as to Socrates, were denied the felicity of domestic life and the pleasures of a quiet home." "When Sunday came, instead of going home as did his companions, he lingered to pursue his Socratic studies among the loungers of the tavern." Once suggested the resemblance will not be readily forgotten.

Mr. Rhodes excels in portraiture. No person worthy of mention but we have his picture drawn in a way which the memory can grasp—Webster, Calhoun, Clay, each in turn, and above all the famous quartet, "Stephen, Franklin, Roger, and James," whom Lincoln has immortalized in his caustic arraignment of the pro-slavery party. It would be a real pleasure to be able to quote freely from Mr. Rhodes' interesting characterizations of the statesmen who were most prominent in the period under consideration.

The author has formed his literary style after a careful study of Macaulay, Green, and McMaster, and has produced a history of great men in relation to one great event; not a chronicle, an encyclopedia article, or a mere philosophical study of causes and results. Mr. Rhodes makes one point plain, and that is the commanding position held by the Northwest in the great struggle for freedom. On the one side were the adherents of slavery, made one by the love and defense of their great institution; on the other New England, aided by Ohio, Iowa, and Michigan. The compromise measure of 1850 left the Whigs this alternative, either to follow Webster or to join the Free Soilers and Anti-Slavery Democrats. In 1852 the result was seen in the almost unanimous election of Pierce. Douglas reopened the discussion of the question, which like Banquo's ghost "would not down," with the bill for the government of Kansas and Nebraska known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The object of Douglas, as the author shows, was to obtain the Democratic nomination in 1856. The support of the South was obtained by the assurance that Kansas would be a slave State: the result was the formation of the Republican party and the election of Lincoln.

Douglas soon saw that he must hold the North west in line. Could he do it? Certainly not if he abandoned the principle, dear to his heart, of popular sovereignty in Kansas. With Mr. Rhodes we can see that this was a sham unless the North received an equal opportunity with the South in the undeveloped Territories. When this happened Douglas felt himself bound by the result. He could not participate in the attempt to force slavery upon a free State by such a nefarious trick as the Lecompton Constitution. Douglas fought Buchanan, who had secured the nomination which he knew belonged to himself, thereby losing his chance in the election of 1860, but in the end solidifying the North and saving the country.

Mr. Rhodes was born in the historic Western Reserve, he tells us, and, during the exciting times of which he writes, was able to draw his impressions of the battle for liberty from occurrences before his eyes. The work is as just and impartial as possible under the circumstances. Both sides of the question receive fair consideration. We live too near the war to be critical and unbiased. It may truly be said that in treatment and spirit nothing approaching this work has yet appeared. It grows on the thoughtful reader, and as time passes it will certainly become better and more widely read and admired. (New York: Harper & Bros.)

Moral Instruction in the Public Schools.

It is a common opinion that every child has a right to an education at the expense of the community; the principle on which a system of public schools is really based is that the community has a right to educate citizens. Now from the point of view of public welfare the question of the moral training of children in the public schools becomes of fundamental importance. Mere scholastic training is not enough. In the early part of the century the criminal records of France showed 61 per cent of illiterates. This seemed to indicate that illiteracy and crime were related as cause and effect. The authorities accordingly set to work to make primary education obligatory. What has been the result? Simply this, that the proportion is now reversed; out of every hundred prisoners seventy have received grammatical and scientific instruction. It follows, not that there is no connection between intelligence and morality, but that intelligence without morality is not what the public has in view in maintaining a system of public school education. The community has a right to educated citizens, but education means not merely brains, but good moral character. Indeed, in spite of M. Renan's dictum to the contrary, most sober-minded persons will probably agree that good moral character is of the two decidedly the more vital.

The question of organizing in some definite way the moral training of the public schools was discussed by Dr. Felix Adler in the summer of ninety-one in a series of lectures at the Plymouth School of Ethics. These lectures are now published under the title "The Moral Instruction of Children" as volume twenty-one of the International Education Series. Deeply impressed with the importance of his subject, thoroughly familiar by long practical experience with the work of ethical culture, combining rare tact and skill with ample learning and unflagging enthusiasm, Dr. Adler brings to his task qualifications possessed in an equal degree by few if by any of his contemporaries. What now does he propose? A thorough organization, on an unsectarian basis, of moral instruction in the public schools from the primary school upwards. The outlines suggested for courses of moral instruction in the primary and grammar schools, the high school course not being specially considered in these lectures, are in the highest degree instructive. The object of the primary course is to train the moral preceptions. This Dr. Adler proposes to do by means of fairy tales in which the moral element is touched on only incidentally, fables which present in recognizable form isolated moral qualities, and stories from the Bible and other literature displaying a number of moral qualities in combination. The object of the grammar course is to work out moral conceptions and to formulate rules of conduct. The method of getting at these rules is to be genuinely Socratic; they are not to be learned off-hand from a text-book. Questions of casuistry are to be discussed, but only such as have reference to conduct with which children of from 12 to 15, say, can properly be made familiar. In general, the principle which guides the selection and arrangement of the material in the grammar course is, "that each period of life has its specific duties," and "that in each period there is some one paramount duty around which the others may be grouped." Such topics as the ethics of marriage, of the professions, of friendship, etc., would be reserved for the advanced course; but the elements of civic duty would find a place in the earlier.

This general scheme certainly deserves most serious attention. It will not do to throw the responsibility for the moral training of our future citizens wholly on the churches or even on the home; there are many children who, if they do not get morally educated in the school, do not get morally educated at all. At the same time what is wanted is that they should be made moral rather than that they should be instructed in morality. Moral instruction, unless given with rare wisdom and on occasions which make it specially pointed, is apt to be tedious, and, like a dull sermon, to produce an effect the opposite of its intention. There is danger, moreover, that the discussions conducted by Dr. Adler in the grammar school course would be—in some cases to make not strong characters but youthful casuists. Everything depends on the moral personality of the teacher. To the right sort of a teacher the ordinary studies, the daily incidents of the school room, the music, the games, above all the discipline, already afford, as Dr. Adler has well pointed out, rich and varied opportunities for exerting a healthful moral influence. At the same time it is not to be denied that definite instructions wisely given might do much to clinch the lessons imparted by institutions and example and to make the habits which they tend to form both steadier and more intelligent. And why, when experiments are being made with all sorts of "sciences," with manual training and what not—why should not this highly interesting experiment in the "moral instruction of children," which, if successful, would be worth all the rest put together, receive a fair trial?

One subject, a matter of the gravest concern to both parents and teachers, we should have been glad to see discussed at greater length. It is believed that some of our schools are hotbeds of private and social vices, and nobody seems to know how to deal with the matter. All that Dr. Adler offers by way of suggestion is contained in the following sentence: "During the later stage of adolescence, when the dangers which arise from the awakening life of the senses become great and imminent, the attention should be directed to high intellectual aims, the social feelings should be cultivated, and a taste for the pleasures of the senses of sight and hearing, namely, the pleasures of music, painting, sculpture, etc., should be carefully developed." This is very good, perhaps the best that can be done, a flank movement rather than a direct attack. Still, the greatness of the peril requires full consideration of all possible ways by which it may be met.

There is an appendix by the author on the influence of manual training and an appreciative preface by Dr. W. T. Harris, the editor. We cordially agree in the latter's estimate of the book as timely and full of helpful suggestions and in the hope that it may open for many teachers a new road to moral instruction in our common schools. (New York: D. Appleton & Co., xiv., 270, $1.50.)

"Short History of English Literature," by Elizabeth S. Kirkland.

Miss Kirkland describes her book as "an attempt to introduce young people to the study of literature." From that point of view it must be pronounced a praiseworthy and conscientious piece of work. Miss Kirkland regrets that "a legion of worthy authors" has been crowded out of her book—a regret which we do not share, since her list already embraces many writers of the third and fourth rank, whose contributions to literature possess no special significance. Writing for youthful readers, the author has rightly given more prominence to the biographical than to the critical side of her subject. The anecdotes and descriptive touches which enliven her book will serve to engage the student's interest, first in the author portrayed, and afterwards, let us hope, in his writings themselves. Both here and in her "Short History of England," previously reviewed in these columns, Miss Kirkland reveals a genuine talent for winning the attention of young people to the subject under discussion.

The critical portion of the book has been somewhat slighted, perhaps. The treatment is not philosophical; it makes no account of literary schools and ignores the influence of a given author upon his followers or contemporaries. Each writer is considered as an isolated phenomenon, with hardly an attempt to indicate his relations to his time, his literary affinities and historical significance. Miss Kirkland probably regarded such an attempt as out of place in a work designed for juvenile reading, and very likely she is right. A few of her statements are open to objection. It is quite too much to say, for example, that "the ghost in 'Hamlet' and Adam in 'As You Like It' were Shakspeare's *favorite* parts" (p. 94); and many critics would regard the author's inference that Shakspeare was "probably a very poor actor" as decidedly strained. A note in Vol. viii. of the "New Variorum Shakspeare" summarizes our scanty knowledge on the question of Shakspeare's acting in "As You Like It," and incidentally quotes the opinion of Coleridge that "Shakspeare, in the best sense of the word, was a very great actor." If Shakspeare carried out in his own person the rules he has laid down in Hamlet's advice to the players—an admirable compendium of technical criticism—we may readily conceive that he was less popular than the "robustious, periwigpated fellows" whose "bellowing and strutting" will always command the applause of the unintelligent.

Miss Kirkland's poetical quotations are often sententious rather than graceful or sublime; she is hardly fair to such racy and masculine writers as Fielding and Burns, while to certain others—Bunyan and Sterne, for instance—she seems unduly favorable. Sterne's writings, as brilliant as meretricious, are much more likely to harm the immature mind than is Fielding's frank indelicacy. Yet, on the whole, the author's criticism is judicious and well expressed; and, after all, it is better to form a child's taste by suggestion and example than to furnish its mind with a stock of second-hand views. All in all, Miss Kirkland has written an excellent work, which may be read with profit by many who are only "young people" at heart. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.)

"Can You Talk?" by Martha J. Parker.

The plan of this little manual is better than the execution. In twenty lessons, each printed on a separate card, the author points out and corrects a number of solecisms, many of which are frequently uttered by persons who ought to know better. The rules are illustrated by simple sentences—e. g., "Say this is *preferable*, not *more preferable*." While the list of colloquial errors is far from complete it includes many which result from a misapplication of general grammatical rules by would-be precisians. "I feel *badly*" and "this tastes *pleasantly*" are cases in point. But the author herself commits so many blunders of the same description that her book is by no means a trustworthy guide.

In English, as in every other living language, good usage is the final test of propriety. English grammar is an art, not a science, and its rules are neither perpetual nor inflexible. As Prof. Wendell says: "Dictionaries and grammars may codify what exists at any given moment. Regarded as codes, they are invaluable; but at best they are codes of common law, not legislative enactments. The only sanction behind them is that of practice, of usage." Failing to understand this principle, purists like Miss Parker endeavor to force their logical rules upon us, and pedantically condemn some of the most characteristic idioms of the language, expressions employed for many generations by the best English writers. For instance, we read in the fourth gospel: "Nathanael saith unto him, 'Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?' Philip saith unto him, 'Come and see!'" Wrong! says Miss Parker; it should be "Come to see." Nor will she allow us to say "I *had* rather," although, incousistently enough, she admits the cognate idiom "I *had* as lief." Ignorant old translators! why did you make the psalmist say, "I *had* rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God than to dwell in the tents of wickedness"?

Miss Parker attempts to draw certain distinctions—e. g., between *partly* and *partially*—which good usage cannot be said to recognize. Her maxims in regard to the use of *shall* and *will* are generally sound, but here again she distinguishes falsely. "*Will*," she says, "is used with a subject in the second person when the question partakes of the nature of a request," and we are told to say, "*Will* you remain at home tomorrow?" but "*Shall* you remain in town this summer?"—not *will*. Such a rule would reject the "Will ye also go away?" of John vi., 67. An admirable exposition of the principles on which is based the English use of *shall* and *will*, *would* and *should*, may be found in Prof. Wendell's "English Composition," a book from which we have previously quoted. We fear that the person who should put into practice the whole of Miss Parker's teachings would speedily be voted an intolerable prig. (Chicago: Donohue, Henneberry & Co.)

Brief Mention.

Two novels of fantasy and adventure are "The Fallen Race," by Austyn Granville (Chicago: F. T. Neely), and "Aladdin in London," by Fergus Hume (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). The former narrates the experiences of Dr. Paul Gifford among the Anonos, a nondescript race inhabiting the shores of a lake in the heart of Australia. The result of a cross between savages and kangaroos, the Anonos unite human traits to those of their brutish ancestors. They are described as globular in shape, with human features, prehensile tongues, tiny paws, and bodies covered with fur. They do not walk, but roll or bound along with a rapid spiral motion, and they swim like so many corks. They are intelligent creatures, using the native Australian speech, and although ignorant of the use of fire, they cultivate food plants, construct dwellings and fortifications, and have made some progress in the art of war. At the period of Dr. Gifford's visit they were governed by a Queen named Azuela, a white woman whom they had rescued from starvation as an infant. With her aid and that of the faithful Jacky-Jacky, who is described by the author as "an aborigine," Gifford endeavors to civilize and convert these singular creatures. After a sanguinary war with the Galla-Gallas and a futile rebellion or two his efforts are crowned with success, and he wins the hand of the beautiful Azuela. One has to humor the conception a good deal, and some of the incidents are tinged with a flavor of burlesque. The author displays a certain ingenuity and an imagination of the same realistic, technical sort as that of Defoe.

In Mr. Hume's romance the hero inherits a sacred ring, on which is inscribed in Sanscrit "Brahma wills it." The possessor of this ring acquires control of immense treasures in India, subject to certain conditions. These treasures were accumulated by the priests of Brahma, who, after the sack of their temple by Shah Nadir, took measures to restore the old religion to its former splendor. The sacred ring, which carried with it the right to dispose of the treasure, descended from one high priest to another until it was captured by a Moslem Prince. But although in infidel hands, the ring, with its hallowed inscription, retained its authority in the eyes of the keepers of the hoard, and thus it happened that Wilfred Dacre, a penniless English gentleman, found himself one morning the master of £20,000,000. He marries a Duke's granddaughter, settles a fortune upon her, and lives for a while in contented idleness. Tiring of this he attempts a coup d'état in one of the Balkan States, with the aim of restoring an exiled Princess to her throne. The attempt miscarries, Dacre is incarcerated, and a false friend deprives him of the talisman. Dacre succeeds in making his escape, but the ring is lost in the depths of the Black Sea. One does not look for truthful character-drawing or profound analysis in romances of this description, and as long as the story marches well one is fain to applaud. This piece goes briskly enough; the account of the attempted revolution, in particular, is full of spirit.

"Jane Field," by Mary E. Wilkins. In "Jane Field" Miss Wilkins has abandoned the form of the "short story" while retaining its essential character. In effect "Jane Field" is a short story expanded. Composed of simple elements, its scene placed in a rural district of New England, it has for its theme the silent workings of remorse. Urged by her fears for her daughter's health, Jane Field personates her own sister, who is dead, and thus secures an inheritance to which she is not entitled. She tries to confuse the moral issue by pleading an undischarged indebtedness of her brother-in-law to herself, although the debt had been repudiated by his father, to whose estate she is laying claim. She meets her daughter's tacit reproaches with coldly fierce resentment, but with characteristic inconsistency refuses to touch the income from the estate, preferring to live frugally upon her daughter's earnings. At last the mental strain proves too much for her; she becomes insane, proclaims her fault throughout the village, and for the rest of her life the confession, "I ain't Esther Maxwell," is always on her lips. The strength of the book lies in its characterizations and descriptive touches. Amanda Pratt, the timid, scrupulous, self-respecting New England spinster, is an admirable study. Miss Pratt's passion for uniformity is such that she cuts and darns a hole in the heel of her stocking in order to make it resemble its fellow. Lawyer Tuxbury and his niece Flora—who must not be confounded with Flora Maxwell—are sketched with equal skill. The subtlety and suggestiveness of the author's portrait of Jane Field will be lost, we fear, on many of her readers. No analysis is needed of the quality of the author's humor. Mrs. Henry Maxwell thus defends the nude in art:

Some folks have found fault with that image because it didn't have more clothes on, but it ain't as if it was in a cemetery. Of course it would have to be dressed different if it was. An' it ain't anything but marble, when you come right down to it. I think there's such a thing as bein' too particular, for my part. Mis' Jay said, after my husband died, that she should think I'd like to put up that image for a kind of monument for him. I didn't feel as if I could put up anything more than stones; but I did think a little of it, and I knew if I did I should have to have some wings made on it, and a cape or a shawl over the neck and arms; but out here it is different. I look out at it a good many times, an' I'm thankful it ain't got any more on, clothes do get so out of fashion. You know how they look in photographs sometimes. I s'pose that's the reason that the men who make these images don't put any more on.

Miss Wilkins, whose charming portrait forms the frontispiece of her book, evinces a decided preference for the society of her own sex, judging from the ratio of men to women among her characters. Most of the drawings are highly successful as interpretations of the text, although a few of them suffer from an ultra-photographic impressionism, which produces a dim and confused effect that is anything but pleasing. (New York: Harper & Bros.)

"The Hundred Riddles of the Fairy Bellaria," by Charles Godfrey Leland. A compilation of old riddles, which have presumably been collected by Mr. Leland in the course of his travels. They are told in sprightly rhyme, connected by a slender thread of story and illustrated with quaint archaic woodcuts. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.)

"Schoolboy Days in Russia," by André Laurie, translated by Laura E. Kendall. The hero of this capital story has been sent to a Russian prison upon a false charge when only 16. While in jail he writes down his recollections of the "schoolboy days" which have terminated so sadly. These reminiscences include the finding of a little girl in the forest, and her rescue from a hungry wolf. This little Sacha afterwards becomes Dmitri's adopted sister, and when by means of her testimony his innocence has been established the two friends are married. The dream of Dmitri's life is realized when his symphony is produced and he finds himself a famous composer. The American schoolboy will find much to interest him in Dmitri's account of Russian manners and customs. The Russian peasant is no Sybarite. "One pair of boots generally serves an entire family—father, mother, and children. The women, who often wear a small fortune in jewelry, have no decent shoes, and peasants usually wrap their feet up in rags." The book is illustrated by the French artist, G. Roux. (Boston: Estes & Lauriat.)

"Letters to a Young Housekeeper," by Mrs. Bayard Taylor. These twenty-four letters, which make a good-sized book, are addressed to the author's daughter, and form an excellent manual of housekeeping. Mrs. Taylor begins ab ovo, giving the hygienic properties of food, the amount of nutriment contained in each article of diet, and the tests to apply in marketing for the table, together with the most approved methods of cooking. The recipes have been collected from many countries or handed down in the author's family for generations. All of them are good and most of them are economical. Mrs. Taylor has included several means for dinners and luncheons in her book, which is well indexed and tastefully bound. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"The Ottawa Cook Book" is a compilation of recipes which have been contributed by a goodly number of "notable housekeepers." A popular English writer has said that "experience teaches slowly and at the cost of mistakes," but if the young housewife follows the rules in this useful book she may reap the benefit of others' experience without the preliminary discouragements. One important item has not been overlooked—i. e., the time that is required for cooking the dishes described. The closing pages supply a quantity of information which most women have learned and forgotten. (Ottawa, Ill.: William Osman & Sons.)

A recent issue in the "Chandos Classics" is an edition in three volumes of the entertaining "Diary and Letters of Mme. D'Arblay" (Fanny Burney). The editor truthfully observes: "Regarded as a series of pictures of the society of the time the diary is unsurpassed for vivid coloring and truthful delineation." Macaulay's essay on Mme. D'Arblay has been prefixed to the first volume. (New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $3.)

Literary Notes.

The *Literary Northwest* of St. Paul will hereafter be published by a stock company.

Rudyard Kipling has a story entitled "My Lord the Elephant" in the last number of *Two Tales*.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. are about to publish a translation of Charles Wagner's "La Jeunesse," a book which has recently attracted considerable attention abroad.

Forthcoming publications of Harper & Bros. are "In Summer Shade," a novel by Mary E. Mann; "A Short History of the Christian Church," by Bishop Hurst; and "Katharine North," a novel by Maria Louise Pool, author of "Roweny in Boston."

An enraged Parisian poet lately brought an action for damages against his publisher (says the New York *Tribune*) because some of his rhymes were spoiled by printers' blunders. He lost his suit, the court holding that in withdrawing the book as soon as the error was discovered, and in correcting the offending line the publisher had done all that could reasonably be expected of him.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's *Scribner* paper on the Drury Lane Boys' club has appeared in pamphlet form, with a brief preface from the author's pen. Mrs. Burnett's little son Vivian is the printer and publisher, at the "Press of The Moon," Washington, D. C." Except for a few such idiosyncrasies as *aquainted*, *simpathetic*, and possessives without an apostrophe the typography seems unexceptionable. The edition is limited to 800 copies.

Books Received.

THE ICE CROP. By Sheron L. Hiles. New York: Orange Judd company.

A BLONDE CREOLE. By Alice Howard Hilton. New York: J. S. Ogilvie.

GEN. TAYLOR. By Maj.-Gen. Oliver Otis Howard. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE SON OF MAN. By Harold Brodrick. Two Vols. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

POETRY OF GATHERED YEARS. Compiled by M H. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

AMORE. By Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, Ph. D. Chicago: New Era Publishing company.

THE ILIAD OF HOMER. Translated by Alexander Pope. Two vols. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

BORN TO COMMAND. By Gordon Stables, M. D., author of "Captain Japp," etc. London: S. P. C. K.

MR. AND MRS. HERRIES. By May Crommelin, author of "Midge," etc. New York: John A. Taylor & Co.

LOVE SONGS OF ENGLISH POETS, 1500-1800. With notes by Ralph H. Caine. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE CHOUANS. By Honoré de Balzac. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. Boston: Roberts Bros.

FRANCIS DRAKE. By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., author of "A Psalm of Death," etc. Boston: Houghton. Mifflin & Co.

WANDERINGS IN EUROPE. By W. T. Meloy, D. D., author of "Lucile Vernon." Chicago: La Monte, O'Donnell & Co.

THE LAST VOYAGES OF THE ADMIRAL OF THE OCEAN SEA. By Charles Paul MacKie. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

A MODERN BRIDEGROOM. By Mrs. Alexander Fraser, author of "The New Duchess," etc. New York: John A. Taylor & Co.

LIFE OF CHRISTIAN DANIEL RAUCH. By Ednah D. Cheney, author of "Gleanings in Fields of Art," etc. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

FAMILIAR TALKS ON ENGLISH LITERATURE. By Abby Sage Richardson. New and Revised Edition. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

THE MOTHER, AND OTHER POEMS. By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., author of "A Psalm of Death," etc. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE COMPLETE ANGLER. By Izaak Walton. Edited, with an introduction, by Edward Gilpin Johnson. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

OUR CYCLING TOUR IN ENGLAND. By Reuben Gold Thwaites, author of "The Story of Wisconsin," etc. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

EXTINCT MONSTERS. By the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson, F. G. S., author of "The Autobiography of the Earth," etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE RUINED CITIES OF MASHONALAND. By J. Theodore Bent, F. S. A., author of "The Cyclades," etc. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

HANGING MOSS. By Paul Lindau, author of "Lace." Translated from the German by Winchester Ayer and Helen Folger. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

HANDBOOK OF THE HISTORY, ETC., OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS. Edited by H. S. Ninde and others. New York: International committee of Y. M. C. Associations.

Twenty Things Worth Knowing.

Keep the cover on the canister.
Rub lamp-chimneys with dry salt.
Throw chloride of lime in rat holes.
Wash oilcloth with skimmed milk.
Beat carpets on the wrong side first.
Cover apple barrels with newspapers.
Keep everything clean around the well.
Apply hartshorn to the stings of insects.
Pour boiling water through fruit stains.
Drink cream for a burned mouth and throat.
Put your coffee grounds on your house plants.
Good eggs always have dull-looking shells.
Boiled vinegar and myrrh are good deodorizers.
Use oatmeal instead of soap for toilet purposes.
Camphor is the best anti-moth preparation known.
Use whisky instead of water to make liquid glue.
Sponge roughened skin with brandy and rose-water.
Use hartshorn to bring back colors faded by acids.
Wagon grease will take off warts and protruding moles.
If sneezing be induced it will stop a disagreeable hiccough.—*Home Queen.*

It Remembers Him.

Dogs have long memories. Simon Slade of Bathlehem, Pa., cut off a pup's tail two years ago, and since then the dog attacks him whenever it sees him, although gentle as a dove to other people.

Why Government at All?

A New Book on the Social Question. Radical, logical, convincing. The sensation of the day. Paper, 50 cents; half Russia, $1.50. Ask your newsdealer for it or call at the office of the publishers.
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The Bank of England once issued two notes of a million pounds each. Two rich Englishmen—brothers—fell into a dispute as to what would become of an honest stranger turned adrift in London with no money but one of these million-pound bank-notes, and no way to account for his being in possession of it.


MARK TWAIN.

"Brother A said he would starve to death; Brother B said he would n't. Brother A said he could n't offer it at a bank or anywhere else, because he would be arrested on the spot. So they went on disputing till Brother B said he would bet twenty thousand pounds that the man would live thirty days, *any way*, on that million, and keep out of jail, too. Brother A took him up. Brother B went down to the bank and bought the note. Then they sat at the window a whole day watching for the right man to give it to."

How they found the man—a young American—and his adventures with the note, are fully related in the story

"The £1,000,000 Bank-Note,"
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One of the great humorist's best inventions,—complete in the

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This number of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE contains a most interesting array of illustrated articles,—"The Great Wall of China," "The Kindergarten Movement," "Personal Studies of Indian Life," "The Story of Millet's Early Life" (by his younger brother), etc.; "Whittier," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; the beginning of a unique study of municipal reform told as a story, "The Cosmopolis City Club," etc. Ready on every news-stand, Saturday, December 31st, price 35 cents, $4.00 a year.

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THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

You are not a genuine Chicagoan if you are not interested in and proud of the growth of this great city. For ammunition in telling the tale to others you will find printed tomorrow the

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Insurance Review,
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Events of the Year,
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In compact form, easy of reference, will be told the story of the wonderful progress of Chicago during the year closing today. You should go through it yourself and then send away extra copies, that your friends may learn of the great city of which you are a part.

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Appropriate
To
The Day:

NEW YEAR MISCELLANY.

Full of curious details and especially timely in view of the recent events at Economy is the history of three Bands of German Mystics, as shown by the experiments at Economy, Amana, and Zoar.

GREAT IS CHARITY,

And Chicago rich men have well earned their reputation for public spirit and liberality. Tomorrow will be published

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

HISTORY UP TO DATE—
Literary club-chat based on a number of recent popular historical works.

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New views of the sister Republic and the man who rules her fortunes.

TRACKING A CARIBOU—
How a hunter followed a big fellow twenty miles, but the Injun shot it.

PALMS REPAY STUDY—
Curiosities of botany as illustrated for the non-technical reader.

These are but
Glimpses into the new year.
Old '93 will have a good start
In

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

PACIFIC COAST RATES.

HEAVY REDUCTIONS TO BE MADE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Meeting Called by Chairman Midgley for Jan. 5 to Consider the Matter—Burlington Earnings Continue to Increase—Important Changes in the Management of the Illinois Central—Standard Oil Favored by Southern Pacific—Other Railway News.

During the meeting of Western and Northwestern lines held Dec. 16 and 17 consideration was given the low rates current on lumber from Pacific coast territory, when forwarded via Kansas City, Omaha, or St. Paul to St. Louis, Chicago, and points common therewith. As the several roads east of the Missouri River and Minnesota Transfer have not in all cases pursued a like policy it was concluded, with the view of arriving at uniformity of practice, to refer the subject to a committee of lines terminating at Minneapolis, Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul, Kansas City, Council Bluffs, and Omaha, with power to act finally if unanimous, and in the event of disagreement report was to be made to the next meeting of the association.

Since that meeting Chairman Midgley has received advices of numerous low rates initial lines desire to make from Pacific coast terminals to Mississippi River points and Chicago, and with a view of uniting in a rule of procedure, it is desirable that an early meeting of the committee above referred to be held.

Chairman Midgely therefore gives notice that a meeting of representatives of lines terminating at Minneapolis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, Council Bluffs, and Kansas City will be held at the association rooms in "The Rookery" Thursday, Jan. 5, commencing at 10:30 a. m., for the purpose of considering the subject mentioned above.

Inasmuch as a standing committee on transcontinental traffic has been constituted by authority given at the last meeting of the association, it will be in order at the meeting of this committee next week to outline for the government of the standing committee the policy it is desirable should be pursued east of the Missouri River and east of St. Paul on business to and from transcontinental territory.

The Southern Pacific has made application for reductions from San Francisco to Chicago as follows: Canned goods, 75 cents per 100 pounds; borax, 75 cents; wine, 75 cents; beans, 75 cents; brandy, 85 cents.

INCREASED BURLINGTON EARNINGS.

Handsome Gains Made by the Company for the Month of November.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway, notwithstanding the fact that comparisons are made with months of last year, when its earnings were phenomenal, continues to make handsome gains in its net profits. The gross earnings, expenses, and net earnings for the entire Burlington system, including the Burlington and Missouri River in Nebraska, for the month of November and the eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1892, compared with the corresponding periods last year were as follows:

For the month	*Gross earnings.*	*Total expenses and charges, div. not inc*	*Net earnings.*
End'g Nov. 30, 1891	$ 3,541,109	$ 3,003,185	$ 537,923
End'g Nov. 30, 1892	3,522,902	2,961,581	561,321
Increase..	....	....	$ 23,397
Decrease..	$ 18,207	$ 41,604	
For the months Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1891	$31,827,896	$28,473,374	$3,354,522
Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1892	36,868,125	32,853,284	4,014,840
Increase...	$ 5,040,228	$ 4,379,910	$ 660,318

GREAT NORTHERN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

President Jim Hill's Property Shows Increased Earnings.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 30.—The annual report of the Great Northern for the last fiscal year has been made public in all its details. The gross earnings for the year ending June 30 were as follows:

1892—Freight, $9,720,485.95; passenger, $2,028,948.85; mail, $304,171.84; express, $153,460.89; miscellaneous, $397,060.80.

1891—Freight, $7,628,010.71; passenger, $1,876,960.18; mail, $292,228.08; express, $126,050.39; miscellaneous, $358,464.85.

Total, 1892, $12,604,128.42; 1891, $10,281,714.21.

Other interesting items are as follows:

Operating expenses 1892, $7,133,298.09; 1891, $5,103,954.19. Net earnings 1892, $5,470,830.33; 1891, $5,117,760.02. Taxes 1892, $367,550.60; 1891, $299,650.59. Net income 1892, $5,103,279.68; 1891, $4,818,109.43. Improvements made in 1892, $538,920.03; equipment bought, $161,040.83; mileage, main track, 2,921.17; bonded debt, per mile, $181,365.65; capital stock, per mile, $6,846.57; interest charges per mile, $984.85; dividend charges per mile, $410.79.

President Hill calls attention to the general improvement of business and the progress of the line, dwelling upon the work of replacing the wooden trestles with stone culverts, and other advance steps, together with the quality of ballast used in constructing the extension. He says: "The Pacific extension will be ready for traffic early in 1893 and its condition will then be such that its traffic can be handled with all the safety and regularity of an old line."

Important Illinois Central Changes.

A number of important changes in the management of the Illinois Central will go into effect Jan. 1, 1893. A. W. Sullivan has been appointed General Superintendent of the company's line, with office at Chicago. J. F. Wallace has been appointed Chief Engineer at Chicago, and the office of Superintendent of Roadway has been abolished. The offices of Superintendent of Northern, Southern, and Western lines are abolished. J. G. Hartigan has been appointed Assistant General Superintendent, with jurisdiction over all divisions north of the Ohio River and west of the Mississippi River, with office at Chicago. The jurisdiction of M. Gilleas, Assistant General Superintendent, is extended over the Yazoo and Mississippi River road, with office at Memphis. J. W. Higgins will be Superintendent of New Orleans terminals. O. M. Dunn is appointed Superintendent of the Louisiana Division, with jurisdiction over New Orleans terminals, with office at New Orleans.

Favored the Standard Oil.

The *Paint Oil, and Drug Review* of Dec. 14 and 21 has lengthy articles on discrimination in oil rates by the Southern Pacific railroad company in favor of the Standard Oil company. The matter was brought to the attention of the Inter-State Commerce Commission by Bissell & Co. of San Francisco, and thorough investigation of the charges will soon be made by the commission. The violations extend over the period from November, 1888, to the present time, and were the result of a conference between Manager E. A. Tilford of the Standard Oil company at San Francisco and Assistant General Freight Agent Sproule of the Southern Pacific. Mr. Sproule, it is alleged, agreed to give the Standard Oil company a rebate of 90 cents per 100 pounds on shipments of oil from Ohio points to San Francisco. This rate to continue good until the company had stocked up at San Francisco, when the rate was advanced to $1.25 per 100 pounds. Whenever it became necessary the rate was reduced to 90 cents and afterwards restored again to $1.25. Vice-President Stubbs of the Southern Pacific is charged with having personally approved the contract with the Standard Oil company.

Faithorn's New Position.

J. N. Faithorn, late Chairman of the Southwestern Railway and Steamship Association and formerly Chairman of the Western and Northwestern Division of the Western Freight Association and one of the "Big Six" Commissioners of the Western Traffic Association, has been elected General Manager of Street's Western Stable Car line. It is understood that at the next meeting of the directors of that company he will also be elected Vice-President. Mr. Faithorn's standing and reputation among railroad men will prove of material benefit to the Street's Stable-Car company.

To Stop Cuts and Special Rates.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 30.—A long but harmonious meeting was held here today of the Cincinnati and Louisville freight committees of the Central Traffic Association. Representatives were here also from Indianapolis, so that the three committees were together. The work of the meeting was mainly in the line of carrying out the resolutions of the Trunk Line Presidents to stop all cuts and special rates, and place all roads and shippers on as nearly equal terms as can be done. The committees aim to have their arrangements go into effect with the beginning of the year.

Earnings of Michigan Roads.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The earnings of the Michigan railroad companies for August, 1892, were $10,523,788, an increase of $1,492,418 over the same month of 1891. The total earnings from Jan. 1 to September were $69,118,631, an increase of $8,995,191, or 14.96 per cent.

Railway Notes.

Commissioner Donald of the passenger department of the Central Traffic Association announces that for the occasion of the meeting of the Superintendents' Association at De Leon Springs, Fla., tourist tickets may be sold from all association points at the rate of one limited first-class fare for round trip.

Official announcement is made of the appointment of Charles B. Gregory as manager of the Southern Dispatch fast freight line, with office at No. 6 Pacific avenue, Chicago, vice William Campbell, resigned to accept the position of Assistant General Freight Agent of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad.

O. Hopkins, Vice-President of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis, Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, and Chicago and Ohio River railways, has also been appointed General Manager, with headquarters at Evansville. R. A. Campbell has been appointed General Freight and Passenger Agent of the same system of roads, with offices at St. Louis, Mo.

Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association has just issued a call for the regular meeting of the association to be held in the Rookery Tuesday, Jan. 3. Among the subjects to be considered are the following: Interchangeable 5,000-mile tickets; certificate-plan excursion business; World's Fair rates; revision of agreement, etc. The Committee on Revision of Agreement held a short session yesterday. Owing to the absence of some of the members no action was taken. The committee will meet again next Tuesday morning.

The lines in the Western Passenger Association have agreed to grant reduced rates for the round-trip for the following occasions: Annual meeting of the Bar Association of Northern Wisconsin, Marshfield, Wis., Dec. 29, fare and one-third from points in Wisconsin; annual convention Iowa State Agricultural Society, Iowa Road Improvement Association, and Iowa Horticultural Society, fare and one-third from points in Wisconsin; fourth annual meeting National Guard Association of Iowa, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Jan. 11, fare and one-third from points in Iowa; annual State convention of Y. M. C. A., of Iowa, Council Bluffs, Ia., Feb. 23 to 26, fare and one-third from points in Iowa.

THE POPE AND THE FRENCH CRISIS.

The Ruler of the Church the Best Friend of the Republic.

New York *Sun:* It is impossible to exaggerate the magitude of the service which Leo XIII. is rendering to the friends of democratic government in Europe by his inflexible refusal to retract at this critical conjuncture the advice by which a majority of French Catholics have been transformed into supporters of the republic. Just before the outbreak of the Panama scandal the Monarchist leaders, who were probably aware of the impending revelations, made strenuous efforts to persuade the Pope to assume a less friendly attitude toward President Carnot and his Ministers, and these efforts have been since renewed on the specious plea that the legislative representatives of the republican party have now been shown to be irreparably tainted with dishonesty as well as atheism. The Pontiff, however, has declined to hold the masses of republican voters responsible for the corruption of certain leaders, or to condemn an approved form of government because many of the politicians who have flourished under it have proved unworthy of trust.

It is the Pope's refusal to denounce the republican régime merely because the existing Legislature is accused and perhaps guilty of harboring a hundred bribe-takers that accounts for the tranquility observed during the last exciting fortnight in the French provinces. This absence of revolutionary agitation is the more noteworthy because the provinces contain a vast majority of the hundreds of thousands of small investors who have been defrauded by the managers and the blackmailers of the Panama Canal. Had Leo XIII. been induced to say that, much as he might regret the fact, events had proved the present form of government in France to be irredeemably bad, every parish church would have rung with passionate reprobation of the republican régime, and every Bishop's see would have become the center of an organized movement for its overthrow. The silence, one might almost say the apathy, of the provinces in this crisis can be attributed to nothing but the conviction planted in them by the head of the Roman Church that a change of government is undesirable, and that a change of administration must be accomplished in order at a general election.

The unwillingness of the French provinces to make the Republican régime accountable for the sins of individual Republicans is a deathblow to the hopes of the Comte de Paris. Deserted by the provinces he has no chance of influencing the army. Repeated elections have demonstrated that Paris would be Socialist if it were not Republican; and the Generals controlling the standing army will never connive at a Socialist revolution. It is true that Parisian conscripts might be imbued with socialistic opinions, but these have been carefully distributed in districts remote from the capital, and the garrison of Paris under Gen. Saussier is exclusively made up of provincials. The present government might find these soldiers refractory, if in the provinces there was a concerted and resolute demand for a reversion to the monarchy; but the Paris garrison can be relied upon to put down a Socialist uprising. This is an element of the situation which should be constantly kept in view. The coup d'état of Dec. 2, 1851, would have been utterably impracticable if the majority of the Legislative Assembly, instead of President Louis Napoleon, had control of the Paris garrison.

The Pope's unflinching adherence to the French republic in its hour of peril not only bears witness to his sense of justice, but it is in the highest degree expedient from the viewpoint of Catholic interests in France. Had the Pope retracted the words of friendship addressed to President Carnot and his Cabinet, and had he authorized French Catholics to avail themselves of the Panama scandal to blacken and demolish the established form of government, no overtures of the Catholic Church for a reconciliation would be hereafter listened to, when, as would inevitably happen after a brief term of Monarchical reaction, the republic should be restored. Events would be held to have confirmed the charge made by the Radicals that the Pope had accepted the republic only to betray it. Now, on the other hand, the Pope has given a conclusive proof of his sincerity, and none hereafter will venture to pretend that a Catholic candidate for the Chamber of Deputies would be an untrustworthy custodian of the republic's interests.

The Pope's attitude at this juncture will go far not only to assure the stability of the republican régime, but to give Catholic Conservatives, who at the same time are convinced Republicans, a preponderance in the Legislature at the next general election.

Daily Hint from Paris.



SHOPPING GOWN.

This pretty costume is of dark gray camel's hair cloth, trimmed with bands of astrakhan. The body is a jacket effect over black silk. The large shoulder puffs are of black silk.—*New York Herald.*

A Tender Spouse.

Wife—"Here comes a friend of mine. Let's turn into this side street until she passes."

Husband—"Quarreled with her?"

"No, but I don't want you to see her."

"Hum! Why not?"

"I know you'll admire that new dress of hers, and it will only worry you to think what a ridiculous fuss you made over the bills for this cheap thing I've got on."—*New York Weekly.*

Lawyers Live Long.

The average duration of lives in the United States is 47.3 for mechanics and 52.1 for lawyers.

HE CAN'T SELL THEM.

JOHN KANGLEY ENJOINED FROM DISPOSING OF CERTAIN NOTES.

The Star Coal Company of Streator Alleges That Patents It Bought of Him, and for Which $5,000 and Notes for $45,000 Were Given, Were Not Protected Sufficiently to Prevent Others from Using Them—The Court Asked to Declare the Deal of No Effect.

In the Circuit Court yesterday the Star Coal company of Streator, Ill., filed a bill to cancel notes for $45,000 held by John Kangley. The company purchased from Kangley in March, 1890, the perpetual license to use certain inventions for mining coal. The consideration was $50,000, and the company paid $5,000 in cash and gave notes for the rest. It is now claimed that Kangley did not protect his patents and that they have become public property. On this account the company claims to have been subjected to severe and damaging competition from those who use the inventions without paying royalties. The court is asked to declare the deal of no effect and to restrain the disposition of the notes. An injunction was issued by Judge Horton.

Secure an Injunction.

An injunction was granted by Judge Stein yesterday in the suit of Sarah W. Pratt and Mary F. Swarthout against the Woman's Columbian Laundry company, which was brought a few weeks ago to wind up the affairs of the concern. Complainants filed an affidavit stating that since the bill was instituted the board of directors of the company advertised that, owing to prosperity, it had decided to pay a dividend of 6 per cent the first of the year. It is claimed that the company has earned no profits in excess of the capital stock, out of which it can pay dividends. The injunction issued yesterday restrains the payment of a dividend, the issuance of any more stock, and the erection of a new building in contemplation.

Court Notes.

Attachment proceedings were begun in the Circuit Court yesterday by Nolton & Shalleross, real estate dealers, to recover $10,000 from L. R. Giddings & Co., bankers in the Chamber of Commerce Building. The money is said to be due under a loan for $24,000, for which the plaintiffs executed notes in favor of the defendants. The latter are accused of disposing of the notes and converting the proceeds to their own use.

Judge Hutchinson yesterday took under advisement a motion for a new trial in the case of Attorney Thomas J. Sutherland against Charles Schwartz and others. The case was tried about two weeks ago, and the attorney was given a verdict of $17,400. The suit was brought originally against John T. Lester & Co. to recover some $24,000, which, he claimed, was due him on grain deals. A set off was pleaded, and the defendants claimed that Sutherland owed them a large amount for uncovered margins. Since the beginning of the suit Lester has died.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

144,818—Freund Bros. Mfg. Co. vs. Franz Muelleder et al. Conf. judgt., $110. H. S. Goldsmith, atty.
144,819—Same vs. Same. Same, $55. Same atty.
144,820—John Sigerson vs. Fannie Sigerson. Bill for divorce. Meyer & Collman, solrs.
144,821—Attch. Suppressed.
144,822—Joseph Bienlich vs. C. Charles Sembach. Appeal.
144,823—J. W. Converse vs. Mary Nennan et al. Bill to quiet title. W. R. Plum, solr.
144,824—William P. Jenkins vs. A. E. Render. Asst., $1,600. W. A. Hamilton, atty.
144,825—People ex rel. Daniel Maulton vs. J. H. Gilbert. Pet. for hab. corp. G. G. Jones, atty.
144,826—C. B. Flinn et al. vs. William H. Condon. Appeal.
144,827—W. J. Smorcke et al. vs. Barbara Seeberger et al. Asst., $500. H. S. Goldsmith, atty.
144,828—Cream City Sash and Door Co. vs. J. H. Kenney. Conf. of judgt., $475.85. Pease & McEwan, attys.
144,829—The U. S. Brg. Co. vs. Fred Benthim. Same, $1,000. Winston & Meagher, attys.
144,830—H. A. Foster, admr. etc., vs. C., M. & St. P. R. R. Case, $5,000. A. J. Burke, atty.
144,831—Chicago Milk Shippers' Ass'n. vs. Myer Gordon et al. Asst., $600. Hugh McIndoe, atty.
144,832—John Beshel vs. Gabriel Moneyrague. Appeal.
Withheld cases—144,816—Addie B. Farrell vs. John Farrell. Bill for divorce. D. G. Gerst, solr.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

110,834—Bill. Withheld.
110,835—Same.
110,836—Star Coal Co. of Streator, Ill., vs. John Kangley. Bill for inj. Hatch & Ritsher, solrs.
110,837—F. D. Meacham et al. vs. Hugh and Thomas Mellon. Conf. of judgt., $355. E. C. Crawford, atty.
110,838—J. E. Norton & Co. et al. vs. Alfred F. Scott. Conf. of judgt., $5,654.64. Steele & Howard, attys.
110,839—Otte & Birkhoff vs. Geertruid Van Dam. Conf. of judgt., $64.30. Meyer & Collman, attys.
110,840—Theophil Suchomski vs. John and Walerio Dombach. Conf. of judgt., $181. Max A. Drezmal, atty.
110,841—Otto Young vs. W. P. Wincher. Conf. of judgt., $1,644.30. Cratty Bros., MacLaren & Jarvis, attys.
110,842—Hugh Mellon et al., use F. D. Meacham et al., vs. G. M. Chamberlain. Garn., $355. E. C. Crawford, atty.
110,843—The Chicago Edison Co. vs. Bruner & Cormack. Asst., $1,000. E. F. Gorton and Geo. W. Brown, attys.
110,844—Architectural Ironworkers' Union No. 1 vs. Thomas Peterson. Debt, $2,000. John R. Geary, atty.
110,845—Chicago Milk Shippers' Association vs. A. Johnson. Appeal.
110,846—O. A. Richardson vs. Charles Seibold et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $667. Charles M. Hansen, solr.
110,847—International Gas and Fuel Co. vs. S. George Miller, collector. Bill for inj. Aldrich, Payne & Defrees, solrs.
110,848—John Kelley vs. John W. Farley. Case, $5,000. W. S. Oppenheim and W. H. Dickson, attys.
110,849—Harold Rider vs. John W. Farley. Case, $5,000. Same atty.
110,850—Bill. Withheld.
110,851—Minnie Reid vs. Mary Corrigan. Asst. $1,500. Richard Prendergast, atty.
110,852—George W. Hook vs. W. P. Wincher. Conf. of judgt., $294.17. Longenecker & Jampolis, attys.
110,853—Dorothea Herms vs. City of Chicago. Case, $5,000. F. D. Huszach, atty.
110,854—Albert W. Hadfield vs. Philip Young. Conf. of judgt., $301.28. Charles H. Mitchell, atty.
110,855—Repln. Withheld.
110,856—Same.
110,857—Minnie Oliver vs. Samuel Mayers. Appeal.
110,858—Herman Schultz vs. L. E. Scott et al. Debt, $1,000. Cratty Bros., MacLaren & Jarvis, attys.
110,859—Mrs. Louis Falk vs. S. J. Mintz. Appeal.
110,860—Cox & Meckes vs. George J. Shannon et al. Bill for mechs. lien. William E. O'Neill, solr.
110,861—William G. King vs. Henry Krause. Conf. of judgt., $260.38. Walter Sayler, atty.
110,862—May Jessie vs. W. L. Stahl et al. Appeal.
110,863—Johanna von Lendershausen vs. Emil von Lendershausen. Bill for div. B. A. Fitch, solr.
110,864—Jacob Doppell vs. Cahn, Wampold & Co. Appeal.
110,865—Kate McNicholas vs. Juliet McNicholas. Bill for partition. Henry N. Stoltenberg, solr.
110,866—George Miezaszkin vs. Wladz Nawrocki et al. Appeal.
110,867—Michael F. Hayes vs. Northern Pacific R. R. Co. et al. Case, $25,000. Wm. J. Hynes, atty.
110,868—Cary Ogden Co. vs. Carrie L. Hanna et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $427. Louis Boisot Jr., solr.
110,869—John Carey vs. City of Chicago. Case, $10,000. Edgar Terhune, atty.
110,870—Bridget Ward vs. James Ward. Bill for divorce. John W. Walsh, solr.
110,871—Wallace Heckman vs. Casper Weber. Asst., $750. James G. Elsdon, atty.
110,872—Bill. Withheld.
110,873—P. Schoenhofen Brg. Co. vs. Josef and Marie Krab. Conf. of judgt., $232. Seymour Stedman, atty.
110,874—Asst. Withheld.
110,875—Village of Western Springs vs. Walter B. Leitch. Appeal.
110,876—E. E. Baldwin vs. Charles S. Bloch. Case, $1,000. Newman & Northrup, attys.
110,877—Charles H. Byrd vs. Frank H. Wing. Debt. $500. Will F. Wanless, atty.
110,878—Isa Monheimer vs. Thomas J. Ford et al. Conf. of judgt., $96.03. Moran, Kraus & Mayer, attys.
110,879—Repln. Withheld.
110,880—People, ex rel. Thomas Murphy et al., vs. M. L. Crawford. Petn. for writ habeas corpus. Jeremiah Sullivan, atty.
110,881—Margaret M. Crerand vs. Robert F. Crerand. Bill for divorce. William H. Sisson, solr.
B. R. 826—Stillman T. Meserney et al. vs. William Scott Lyell et al. Petn. to est. title. Aldrich, Payne & Defrees, solrs.
110,882—Bill. Withheld.
110,883—People, ex rel. Justice Wilcox, vs. Sheriff Gilbert. Petn. for writ of habeas corpus.
110,884—Repln. Withheld.
110,885—William Burch vs. Daniel T. Donovan et al. Appeal.
110,886—Bushnell Lumber and Mill Co. vs. John Stange. Asst., $1,000. Robert G. Hall, atty.
Withheld cases—110,799—Nulton & Shalleross vs. L. R. Giddings & Co. Attch., $10,000. J. D. Hubbard, atty.
110,812—The Rubel Herman Co. vs. Hodges & Morgan. Asst., $500 and attch. in aid. Felsenthal, D'Ancona & Ringer, attys.
110,813—Marshall Field & Co. vs. Mack & Louis. Case, $4,039.39 and capias. Jones & French, attys.

County Court—New Suits.

10,401—C. H. Vullmalen and Ernst Moeller to Emery S. Walker. Vol. assgt. Assets, $4,500; lia., $3,000. Walker & Davis, attys.
10,402—F. E. Davison vs. Frank Dorner. Appeal.

Judgments.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—3,202—Eckel vs. C. S. Co. Mo. new trial ovld. and judgt. $1,250 and sat.
JUDGE ADAMS—13,336—Sheppard vs. Ellickson. On ans., $539.22 and sat. in open ct.

Calls for Today.

JUDGE GRESHAM—No call.
JUDGE STEIN—Default divorces.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—No court.
JUDGE HORTON—Motions.
JUDGE ADAMS—No call.
JUDGE TUTHILL—No call.
JUDGE SCALES—No announcements.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—No court.
JUDGE BRENTANO—Branch 1 Criminal Court. No. 1,479.

Call for Tuesday.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Call of the law calendar.
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS—Set cases.
APPELLATE COURT—Nos. 161-2-3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 170, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 180, 1, and 182. For Wednesday Nos. 184, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 190, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 200, 1, 2, and 3. For Thursday Nos. 204, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, and 227.
JUDGE EWING—Motions of course and contested motions and Nos. 1 to 5 from Jan. calrs. for Wednesday.
JUDGE STEIN—Contested motions.
JUDGE BRENTANO—Nos. 2,961, 3,143, 2,866, 3,213, 3,214, 3,228, 3,232, and 288.
JUDGE KETTELLE—Short cause calendar.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Short cause calendar and contested motions and Nos. 2,845, 2,846, 142,225, 3,122, 3,199, 7,822, 2,852, and 8,488 for Wednesday.
JUDGE SUGG—Nos. 4,606, 4,627, 4,631, 4,632, 4,853, 4, 86, 4,716, 3,224, 4,166, 3,582, and 3,583.
JUDGE GOGGIN—Criminal Court.
JUDGE TULEY—No court until Jan. 16.
JUDGE HORTON—Contested motions and for Wednesday Nos. 5 to 10, inc., for calr. No. 2 on hg.
JUDGE COLLINS—Contested motions.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Nos. 2,110 and 2,113.
JUDGE BAKER—Nos. 3,264, 3,296, 3,302, 3,306, 3,407, 3,411, 3,413, 3,220, 3,444, 3,454, and 3,462.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—Criminal docket.
JUDGE WINDES—Short cause calendar.
JUDGE ADAMS—No court.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Set cases. Nos. 1,380 and 110,662.
JUDGE SCALES—Nos. 9,314, 13,719, and balance of city spl. calr. No. 16.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

INSURANCE NEWS.

The fire of the Columbia Oil company, Nos. 36-50 East Erie street, has just brought to light a new case of underground insurance. The name of the agent who placed this insurance is not known, but the list of companies is as follows, and speaks for itself:

Hartford	$ 1,500	F. & M., Wash, D.C.	$ 1,000
State Investment.	1,000	Crescent, Clevel'd.	2,000
Home, Tiffin, O.	1,000	Underw's, Sioux C.	500
Commercial, Miss.	500	Reli'ce, B. S., W. V.	500
Ger.-Am., Rich., Va	500	Natl, Weston, W. V.	1,000
Tra., Ch's'n, W. Va.	500	Washington, W. Va.	2,500
Emp., H'nt'n, W. V.	500	Charleston, W. Va.	1,000
Home, Hint'n, W. V.	500	Wytheville, Va.	2,500
C'mmonwe'h, W. V.	1,000		
Nat'l, C. Bluffs, Ia.	500	Total	$18,500

"Out of these eighteen companies," said the underwriter yesterday, "there are but two, the Hartford and the State Investment, that are admitted to do business in Illinois. Nine of them hail from West Virginia, a State that has become notorious of late years as the home of wildcat and underground insurance companies. The West Virginia laws permit the incorporation of a company provided only that a certificate is filed with the State Secretary that a certain amount of the capital stock has been paid in. The sum is not prescribed. A company wishing to incorporate can, therefore, certify for just as great a sum or as little a sum as it pleases. It may be no more than $5—a nominal sum. Then the certificate merely shows that the amount, whatever it is, has been deposited with some bank. There is nothing to provide that the sum remain on deposit. It can be withdrawn the next day if desired. Such companies then send out agents and begin to write and solicit an underground business broadcast over the other States. Among the companies in the above list is noted the Home of Tiffin, O. The business methods of this company were exposed in an article in THE TRIBUNE Dec. 17 last. It was shown in this account that an attempt by the Benoit Lumber company to collect a claim from the Home had resulted in failure, and that when a check of the company was sent to the Tiffin National Bank for collection the reply was returned that there was no such concern or persons there."

A comparison of the Chicago and Philadelphia fire departments was made by THE TRIBUNE last Sunday which showed that this city has more than double the apparatus and protection of the Quaker City. The reports of the recent fire in Bachman & Company's mill at Philadelphia seems to indicate moreover that the Philadelphia firemen properly maintain the slowness for which that community has become famous. The alarm was turned in at 12:10 p. m. but the firemen only arrived at 12:47, over a half hour later. What the department was doing during this interval would no doubt make fertile matter for an investigation. An exchange says: "That a mill having such a superior construction, with almost a non-hazardous occupancy and without openings from floor to floor, shall be allowed to burn in midday from a fire in the basement raises a doubt as to whether a fireproof iron warehouse would be safe in Philadelphia. Many surmises have been indulged in as to how the firemen were engaged at this time that no response could be obtained for over half an hour."

The hazard at Milwaukee, it seems, is not due solely to an inadequate fire department. Speaking of that city yesterday an underwriter who has had over fifteen years' experience with the insurance business there said: "I would not write insurance on one of those tanneries up there at any rate, and whether it was equipped with sprinklers or not. Not only is the fire department wholly inadequate, but the buildings in the manufacturing district there are very much patched. The construction of the mercantile part of Milwaukee is of an exceedingly inferior character. Like other Western cities Milwaukee had its boom. This was in 1886. The city nearly doubled in size in a short space of time. Additions and extensions to buildings were hastily and carelessly made to meet the sudden requirements; the fire department was not increased in proportion to the city's rapid growth, and hence the present deplorable disasters, because a big city finds itself with the fire department of a village."

About forty of the general managers of Chicago held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock to take some action regarding the situation at Milwaukee. The meeting took place in the rooms of the local Underwriters' Association and lasted till a late hour. Charles L. Case of the London Assurance corporation was elected Chairman and R. J. Smith was chosen Secretary. An animated discussion of the facts regarding the Milwaukee fires began and various remedies were proposed. Some were in favor of a sharp rise in the insurance rates, thinking that the most effective way of stirring the people to action. It was proposed among other things that a committee of managers be appointed to visit Milwaukee and make a thorough investigation on the spot and report. The plan which found most favor was to leave the matter in the hands of local Board Commission No. 3, with instructions to appoint an inspector for Milwaukee and to arrange for an immediate advance in the rates.

It is ascertained that the rate paid by Schlesinger & Mayer for insurance in the Mutual Fire of New York and the American Lloyds Insurance company is 85 cents. The regular rate before the introduction of the sprinkler system in the Schlesinger building was 1.55 per cent. This was reduced to 1.15 per cent in consideration of the automatic sprinklers. The cut therefore was nearly 25 per cent, and that on a target risk which until the present has never been able to secure a full line of insurance. Schlesinger & Mayer have before even had to seek insurance in such foreign companies unrepresented in the United States as the English Lloyds, the Dutch Lloyds, the Rouenaise, L'Esperance, Alliance Belge, and others.

The Northwestern National Insurance company of Milwaukee writes to THE TRIBUNE that the statement made Dec. 29 that the company had insurance amounting to $7,500 on the Milwaukee Street railway car barns, which burned this week, is not correct, as it had no insurance on the property. Furthermore the losses to the company in Milwaukee for two months have been $44,000 and not $55,000. It is also stated that the loss of property is over $6,000,000 instead of over $4,000,000, and the loss to insurance companies about $3,500,000.

Advices from Youngstown, O., report that the wealthy iron manufacturers of that place are organizing, with others, a company to be known as the American Fire-Insurance Lloyds. It is to have a capital of $1,500,000 and will issue no policies for sums less than $25,000.

The election of the local Underwriters' Association's officers for 1893 takes place Thursday, Jan. 12. The only two candidates so far mentioned for the office of President are the present incumbent, James Ayers, and Herbert Darlington.

Late advices from Charleston, S. C., say that the situation there as regards the rate war over the action of the Germania Insurance company in establishing a salaried manager there in place of an agent has quieted down.

The quadrennial examination of the life-insurance companies required by the statutes of Connecticut will be made in 1893.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Insurance men are interested in Treasurer Bolln's effort to enforce the law requiring all insurance companies doing business in Omaha to pay a tax on their profits. During the last four years the law has been practically a dead letter, and Treasurer Bolln has started out not only to see the law complied with but to collect the unpaid taxes since 1887. Recently every insurance agent in the city was sent a copy of the following notice, signed by Treasurer Bolln: "I beg to inform you that the taxes of the company for which you are agent remain unpaid for the year. I would respectfully call your attention to Sec. 8, Chap. 13, Secs. 38 and 143, Chap. 77 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska for 1891, and in accordance with the same you are hereby requested to pay over any moneys now in your possession belonging to said company to the amount of the statement hereto attached and marked Exhibit A." There are more than sixty companies doing business in Omaha. The agents for about half of these have complied with Treasurer Bolln's request and sent their checks for the amounts due the city. The others are expected to be heard from soon. This source of revenue will bring into the treasury something more than $7,000. Each agent has been furnished a statement of the amount of his company's taxes. Those who fail to send in the money due the city will be proceeded against in the usual way.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—"Free" Rasin, the Democratic boss of Baltimore and the chief lieutenant of Senator Gorman, was today appointed State Insurance Commissioner. The position pays a salary of $2,500 a year and the sum of $5,000 is allowed for clerk hire, etc. Rasin is reputed to be worth $250,000, most of which is said to have been made while Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. The insurance men were opposed to Rasin, but all the same he received the position from the Board of Public Works. He can have any political job in the State, it is said.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

E. H., Chicago: Pauline Hall has never been connected with the Bostonians.

M. J. C., Chicago: THE TRIBUNE cannot recommend any physician or surgeon.

R. C., Chicago: The World's Fair souvenir coins are legal tender for 50 cents each.

J. DOYLE, Chicago: Mr. Rockefeller is probably the richest man in the United States at the present time.

NEW YORKER, Chicago: There are few cities, if any, in the United States where Police Justices hold court Sunday. In no State is such a practice universal.

A SUBSCRIBER, Chicago: Consult a recorder of deeds in regard to the section of land in Duluth, Minn., known as the "Hyde Forty." Among the leading papers in Duluth are the *Herald* and the *News-Tribune.*

CONSTANT READER: If a lump of potassium is thrown on the surface of water it attracts the oxygen so rapidly as to become highly heated, and thus it sets on fire the dydrogen liberated by the abstraction of the oxygen.

WERDNA, Chicago: The letters "R. S. V. P." are often placed upon invitations to which replies are desired by the sender. The usage is not considered strictly good form, however, as it seems to reflect unpleasantly upon the social knowledge of the persons to whom the invitations are sent.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Friday, Dec. 30, 1892:

Park-av., 184 ft n of Diversey-st., w f, 20x197 ft, Dec. 15 (C. F. Johnsen to S. Lande)	$11,500
Diversey-av., s e cor W. 50th-st., n f, 150x124 ft, Dec. 24 (E. F. Kennedy to M. P. Graham)	3,000
Inkerman-st., 20 ft n of Goshen, w f, 21x92 ft, Dec. 27 (J. G. Earle to J. Courtney)	1,950
Cottage Grove-av., 200 ft s of 93d-st., e ft, 37½x115 ft, Dec. 28 (C. Luttring to H. Schmidt)	2,325
74th-st., n e cor Coles-av., s f, 55x110 ft, Dec. 3 (J. B. Woodruff to M. Gunning et al.)	3,850
S. May-st., 247 ft n of 63d, w f, 25x124 ft, Dec. 23 (O. Kristofferson to A. E. Anderson)	3,000
Winter-st., 81¾ ft s of 77th, e f, 38x125 ft, Dec. 2 (J. F. Doremyn to W. L. Carpenter)	6,500
Green Bay-av., 98 ft n of 86th-st., e f, 25x124 ft, June 28 (M. P. M. Palmer to P. J. Walsh)	1,100
Loring-av., 199 ft s of 88th-st., w f, 50x126 ft, Dec. 20 (E. L. Brainard to C. R. Daniels)	1,300
50th-st., 125 ft w of Union-av., n f, 124x125 ft, Dec. 23 (Benj. F. George to Fred H. Marsh)	48,500
S w cor Wolfram-st. and Drake-av., e f, 125x125 ft, Dec. 27 (W. E. Hatterman to H. Engel)	2,000
Otto-st., 241 ft w of Halsted, n f, 25 ft to alley, imp. Nov. 29 (C. Anderson to J. A. Petterson)	2,450
Concord-st., 191 ft e of Halsted-st., s f, 75x124½ ft, Nov. 11 (P. O'Leary to S. E. Dickenson)	5,000
The same property as the above, Nov. 11 (S. E. Dickenson to W. S. Lockwood et al)	5,000
Concord-st., 275 ft w of Fort Wayne-av., n f, 100x125 ft, July 11 (S. R. Wright to J. Oldfield)	2,800
Superior-st., 125 ft w of 40th-st., n f, 25x120 ft, Dec. 30 (P. E. Lerney to T. A. Lerney)	3,000
Melrose-st., bet Halsted and Evanston-av., n f, 37¾ ft to alley Jan. 2 (J. A. Strand to J. Hansen)	3,562
Lill-st., 116 ft e of N. Western-av., s f, 48x100 ft, with one other lot in same subdivision, Oct. 18 (C. Walter to F. Freudenburg)	2,700
Vincennes-av., bet Groveland-court and Oak-av., e f, 25x103 ft, imp. Dec. 29 (M. W. Kozminsky to F. J. Platt)	6,150
Vernon-av., 20 ft s of 33d-st., e f, 22x100 ft, Dec. 30 (J. S. McLune to J. B. Fowler)	6,900
Butterfield-st., 78 ft s of 32d, w f, 25x100 ft, Dec. 7 (C. Jackson to W. H. McDonald)	3,500
W. 14th-st., 72 ft e of Throop, n f, 24x124 ft, Dec. 29 (B. White to J. Pritzker)	5,300
Block bounded by 97th and 98th-sts., Leavitt-st. and Irving-av., Sep. 3 (Norris J. Hitz to Daniel E. C. Moll)	20,000
Peoria-st., 80 ft s of 78th-st., w f, 80x124½ ft, Oct. 24 (D. S. Place to K. T. Emans)	3,600
Monroe-st., 250 ft w of W. 42d-st., s f, 25x121 ft, Oct. 10 (same to N. Luff)	1,200
Sherman-st., 256 ft n of 80th, e f, 25x125 ft, Oct. 12 (S. S. Lamont to O. J. Hogue)	5,500
Elston-av., 80 ft n w of Koenig-st., n e f, 25x125 ft, Dec. 23 (S. Goetz to S. B. Gooley)	1,000
Emerald-av., 240 ft n of 76th-st., 40x144 ft, Dec. 28 (L. O. Cofferal to J. P. Mallette)	5,000
61st-st., 72 ft w of Morgan, n f, 72x122 ft, Nov. 17 (W. H. Hosmer to D. M. J. Dowling)	1,700
Tallman-av., 250 ft n of Ogden, e f, 33x133 ft, March 30 (A. Krause to J. Hannigan)	2,150
116th-st., 125 ft w of Indiana-av., n f, 25 ft irregular rear, Dec. 15 (C. B. Sawyer to J. A. Larsson)	1,025
89th-st., s w cor Stewart-av., e f, 225x125 ft, April 10 (F. X. Cloidt to Chicago and Western Ind. R. R. Co.)	4,000
Western-av., 96 ft s of Wabansia, e f, 24x125 ft, Dec. 19 (M. T. Axilson to P. Tierborson)	2,800
Nebraska-av., 250 ft n of Cortland-st., e f, 50x154 ft, Nov. 16 (J. M. Race to A. Y. Race)	1,500
The premises No. 713 W. 21st-st., Dec. 30 (E. Wedekind to E. Pilgrim)	1,750
Vernon Park-place, 103 ft w of Lytle-st., n f, 25x130 ft, Dec. 15 (J. A. Bell to S. J. Morand)	3,000
Dearborn-av., s w cor Erie-st., e f, 65x120 ft, Dec. 28 (Levi W. Yaggy to William M. Hoyt)	38,000
South Chicago-av., 235 ft n w of Drexel, s w f, 25x125 ft, Sept. 16 (E. J. Dunn to E. A. Burge)	2,000
57th-st., 75 ft e of Wallace, s f, 25x124¾ ft, improved, Sept. 8 (M. J. Howe to J. Oldfield)	2,250
Eggleston-av., 193 6-10 ft n of 71st-st., w f, 35x125 ft, Nov. 7 (E. C. Thomas to C. B. Holdredge)	5,000
Ellen-st., 79 ft s of 67th, e f, 25x124 6-10 ft, Dec. 13 (C. L. Walton to M. T. Bronson)	3,000
Stewart-av., 180 ft s of 64th-st., e f, 45x125 ft, Dec. 3 (Catharine Baumgarten to Fred M. Felt)	25,000
Ross-st., 400 ft e of Center-av., s f, 189x126½ ft, Dec. 29 (Fred H. Marsh to Benj. F. George)	34,666
Oglesby-av., 182 ft n of 70th-st., und ½ of 25x94½ ft, Dec. 13 (M. F. Seward to S. T. Holmes)	7,000
Buddin-st., 315½ ft n of 42d, e f, 27x104 ft, Dec. 21 (E. Daley to J. P. Ahrens)	1,135
Hastings-st., 96¼ ft e of Robey, s f, 24x124 ft, Dec. 22 (M. F. Calvert to W. S. Wharton)	1,200
The same property as the above, Dec. 29 (W. S. Wharton to M. E. Bogerstat)	1,200
Brooks-av., 50 ft s of 73d-st., e f, 80x107 ft, Dec. 23 (C. F. Hayes to F. W. Kuhn)	4,000
S. Homan-av., 200 ft s of W. 23d-st., e f, 25x124 ft, Dec. 21 (G. W. Queenan to F. Q. Allen)	1,000
S. Homan-av., 150 ft s of W. 23d-st., e f, 25x124 ft, Dec. 21 (same to C. G. Queenan)	1,000
S. Homan-av., 225 ft s of W. 23d-st., e f, 24x124 ft, Dec. 21 (same to C. H. Queenan)	1,000
Lake-st., 25 ft e of W. 46th-st., s f, 50 ft to Carroll-av., Dec. 11 (E. A. Schley to F. E. Trude et al.)	2,500
Taylor-st., 225 ft w of W. 41st, s f, 25x129 ft, Dec. 29 (W. F. Riggle to J. R. Wickersham)	3,500
Indiana-av., n w cor. of 13th-st., e f, 50x130 ft. imp., Dec. 28 (Louis A. Seeberger to George E. P. Dodge)	50,000
Hervey-st., 72 ft w of Dudley, n f, 35x125 ft, July 13 (G. E. P. Dodge to A. Koscierzyna)	1,100
Hervey-st., 120 ft e of Robey, n f, 37x125 ft, July 13 (same to F. Koscierzyna)	1,100
McHenry-st., bet W. North-av. and Blanche, e f, 25 ft to alley, Dec. 27 (F. Bieszki to M. A. La Buy)	2,500
Wabansia-av., s e cor Wright-st., n w f, 50x150 ft, imp., Dec. 27 (same to same)	6,000
Clybourne-av., 205 ft s of C. and N. W. R. R. crossing, imp., Dec. 27 (same to same)	5,500
Walnut st., 98 ft e of N. Wood, s f, 50x112½ ft, imp., Dec. 27 (same to same)	5,500
Milwaukee-av., n w cor Will-st., s w f, triangular lot, 70½ ft on Milwaukee-av. by 107 ft on Will-st., improved, Dec. 27 (same to same)	31,000
Lot 21, Block 37, Montrose, Dec. 30 (M. Sullivan to H. F. Koch)	1,000
OUTSIDE SALE.	
13 acres fronting on Reese-av., s of 95th-st., Dec. 3 (Fred M. Felt to Catherine Baumgarten)	13,000
PLAT.	
97th-st., s w cor Leavitt, 1 block, by D. E. C. Mole.	

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:

Benjamin Hyde, 2-story brick tool-house, 1941 and 1943 Deming-st	$ 3,000
George N. Weise, four 3-story brick stores and flats, 146 to 152 Center-av	25,000
Sam Halls, six 3-story brick flats, 132 to 146 Rodgers-av	40,000
Adolph Friend, 2-story frame flats, 1011 Kimball-av	2,200
James Cotmack, two 2-story frame flats, Jefferson and 77th sts	2,000
Andrew J. Toolen, six 3-story brick flats, 6156 to 6168 Wharton-av	100,000
F. W. Chandler, two 3-story frame flats, 872 and 874 72d-st	8,000

INSTRUCTION.

ARCHITECTURE, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICIty, draughting, mathematics; days and nights. Institute of Technology, 151 Throop. Central Branch, Room 15, 125 Dearborn.

"BENN PITMAN" SHORTHAND SCHOOL WILL give to the first twenty pupils making arrangements to enter new term Jan. 3 a three months' course in shorthand and typewriting for $25. Individual instruction day and evening. Best, quickest, and easiest system. Positions free. 809 810 Ashland Block. MRS. J. SOPER, Principal.

BANJO AND GUITAR INSTRUCTIONS—BEST system taught by Mrs. Hiltabidel and Miss Sammons. Studio, 23 Chickering Hall. Tuesdays and Fridays p. m.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM, "PEOPLE'S COLLEGE," Athenæum Building, 18 to 26 Van Buren-st. Winter term in this well-known institution opens Jan. 3. Valuable departments added; 33 teachers employed. Why not begin the new year in this excellent school?

ELOCUTION SCHOOL—NEW TERM OPENS JAN. 3. Delsarte, parliamentary practice, graduating class; special rates this month. H. M. SOPER, Principal, Suite 53 Athenæum, 26 Van Buren-st.

LAKE VIEW INSTITUTE. 1844 George-st., opens Jan. 4. Complete courses of study; board and tuition $400 yearly.

LOWEST TUITION IN CITY AT MUNSON SHORThand School, 314 Oxford Building; term opens Jan. 3.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN COLLEGIATE AND preparatory courses by an experienced teacher; mathematics a specialty; highest Boston and Chicago references. Address STEPHEN EMERY, A. B., 2115 Indiana-av., Chicago.

SYLVAN DELLS—A HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG boys; winter term opens Jan. 9, 1893; Highland Park, Ill. W. H. RUSSELL, Prin.

STORAGE.

BENNETT STORAGE COMPANY — 177 WEST Adams-st., near Halsted st.; new warehouse for storage of furniture, pianos, bicycles, and trunks; money advanced; telephone 4996.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 99 E. VAN Buren-st., near Clark; have all the facilities for storing furniture, mdse., office fixtures, pianos, etc.; central for the sale of specialties; private rooms; experienced men for moving; lowest rates. Tel. 801. SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3734 Cottage Grove-av. (formerly Cook Storage Co.)—Clean, light, and dry private rooms; low rates; money loaned; moving, packing, and shipping. Telephone 9927.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE IS NOW OCcupying its large, new building, 80, 82, and 84 East 12th-st., between State and Wabash. Plenty of light, dry storage space and compartments for furniture at lowest rates. Moving, packing, and shipping done. Est'd 1875. Tel. South 786.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st., for storage of furniture and merchandise; goods sold on commission; advances made. Telephone, 4026. The E. Jennings Co., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PERRY.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

CASH REGISTERS — LAMSON'S — REDUCED from $165 to $80 each; Nationals and others, half-price; over 200 registers to select from. Chicago Cash Register Exchange, 128 Clark-st., 2d floor.

FIRST-CLASS 4-FT. OAK DESK WITH SLIDES and automatic lock, $20; 5-ft. of same for $25. McARTHUR & COLE, 86 Lake-st.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 So. Canal-st., near Madison.

THERE WILL BE A SHERIFF'S SALE OF COUNters, shelving, etc., Dec. 3, at 2 p. m. sharp, at 44 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—OFFICE DESK, CHEAP. ADDRESS C 125, Tribune office.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—A SPANIEL, THE GRANDdaughter of Princess Betres, world renowned St. Charles spaniel; only two in America; price $50. 3729 Cottage Grove-av., Postoffice.

WATER SPANIEL, BEAUTIFUL DOG, 6 months, for sale; $10. 506 Stock Exchange.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH CAPITAL IN merchant tailoring business to have charge of office; I have a big trade; reference given and required. Address C 150, Tribune office.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
2614......C. E. Kreyssler.
Cor. 31st......J. H. Hogey.
Cor. 35th......C. E. Marshall.
Cor. Oakwood......F. W. Hurlburt.
4134......I. W. Blood.
HALSTED STREET—
2603......A. J. Kettering.
STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison......Mrs. A. Reichel.
2200......Golden Key Drug Store.
Cor. 31st......W. K. Forsyth.
3160......H. J. Holthoefer.
Cor. 39th......B. Niggemeyer Co.
Cor. 44th......W. F. Gray.
4700......Jno. I. Bell.
Cor. 59th......C. E. Reiss.
INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st......E. Von Hermann.
Cor. 35th......T. H. McInnerny.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
122......J. & R. Simms.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Wentworth......R. P. Braun.
WABASH AVENUE—
Cor. 12th......A. V. Lane.
Cor. 16th......Schmidt & Fischer.
Cor. 18th......E. A. Holroyd.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460......L. W. Schwab.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake......O. F. Schmidt.
405......C. H. Truesdell.
Cor. Evans......C. S. Terrill & Co.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
108......F. G. Secord.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison......J. & W. E. Holland.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson......O. F. Schmidt & Co.
DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th......I. W. Blood.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—
4642......J. A. Kaerwer.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 32nd......R. H. Wheeler.

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams......Adams Street Pharmacy.
CHICAGO AVENUE—
567......Henry Schmitt.
INDIANA STREET—
Cor. Ashland......F. Elterman.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
587......J. S. Scott.
5022......G. F. Sorrow.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
171......L. Woltersdorf.
Cor. Laflin......Kaplensky Pharmacy.
LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina......R. T. Sills.
1014......W. W. Thumser.
2081......M. H. Watson.
MADISON STREET—
204......H. F. Baur.
278......Dell & Co.
384......Passaic Pharmacy.
572......F. E. Thayer.
785......J. W. Crain.
826......K. McLennon.
1001......C. D. Stone.
1049......MacDonald Pharmacy.
Cor. Sacramento......E. E. Foster.
Cor. Homan......L. P. Kotz.
1971......M. H. Watson.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
232......Ford's Pharmacy.
465......Henry Schroeder.
875......R. W. R. Meinung.
1218......Moyen Bros.
FULLERTON AVENUE—
245......Brewerton Pharmacy.
OGDEN AVENUE—
149......F. F. Seville.
475......F. J. Knowles.
TWELFTH STREET—
422......T. R. Behrens.
VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Center......J. M. Scott & Co.
Cor. Laflin......W. T. Mason.
Cor. Robey......C. E. Button.
Cor. Francisco......F. H. Kellett.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 37th......A. J. Mueller.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
80......R. H. Hanks.
HALSTED STREET—
Cor. Wellington......A. G. Lunning.
NORTH AVENUE—
Cor. Cleveland......A. M. Reis.
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio......H. J. Bate.
Cor. Chestnut......White Bros.
Cor. Division......E. Webber.
Cor. Goethe......R. E. Rhode.
Cor. North avenue......Henry Goetz.
Cor. Center......C. B. Olds.
Cor. Webster......Frank Schrage.
Cor. Frederick......C. L. Feldkamp.
Cor. Diversey......C. L. Feldkamp.
Cor. Halsted......Baker & Mason.
RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio......C. A. Storer & Co.
WELLS STREET—
Cor. Oak......H. Ohlendorf.
Cor. Eugenie......Dinet & Delfosse.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison......R. L. Brown.
Cor. Graceland......E. J. Fischer.
STATE STREET—
292......M. K. Dorsey.
LINCOLN AVENUE—
224......Henry Schaller.
1152......Perlau & Brown.
Cor. (N. E.) Fullerton......L. F. Barlow.

SUBURBAN.

HINSDALE......H. G. Prouty & Co.
BROOKLINE PARK......E. T. Head, P. M.
ENGLEWOOD—66th and Wentworth...... H. J. Houghton.
69th and Stewart avenue......E. G. Binz & Co.
RAVENSWOOD......A. E. Bierstedt.
EVANSTON......Elich Pharmacy.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LADY'S GOLD KNOT HAIR-PIN WITH tortoise tines, either in Rector's or between Rector's and Washington-st., on Clark. Reward. Address C 154, Tribune office.

LOST—$10 REWARD; CUFF WITH GOLD LINK sleeve button, ruby setting, in business part city, Dec. 30. Return to EUGENE CAPELLE, at Peacock's, or 377 Oakwood-blvd.

LOST—BUNCH KEYS ON SILVER RING TRIangle shape; return and get reward. 324 Superior-st.

LOST—FRIDAY EVENING, BET. 5 AND 6 P. M., 1 case printed matter. Return to Hullison Teaming Co., 47 Franklin-st., and receive reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MISS MAGGIE WILLIAMS OF P— County: Please send address to C H 104, Tribune.

PERSONAL—SARATOGA: MAKE IT TUESDAY instead of Monday.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR ON THE FEMALE FACE, moles, warts, red nose, and facial blemishes destroyed forever without pain, scar, shock, or trace, by the electric needle process, at the Chicago Skin and Facial Blemish Institute, 241 Wabash-av., Suite A. A first-class manicure in attendance.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M.D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—MANICURE, CHIROPODIST, CORNS, bunions, ingrowing nails a specialty, by eminent surgeon; manicure for ladies 50c.; open from 9 a. m. till 9 p. m. 139 East Madison-st., near Clark.

PERSONAL—HYPNOTISM TAUGHT, $10; PERsonal magnetism, $50; interesting book, 10c; flesh gained or reduced; secret free. National Institute, 182 State-st.

PERSONAL—STANDARD DETECTIVE AGENCY 44 N. Clark-st. Detective work in all its branches.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGER, OFFICEman, bookkeeper, correspondent, or assistant credit man by capable, energetic young man of 35; stranger in Chicago; wholesale house or large corporation preferred; will accept such vacancies only with houses of first-class standing and thus be willing to demonstrate my ability; best of references. Address C H 134, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A LUMBER OFFICE where there is chance for advancement by young man (24); two years' experience keeping car trade books, out of city; good education and penman; salary $50 per month. Address C 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—JAN. 1, 1893—BY A young man, at present employed by a first-class Chicago firm, as bookkeeper or assistant; has had experience as cashier and bookkeeper; good penman; fair salary. Address A 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER IN RESTaurant or small business concern; experience more desirable than salary; good reference. Address C 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER OF TEN years' experience; competent and reliable. References. Employed, but wants to change. B 116, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, CORrespondent, or clerk, by competent young man; honest and ambitious; 5 years' experience; age 24; best references. Address C 48, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A SHOE store; will do repairing, having many years' experience; strictly temperate. Address S. T., 250 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER AND cashier by a young man with 5 years' experience; city references and bond if required. Address C 159, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DAY OR EVENING BY thoroughly good D. E. bkpr. or cashier; can give bonds and first-class Chicago ref. A 166, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CREDIT OR GENERal office man; 14 years' experience; best references. Address C 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ASSISTANT DRUG clerk; 5 years' experience. Tel. S. 25, 29th-st. and Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY young man, experienced; good city references. Address C 124, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT BOOKKEEPER wants work half time. H. C., 47 University of Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper and stenographer is open for a permanent engagement. Address C 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR general office man by an experienced bookkeeper; city references and bond. Address C 160, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—WOULD LIKE TO KEEP light set books, d. e., evenings. Address for two days, B 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WRITING OR COPYING to do at home nights; good penman. Address S. S. ALLEN, 808 Chicago Opera-House.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT BOOKKEEPER desires to change Jan. 1. Lock Box 317, city.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF GOOD habits would like a position as traveler; can furnish best of references. Address C 59, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 22, TO travel on salary or commission; A1 references. Address C 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GENTS' FURNISHING and dry goods salesman with good city connection would like a line on commission. C 63, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED CIgar salesman. Address C 46, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED FIREman wishes position; good ref. C 61, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO CARE for horses, work around house; understands furnace. Address S. GRAHAM, 3650 Ashland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN AS a coachman; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and fine harness. Address C 71, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY AND sober coachman, well acquainted in city, with first-class city references. Address C 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; A1 REFerences; just arrived from Boston; city references. C. B. FORD, 708 Melrose-st.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS French cook, private family; best references; moderate wages. French Cook, 345 Elm-st., top floor.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—GENTLEMAN STENOGrapher (Remington): experienced in banking, theatrical, and transportation business; highest credentials. Address C 162, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL BUSIness-man who is thoroughly familiar with accounts and all the details of office work; has had over 20 years experience as business manager for large manufacturing establishments with entire charge of their buying, selling, office work, and forces; also had 7 seasons experience in arranging and conducting machinery exhibits, 3 seasons at the Chicago and 4 at the Cincinnati Industrial Expositions; has first-class recommendations from parties formerly engaged with. Address C 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT OF job printing house, fully conversant with all branches of the business; capable of estimating upon all classes of work; good references. Address C 169, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO REPRESENT FIRST-class manufacturers to the wholesale and retail grocers and confectioners of Chicago; best of references. Address H, 25 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER, WATCHman, or useful man, by steady young man. Address A. J. L., Room 13, 351 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED — FIRST-CLASS WINE steward in hotel or club; a first-class waiter; Reference A1. Address C H 136, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO work in a wholesale house. Address C 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHMAN IN some good house. Address WATCHMAN, No. 23 Nassau-st., city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, WELL educated, as assistant bookkeeper, cashier, or in office; quick and accurate writer and figurer. Address C 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE BY YOUNG lady; knows English, Swedish, German and French. Address C 153, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COMpetent colored girl from the East; would like a situation as nurse in a first-class family. Address C 43, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—3 GERMAN GENERAL housework girls. Call 144 N. Clark, side entrance.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN PRIVATE family; four years' experience. 2614 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED — AS LAUNDRESS IN English family. 3119 La Salle-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A STRICTLY FIRST-class housekeeper and careful manager wishes position in a small family, North Side preferred, and unless you can appreciate superior ability and are willing to pay for such, do not answer this ad; references given and required. Address B 101, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher, Remington operator; orthography and penmanship good; experienced; salary $12. Address C 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher who spells correctly, understands punctuation, etc., operates Remington and Smith machines. Address 64 Laflin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—EDUCATED, BRIGHT young woman stenographer desires position; salary $9; 4 years' experience. Address C 109, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher and bookkeeper. Address C 94, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ASSISTANT IN CREDIT OFFICE OF LARGE wholesale house; state experience and reference. Address C 27, Tribune office.

BILL CLERK—FAMILIAR WITH HARDWARE discounts. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

BOOKKEEPER—$1,200; CASHIER IN LARGE restaurant; night clerk in up-town hotel, $25, board and room; clerk in large clothing store; grocery clerks, city experienced; numerous vacancies for traveling salesmen. People's Exchange, Room 44, 119 Dearborn.

BOOKKEEPER—GOOD SALARY; SALESMEN, salary; clerk; useful men. Room 11, 108 Washington-st.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN; $12 TO START. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

BOOKKEEPER—WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE OF stenography. 314, 84 La Salle-st.

BOOKKEEPER—ON WHOLESALE SET; STATE age, experience, and salary. C 157, Tribune.

CASHIER—MAN WITH $1,000 CASH; LARGE hotel. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

CLERK—A CAPABLE BANK CLERK. IN REPLY state experience and salary required. Address C 101, Tribune office.

MAN—YOUNG, GOOD PENMAN, FOR LEDGER and general office work. Address C 111, Tribune office.

PROFIT CLERK—IN A WHOLESALE GROCERY, Sioux City, Ia. Address LUPERT, Drawer 3, Sioux City, Ia.

YOUNG MAN—ABOUT 16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, good English and German education, able to furnish good references and bonds, in bank and real-estate office. Address C 89, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

BY AN EASTERN MANUFACTURING CONCERN, a representative for the City of Chicago; must be a thoroughly reliable dry goods man and know the leading dry goods and notion trade in Chicago. Address, stating references, to RESIDENT AGENT, 25 Walker-st., New York City.

MEN—TRAVELING MEN CALLING ON PLANing-mills, sash and door, and furniture factories, etc., in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Indiana wanting a staple side line on commission; no samples. B 160, Tribune.

MEN—TO TRAVEL, $50 TO $100 PER MONTH. STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

SALESMAN—USED TO TAKING ORDERS IN office for blank books, stationery, and printing; must have unexceptionable references and be competent; steady situation to right person; give age, experiences, references, and wages wanted. C 97, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, FOR GLOVE FACtory to sell wholesale trade only; will be paid commission on all sales and reorders; fine opportunity for a successful party. Address C 104, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—CITY TOBACCO SALESMAN; GIVE name of last employer and reference. Address C 42, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TO TAKE SIDE LINE; 50 PER cent commission. Room 8, 185 Dearborn-st.

SALESMAN—INSIDE, HARDWARE; WHOLESALE house; good salary. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

SALESMAN—ESTABLISHED TRAVELING DRUG trade. 136 Clark-st., third floor.

SALESMEN — RELIABLE, CAPABLE MEN, TO sell cash registers to retail merchants. Liberal inducements. 232 S. Clinton-st.

Boys.

BOY—COLORED—TO DRIVE; CITY REFERences. 2520 Prairie-av.

BOYS—GOOD—NOT UNDER 15, TO APPRENtice; must be accompanied by parents. MANZ & CO., Process Engravers, 183 Monroe-st.

OFFICE BOYS—16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, IN wholesale mercantile house. Address in own handwriting, stating age and reference. C 105, Tribune office.

Trades.

BODY CAR BUILDERS. APPLY MANAGER, Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ills.

CABINETMAKERS. APPLY MANAGER PULLman Car Works, Pullman, Ills.

FIREMAN — ACCUSTOMED TO STEAM HEATing, for night work; must be sober, reliable, and attend closely to his duties. Address B 177, Tribune.

FOREMAN, DESIGNER, AND CUTTER IN shirts; give full particulars as to age, experience, and salary expected. Address C 72, Tribune.

MAN—A PRACTICAL MAN TO SUPERINTEND and make estimate for the laying of 15,000,000 of brick per annum; state age, amount of experience, and salary expected, giving reference. Address G. H. ALBERTSON, Brick Contractor, Pittsburg, Pa.

MACHINE HANDS—WOODWORKING. APPLY Manager, Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

PHOTOGRAPHER — IMMEDIATELY; EXPERienced man to print tone mount. ERIK, N. W. cor. Clark and Division.

REED-WORKER — FIRST-CLASS FRAMER; steady work. Address National Carriage-Reed Co., Cincinnati, O.

ROOFERS—SKYLIGHTS. EXPERIENCED MEN on metal and glass. Apply with tools, Room 13, 196 La Salle-st., 8 a. m.

WATCHCASE-MAKER—ONE WHO CAN DO REpairing and new work; steady job for the right man. Address, giving reference and stating salary expected, C H 114, Tribune office.

WOODWORKERS—TO APPLY INSIDE FINISH. Apply MANAGER, Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ills.

1 LABORER, 2 LATHE HANDS, 3 SCREW MAchine hands, 2 machinists. Call at 253 S. Canal-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

MAN—WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS care of horses, carriages, and lawn, willing to work; none but written references entertained. Address C 33, Tribune office.

House Servants.

BUTLER—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS, FOR PRIvate house; must thoroughly understand his business; inclose copy of recommendations and state salary expected. Address C 102, Tribune office.

BUTLER—EXPERIENCED—FOR PRIVATE FAMily; Swede or German, with references. Address B 119, Tribune office.

GENERAL HOUSEMAN—MUST UNDERSTAND care of furnaces. Call 22 Wisconsin-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT male; excellent salary. 508 Chicago Opera-House.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIenced; real estate. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

Miscellaneous.

EMPLOYMENT SECURED. CALL TODAY. CAMPBELL, DOWD & CO., R. 11, 323 Dearborn.

FIRST-CLASS PHYSICIAN—TO TAKE A CITY position; good salary. Address, giving particulars, C 115, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

FIVE MEN TO GO SOUTH: TRANSPORTATION advanced; good wages. Send 10 cents for particulars. ALBERT MESMERE, Washington, D. C.

MANAGER—FOR FIRST-CLASS CHICAGO house; fuel and illuminating oils; active man of executive ability, thoroughly acquainted with city and Western trade; give record; references; state salary. Address C 20, Tribune office.

MAN—FOR A FIRST-CLASS POSITION ON A well-known paper to take charge of the city advertising; must be thoroughly capable, and able to fill a responsible position; pay will be commensurate with ability; engagement will be made for one year if renewed. Address C 113, Tribune office.

MAN—YOUNG — INDOOR POSITION; GOOD wages. 142 La Salle, Room 43, 3d floor.

MEN AND WOMEN—ADDRESSES OF ENERGETIC men and women for permanent work; we give exclusive territory; we guarantee good workers $20 a week; we furnish office, furniture, delivery team, and newspaper advertising; our article is a monopoly; it will save 25 per cent of the coal bills of everybody; it sells at sight; no experience necessary. Full particulars by mail; lithographs, pamphlets, etc., free upon receipt of postage. Address the COAL-SPAR CO., Department No. 45, Boston, Mass.

"PEPSIN"—A DRUGGIST OR PHYSICIAN wanted thoroughly experienced in marketing all kinds of pepsin for a large firm. Address C 170, Tribune office.

PORTER—HOTEL PORTER, WITH REFERENCES. 400 State-st.

YOUNG MAN—EXPERIENCED; TO HANG PICTURES; $12, 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

YOUNG MEN FOR "TRIBUNE ROUTES," WEST of Robey-st.; a good chance for those having light day work or attending school. Apply to M. C. EAMES, Room 4 Tribune Bldg.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

YOUNG LADY—WRITING NEAT, RAPID HAND, for office work. Apply Saturday only, between 10 and 12 o'clock. Ames Sword Co., 146 Franklin-st.

YOUNG LADY—FOR OFFICE WORK; STATE age, experience if any, qualifications, and salary. Do you know shorthand? Address C 37, Tribune.

Domestics.

CHAMBERMAID—AT 3663 WABASH-AV.

CHAMBERMAID—HOTEL; WITH RECOMMENDATIONS. Hotel Dearborn, 400 State-st.

COOK—AND LAUNDRESS — COMPETENT — AT No. 26 Groveland Park, between 33d and 34th-st. on Cottage Grove-av.; city references required.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS. 5738 WASHINGTON-AV.

GIRL—A GOOD SERVANT-GIRL OR WOMAN CAN at once find a good situation and a comfortable home in a small family. 596 La Salle-av.

GIRL—TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON; SMALL family; good wages. 1615 Prairie-av.

GIRL—TO HELP IN KITCHEN. HOTEL GRACE, cor. Clark and Jackson.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in flat; small family; no washing; good wages; must be good cook and bring best references. DR. NEWTON, 187 South Clark.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL; GENERAL HOUSEWORK; family of 2; good wages to good girl. Call between 2 and 3 this afternoon at 33 30th-st., Flat C.

HOUSEWORK—YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in family of two. 567 Seminary-av., 3d flat.

HOUSEWORK—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL work in a small family. 2 East Sixteenth-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL, GENERAL HOUSEWORK; small family. 212 Cass-st., 3d flat.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL work; first-class place. 5736 Washington-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 7237 Harvard-st., Englewood.

NURSE—STRONG MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN OF good references, willing to live outside city; take care of lady; moderate wages and good home; trained nurse not necessary. Address B 2, Tribune office.

WAITRESS—FOR FINE RESTAURANT; GERMAN. 184 N. Clark.

WOMAN—PROTESTANT, UNDERSTANDING care of small children, in private family in Hyde Park; good place for right person; wages $4 to $5. Address, with references, for two days, C 176, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

LADY—TO LEARN TYPEWRITING IN SHORTHAND office; position when competent. Address B 56, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY CALIGRAPH OPERATOR; $15; electric business. R. 609, 100 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER — ONE with machine and good appearance. Call Saturday or Monday, 136 Clark-st., 3d floor.

STENOGRAPHER AND CASHIER—YOUNG LADY, Remington operator. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY REMINGTON OPERATOR; $15; law office. R. 609, 100 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

Miscellaneous.

GOOD SALARIES GUARANTEED TO LADIES willing to do writing for me at their homes. Address me in own handwriting, with stamped envelope, MISS EDNA L. SMYTHE, South Bend, Ind., proprietor of the famous Gloria Water for the complexion.

LADY CANVASSERS — SALARY OR COMMISSION—To sell Ozone Fluid; natural disinfectant; the best disinfecting, purifying, and remedial agent known to science, and our toilet preparation for ladies; workers can make big money. The Globe Medicine Company, Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE GRATUITOUSLY SUPPLIED with expert stenographers from a select list or less expert from our advanced dictation class. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGRAPHERS and typewriter operators supplied business houses without charge. WYCKOFF SEAMANS & BENEDICT. Tel. 137. 175 Monroe-st.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, CASHIERS. Call at 225 Dearborn-st., Room 623.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION TO agents to handle the Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making $50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint sub agents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and sample of erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—TO INTRODUCE ON THE installment plan an easy seller at which agents are making big money. Something new and absolutely non-competitive. Salary or commission. Belford Publishing Co., 550-560 Monon Block.

SALARY AND COMMISSION TO AGENTS TO sell the Ozone Fluid; natural disinfectant; the best disinfecting, purifying, and remedial agent known to science; only workers required who desire to make money. The Globe Medicine Company, Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ESPECIAL BARGAIN IN AN EVENING PAPER delivery if sold before Jan. 1; need money. Address B 42, Tribune office.

A CHANCE OF A LIFETIME FOR A DENTIST with a little money. Call at Room 401 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

FOR LEASE—THE HOUSEFURNISHING DEPARTMENT in a new, live concern just opening in St. Louis; good location; for terms and information call or address L., 316 N. 8th-st., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—THE ESTATE OF L. SCHICK, 35 Clark-st., consisting of printing and publishing office, at a bargain. Apply to LOUIS FRIEDRICH, 35 S. Clark-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—BOARDING-HOUSE, 16 rooms; one block from station on Illinois Central railroad, Cook Co., within 25 minutes' ride World's Fair. Address C 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BARBER-SHOP, ON South Side; fine fixtures; 3 chairs, room for 6; rent $25; price $650; $250 cash. Address B 33, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED GENERAL merchandise business. Address A. M. WAND, Ohio, Ill.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS GROCERY AND MARKET; excellent locality; big trade; reasonable price. Address C 69, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE AT 709 Wells-st.; no agents need apply.

HOUSES AND LOTS IN JACKSON, MICH., TO exchange for merchandise or lumber. CHAS. F. SANBORN, 207 Orange-st., Jackson, Mich.

HOTEL OF 40 ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, grand location, with cafe. Call 286 Michigan-av.

I CAN GIVE AN INVESTMENT THAT WILL PAY 10 per cent net on from $100 to $5,000, ¼ cash, balance to suit. Address C 67, Tribune office.

O'DONNELL AND DUER BAVARIAN BREWING Co.—One of the largest breweries in the United States; belongs to no syndicate of any kind; parties desiring to go into the saloon business will do well to call on them. Cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

OWNER OF IMPORTANT AND SUBSTANTIAL improvements on staple article protected by new patents wants active or silent partner with $5,000 to manufacture in Chicago; highest references; genuine; no agents. Address C 158, Tribune office.

TO CONTRACTORS—WANTED—RESPONSIBLE party to build two stores and flats, frame, North Side; in payment will give part city vacant, clear; balance cash. Address C 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUSINESS MAN WITH $15,000 TO increase capital stock and take active interest in established, profitable Chicago manufacturing concern; no promoters. Address C 106, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A FIRST-CLASS DRUG store; must be doing a paying business; Illinois preferred; cash to buy with. Address C A 151, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GROCERY STORE AND MEAT market where cash business can be done; state price and location. Address A 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF ALL PARTIES contracted with R. Frisbey, C. L., 261 McEwan's Hotel.

WANTED—LADY WITH SMALL CAPITAL AS Secretary, manufacturing corporation; salary $60 monthly; investigation solicited. C 114, Tribune.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices; call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 80 E. 12th-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE CARPETS household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—'94 LEASE OF 9-ROOM HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, half block from Auditorium on Michigan-av., cheap. B 97, Tribune.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND 3 HORSE POWER Shipman steam engine and boiler, oil fuel, in first-class running order.
Pope Manufacturing Co., 291 Wabash-av., Chicago.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—6-STORY STONE-FRONT MFG. building; power, steam heat, freight and passenger elevators; lot 46x116 ft.; side and rear alley; rent $7,020. DOTY BROS. & GORDON, Madison and Ogden-av. 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS IN ALL PARTS of the city and suburbs. List your property with us for quick sale. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st., Successor to Bowes & Cruickshank.

FOR SALE—MODERN BRICK BLDG. IN CHOICE residence location; income 11 per cent. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—
Those elegant new and modern residences, Nos. 4558 and 4552 Ellis-av., with large stable lots in rear if desired.

Three-story and sub-cellar houses; Bedford stone fronts, bays, porches, and steps, plate glass windows, beveled plate glass storm doors; 11 rooms besides butler's pantry, laundry, fruit-room, etc.; handsome consoles, hall-trees, sideboards, tiled vestibules; bathroom floor and walls tiled, porcelain tubs, electric bells, electric gas lighting and incandescent electric lights; walls tinted; main floor laid in hardwood; houses 22 feet wide.

ALSO

Those new two-story and sub-cellar houses, Nos. 277, 275, 273, 271, 269, and 267 Forty-sixth-st., half block east of Drexel-boulevard, consisting of 9 rooms besides butler's pantry, laundry, fruit-room, etc.; all finished same as the above houses on Ellis-av.

Open for inspection. Prices very low; terms easy. Rents moderate.

Apply to ROBERT STOBO, 60 Board of Trade, To MATSON HILL, 607 Home Insurance Building, Or on the premises, No. 4558 Ellis-av.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS CORNER ON YALE-ST., near 68th-st. Lot 42x48. Frame building. Stores and flats. Rents $650. Price $6,000. Might take half in clear house and lot or clear vacant. JAMES R. LANE, 121 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE— BARGAIN. FORTIETH-ST., NEAR COTTAGE GROVE, 50x200 ft. Will sell a nice frame house and the above for the price of the land. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT— LARGE HOUSE, STABLE, AND GROUNDS ON DREXEL-BLVD. Lot 100x220; price $30,000; will rent for $200 per month. CALL AT NO. 4 HUBBARD-COURT.

FOR SALE—$8,500— Three minutes' walk from World's Fair. Eight-room dwelling, good cellar and attic. Lot 34x125. Terms reasonable. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN. INDIANA-AV., BET. 41ST AND 42D-STS., W. F., 50x161 feet. Price $140. Excellent lot for a flat building. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING ON 24TH AND 25th-sts.; only $400 and $500 each; 10 per cent down, balance long time without interest; only a few left; first come first served; send for plat and map of Chicago. E. H. PRINCE & CO., 225 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—BY STANDISH & SCHOLL, 167 Dearborn-st. A fine new 4-story stone-front store and flat building, in first-class location; near station on S. S. L road. Can quote special price for immediate sale.

FOR SALE—TEN-ROOMED HOUSE; LOT 25X125 feet; two-story barn; $1,600; one-third cash; balance on monthly payments; 4062 Hart-av., Chicago. Address MR. KILROY, Box 1670, Ottawa, Ill.

FOR SALE—CORNER CHAMPLAIN-AV. AND 49th-st.; full commission to broker. 4730 Evans-av.

FOR SALE—$1,000 CASH, BALANCE LONG TIME, 100 feet on 33d-st. and Ashland-av. Price, $3,400. Address A 99, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES ON ALL AVENUES; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCE AND LOTS Large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO LOTS, WITH two-story brick flats on one, on West Harrison, near Leavitt; price $8,500; make offer. FERD. RANNJE, R. 608, 87 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— NEW 2-STORY FRAME FLATS, 5 and 6 rooms, On Ridgeway-av., between North and Armitage-avs., near R. R. station and street-cars, at Pacific Junction. Call for terms and prices. Agent at houses. JAMES R. LANE, 121 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—FINE BUSINESS CORNER, STORES and flats; well rented; price, $50,000; will take $10,000 cash, $15,000 in vacant, and the balance long time. DAVIS & BROWN, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — 3-STORY BRICK STORE AND flat building, located in the best business part of E. Division-st. Address B 156, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK HOUSES FROM $2,600 to $4,000; easy terms. Lots $400; $8 cash and $8 per month. BASS, KESSLER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—9-ROOM HOUSE ON 50 ft. lot; well located; $5,500. FREDERICK H. WOOD, Room 2, 99 Randolph-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—180 ACRES AT RONDOUT, 22 MILES from the city limits. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Elgin, Joliet and Eastern (belt line), and Chicago and Libertyville roads form a junction on this land. Price $300 an acre; easy terms. GEO. B. HATHAWAY, 87 Wisconsin-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT BLUE ISLAND; ONLY $450 per acre; will pay 400 per cent to subdivide; this is a sacrifice; investigate. A. H. LORD, 149 La Salle-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES AT HARVEY AT A VERY low figure. A. H. LORD, 149 La Salle-st., Room 26.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES BEST LAND IN BEADLE County, South Dakota. Address C 70, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED — KENWOOD HOUSE—11 ROOMS, modern and detached. Price not to exceed $12,000. Will pay some cash and put in choice lot on Sheridan road at Winnetka, 100x525 feet to Lake; clear. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

WANTED—LANDS IN IOWA AND NEBRASKA; only those wishing to sell cheap need reply; give legal description. R. HOLCOMB, Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—HOUSE—$4,000 TO $6,000—SOUTH 39th and east State; from owners. BOGUE & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

CLEAN STOCK OF GENERAL M'D'S'E; WILL take real estate and money. Box 295, Frankfort, Ind.

EXCHANGE—ELEGANT APARTMENT BUILDING, located on corner of avenue east of Drexel-blvd. and north of 45th-st.; paying 10 per cent on $100,000; will exchange equity of $50,000 for good vacant and cash, or cheap flat and cash. Address B 157, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—WANTED—CLEAN STOCK OF dry goods for furniture and carpets, for three pressed brick dwellings, modern, and one frame; location central and desirable, in Kansas City, Mo.; paying 6 per cent on $25,000; mortgage $10,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. A. B. HAVENS, Leavenworth, Kas.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR Evanston or Wilmette property, 3-acre interest in the Fountain property, located corner Hill-st. and Sheridan drive; a choice piece, and sure to advance in value. W. A., 372 26th-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE—2 HORSES, 1 GODDARD buggy, 1 Goddard phaeton, almost new; 1 sextuple buckboard, new; 2 single harnesses, etc.; will exchange for real estate or diamonds. What have you? Address W. A., 372 26th-st.

$5,000 STOCK CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS to exchange for stock dry goods or clear farm and cash. LEO GROSSMAN & CO., South Bend, Ind.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

F. A. HENSHAW & CO. HAVE MONEY TO LOAN in sums to suit at current rates; special sum of $3,000 to loan at once.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, TACOMA Bldg., Madison and La Salle-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at current rates; building loans.

HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 WASHINGTON-st., loan money with privilege of prepayment, interest 5½ and 6 per cent.

LOANS MADE IN ANY AMOUNT ON GOOD first and second class substantially improved city property; also choice large building loans; privilege of prepayment on any interest-paying day; no delay; money on hand. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. Real Estate and Building Loans. Interior Land Co., The Rookery Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT CURRENT rates. Building loans made. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. (former offices of Turner & Bond). Telephone, M 424.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO IMPROVED real estate at lowest current rates. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, 208 Home Insurance Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN— IN ANY AMOUNT ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT LOW RATES; LOANS MADE TO BUILD. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., EST'D 1879. MAJOR BLOCK, 149 LA SALLE-ST.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT ON REAL estate security; building loans made at low rate of interest. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN SMALL amounts; no delay; money in bank. GEO. W. HALL, 522, 112 Clark-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Chicago real estate; building loans. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

5 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Chicago real estate; building loans made; most favorable terms. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

$15,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, 6 per cent, without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY? We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st. (main floor), First floor above the street.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriage, on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 153 MONROE-ST., or 351 63RD-ST., ENGLEWOOD.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY— THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building, 161 Madison-st., near Halsted, LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

AT LOWEST RATES AND ON FAVORABLE terms we make loans on mortgages, warehouse receipts, notes, and on all good collaterals. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE. No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first. Household Loan Assn., Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 122–124 Washington-st.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT. LOANS MADE upon second mortgages on improved real estate and upon any other good collaterals at market rates. W. R. THRASHER, Rooms 62, 63, and 64, 126 Washington-st.

HOLDERS OF NORTH SIDE MISSION BONDS (Central Church) will get their interest Jan. 1 by presenting the bonds at First National Bank.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 145 E. Madison, near La Salle. PRIVATE ENTRANCE BREVOORT HOTEL. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collaterals.

LIFE ENDOWMENT AND TONTINE POLICIES bought for cash; loans on same. CROSBY & BARTLING, 605 Manhattan Building, Chicago.

WANTED—TO BORROW $1,000 ON GOOD COLLATERAL security. Address B A 128, Tribune.

WANTED—THE LOAN OF $200; GOOD SECURITY. Address C 5, Tribune office.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FINEST PIECE OF DOCK PROPERTY in Chicago, 300x400 feet, accessible by river and rail; long term if desired; on five years' revaluation. JOHN FEATHERSTONE'S SONS, 354 and 356 North Halsted-st.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—FRAME HOUSES TO REMOVE, in all parts of city and suburbs. Address C 41, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

38 BRYANT-AV.—BOARD, WITH FINELY FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite; private bath; low prices; baggage transferred free.

165 OAKWOOD-BLVD. — VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with or without board; near Ill. Cen. and cable cars; references given and required.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, with excellent board; reference.

1815 INDIANA-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms, excellent board and service; street-cars pass the door; terms reasonable.

1925 MICHIGAN-AV.—SECOND-STORY FRONT alcove and single rooms, with board.

2330 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen; splendid table; references required.

2342 PRAIRIE-AV.—WARM, PLEASANT ROOMS with good board.

2943 INDIANA-AV.—DESIRABLE, WELL FURNISHED rooms; board if desired; reasonable.

3010 PRAIRIE AV.—ELEGANT WARM FRONT room for two gentlemen or married couple.

3541 CALUMET-AV.—2D FLOOR FRONT ROOM, with excellent board; one gentleman.

4553 WABASH-AV.—HEATED FURNISHED family and single rooms, cheap; board $4.50.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN SECURE PRIVATE board in agreeable family on Lake-av., near 43d-st. station; reference must be first-class. Address C 60, Tribune office.

North Side.

105 DEARBORN-AV.—GOOD ROOMS WITH OR without board, very cheap, within few minutes' walk of business center.

208 CASS-ST., 2D FLAT—EXCELLENT HOME in strictly private family for a single gentleman.

243 DEARBORN-AV. — SELECT BOARDING; warm room; suitable for single gentleman; reference.

264 ONTARIO-ST.—ONE DOUBLE AND TWO single rooms; first-class table.

284 EAST OHIO-ST.—TO RENT, NICELY FURNISHED room, with board, in a German family to a gentleman who is well recommended.

338 EAST ONTARIO-ST.—BEAUTIFUL LARGE rooms in steam-heated house in immediate vicinity of Virginia Hotel; board optional; small family.

354 LA SALLE-AV.—SECOND STORY FRONT suite or other rooms; board.

372 E. OHIO-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, ELEGANT rooms, $4.50 up; bath and heat.

Hotels.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House. Cozy, warm rooms. 50c a day, $2 a week; with board, $1 a day, $5 a week upwards.

THE NEW HOTEL WILSON, SITUATED 286 Michigan-av.; grand view of the lake and boulevards; fine cafe attached; rooms $1 per day and upward; en suite or single.

THE McMILLIN, 290 55TH-ST., HYDE PARK—Newly furnished rooms; steam heat; low rate for winter. W. L. McMILLIN, Prop.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), WABASH-AV. and Van Buren-sts., Auditorium Block. Elegant rooms; steam heat, elevator, baths; all new and modern; rates, day 75c up; week $4 up.

Miscellaneous.

TRY MY LISTS OF PERMANENT, RELIABLE locations; I have the best and can please you; with and without board, where you want them. CHARLES L. PAGE, 119 Dearborn.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND NEAT ROOM BY YOUNG GENTLEMEN. References exchanged. West Side. Address C A 152, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, NO other boarders, by gentleman and wife; South Side. Address C 112, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM, BY GENTLEMAN, IN private family on West Side. Address C 100, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A DRIVING HORSE, WITH OR without buggy and harness; will give in exchange a good building lot at South Englewood. Please call at Room 408, Western Bank Note Bldg., corner Madison-st. and Michigan-av.

HORSES WINTERED, STABLED, grained, called for, returned free; $1.50 week. Farm Fullerton-av. and Desplaines River (12 miles); references given. R. S. RHODES, 230 E. Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A STYLISH BAY gelding, 15½ hands, short tail. Apply at stable, 2021 Michigan-av.

POSITIVELY MUST BE CLOSED OUT within the next ten days the balance of our stock of carriages, phaetons, carts, and buggies; also 75 sets of harness; biggest bargains ever offered. BIRDSELL MFG. CO., 377 and 379 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE — LATEST STYLE NEW brougham; new; never used. E. FARR, 218 La Salle-st.

HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS.

ALL CAN SAVE 25 TO 40 PER CENT BY BUYING Coach, Driving, Track, Express, or Farm Harness, Lap Robes, Blankets, Fur Robes, Saddles, Whips, and other carriage and barn supplies of us. We make a specialty of this line of goods. All West Side cable cars pass our factory and salesrooms. Orders promptly executed. Obliging salesmen. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLUMBIA HARNESS CO. Phone, Main, 2,983. 59 and 61 W. Washington-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE — THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Monitor Building and Loan Association will be held at the office of the association on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 7:30 p. m. M. S. JONES, Secy.

PROPOSALS FOR PACKING-CASE WAREHOUSES, World's Columbian Exposition. CHICAGO, Dec. 29, 1892.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., on the 31st day of December, 1892, for furnishing the labor and material necessary to complete two warehouses for packing-cases south of Jackson Park for the World's Columbian Exposition, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in this office.
Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
D. H. BURNHAM, Director of Works World's Columbian Exposition. Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.

PICTURES, STAMPS, AND COINS.

ALBUMS, COINS, STAMPS, GOLD DOLLARS AT STEVENS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st.

WE BUY STAMPS—COLLECTIONS OR LOTS of new or used postage stamps wanted for cash. The S. B. BRADT CO., 132 Wabash-av.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST prices for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

FOR SALE—A FULL-DRESS COAT AND VEST, as good as new, cost $65, for $20. 2d flat, 3842 Elm-st.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

SUNDAY, NEW YEAR'S DAY, AND ALL THE week, 12 beautiful cabinets for 98 cents at Robinson & Roe's; no extra charge for children. 77-79 S. Clark-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NEW ENGLAND PIANO CO. NEW ENGLAND PIANO CO. 262-264 WABASH-AV.

LARGEST PRODUCING PIANO FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.

YOU PAY ONLY ONE PROFIT. SAVE MONEY AND SECURE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

OUR HOLIDAY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE. OVER 20 STYLES TO SELECT FROM. MOST BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN MAHOGANY, BURL WALNUT, QUARTERED OAK, CIRCASSIAN WALNUT, FIGURED MAHOGANY, AND OTHER FANCY WOODS.

BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE IT WILL PAY YOU TO CALL.

LOW PRICES. CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY BARGAINS. PIANOS AND ORGANS, PIANOS AND ORGANS, PIANOS AND ORGANS, Which have been taken in exchange for NEW ENGLAND PIANOS. All in first-class order.

PIANOS. Chickering, Weber, Ballet & Davis, Emerson, Ivers & Pond, Mason & Hamlin, Fischer, Hale. — BETTER VALUES THAN OFFERED BY ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY. — ORGANS. Mason & Hamlin, Estey, Farrand & Votey, Taber, Newman Bros., Wilcox & White, Crown, Chicago.

200 New Pianos to Rent by the Day, Week, Month, or Year. Pianos exchanged, repaired, tuned, and stored. NEW ENGLAND PIANO CO., 262-264 Wabash-av.
Warerooms: 98 Fifth-av., New York. 200 Tremont-st., Boston. 26, 28, and 30 O'Farrell-st., San Francisco.
Factories: Boston, Mass.

LYON & HEALY'S CLEARING SALE! PRIOR TO TAKING INVENTORY. Every piano in our immense stock which is the least shopworn or whose case has failed to meet the popular taste has been marked at a GREATLY REDUCED PRICE. This sale is an opportunity that private parties, schools, and institutions cannot afford to overlook. VERY EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT MAY BE ARRANGED.
We present also remarkable values in a number of strictly modern uprights, taken in exchange. Among them are:

$225 Washburn, mahogany case.	$375 Knabe, rosewood.
$300 Decker Bros., ebonized.	$250 Connor, fine case.
	$250 Fischer, engraved.
	$275 Fischer, burled walnut.
$325 Sohmer, cabinet grand.	$250 Strich & Zeidler.

And many others.
THE FOLLOWING UPRIGHTS ARE NOW BEING OVERHAULED:

$200 Reed & Sons.	$125 Lyon & Healy cott'ge.
$175 Standard Piano Co.	$210 Wheelock, large.
$185 Engel & Co., large.	$200 McCammon, late style.
$175 Gould & Schaff.	
$150 Lyon & Healy.	

And many others at equally low prices.
IN SQUARES AND GRANDS We have a large number, embracing all the leading makes; very fine instruments may be purchased for a very small sum. Noteworthy are 2 Knabes, 2 Chickerings, 3 Steinways, 2 Hallet & Davis, and many Emerson, Vose, etc., etc.
Our seven piano salesrooms are all upon one floor, and afford an unequaled opportunity for intelligent selection. Visits of inspection may be freely made.
Sold only by us—the KNABE, FISCHER, HAZELTON and other leading pianos.
TO CORRESPONDENTS. We agree to pay total freight upon any piano that is not entirely satisfactory.
New pianos to rent. Tuning and moving.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
NOTE—Our factories (opposite Union Park) produce 100,000 musical instruments annually.

ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF.
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST-CLASS PIANOS. UNLIMITED WARRANTY GIVEN. LOW PRICES. EASY TERMS. NEW PIANOS TO RENT. One year's rent allowed if purchased.
276 WEST MADISON-ST., CORNER MORGAN.

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER. We make KIMBALL PIANOS, REED and PORTABLE PIPE ORGANS; also piano stools and covers.
FOUR LARGE FACTORIES under one system of operating expenses, thus enabling us to obtain the best results at an absolute minimum of cost.
Agents for HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS and others of cheaper make. PIANOS RENTED; also tuned and repaired.
GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES and sold on the ONE PRICE PLAN on easy payments. Old instruments taken in exchange.
BARGAINS in second-hand pianos and organs.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

BRADBURY PIANOS, Forty years before the public.
BRADBURY PIANOS, Twenty years in the White House.
BRADBURY PIANOS, The choice of President Harrison.
BRADBURY PIANOS, Sweetest toned piano made.
BRADBURY PIANOS, Sold on easy monthly payments.
BRADBURY PIANOS, Sold at manufacturers' prices.
BRADBURY PIANOS, In oak, mahogany, walnut, ash, rosewood, ebony, bird's-eye maple cases.
BRADBURY PIANOS, Some slightly used at great bargains.
255 AND 257 WABASH-AV.

SO GREAT IS THE POPULARITY OF THE Chickering Pianos that many dealers advertise them to attract trade, but the genuine Chickering Pianos in NEW STYLES, NEW SCALES, NEW CASINGS, Can be purchased only at headquarters. CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 Wabash-av.

CHICAGO MUSIC CO.—HOLIDAY PIANO BARGAINS—

2 Stecks	$125	1 Chickering	$275
1 Kurtzman	100	1 Lyon & Healy	175
1 Chase	100	1 Stuitz & Bauer	250
1 Hallet & Davis	200	1 Emerson	195
1 Vose & Son	165	1 Gabler	135

These pianos are all bargains, having been put in "good as new" condition; must be closed out this week SURE. Also large stock elegant new uprights in great variety; lowest prices. Cash or easy payments. Chicago Music Co., 195 and 197 Wabash, cor. Adams.

YOU CAN AFFORD TO BUY A NEW PIANO of Chickering-Chase Bros. Co., 219-221 Wabash-av. New pianos from $250 up, cash or installments, as best suits. Every piano fully warranted. Full value allowed for second-hand instruments in exchange. CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 Wabash-av.

GREAT DURABILITY, CAPACITY FOR standing in tune, beautiful quality of tone, and artistic casings of rich domestic and foreign woods, make the CHASE BROS.' PIANO Pre-eminently the piano for the home. All styles at CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 Wabash-av.

ESTEY & CAMP, 223 STATE-ST. 49-53 JACKSON-ST. THE LEADING HOUSE. CHRISTMAS PIANOS AND ORGANS IN ENDLESS VARIETY at Reduced Prices for ONE WEEK ONLY, to Close Out by Jan. 1. You will save money by coming to see us. Easy payments if desired. Renting, tuning, repairing, etc.

THE CONOVER GRAND AND UPRIGHT Pianos, if examined, will be a great surprise to those not acquainted with their merits; in the evenness of scale, lightness of action, volume and quality of tone. You are cordially invited to inspect our stock of above, together with other reliable makes of Pianos, at No. 215 Wabash-av., second floor. Chicago Cottage Organ Co.

$10 A MONTH WILL BUY A GOOD, NEW piano, fully warranted, at CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 Wabash-av.

LARGEST STOCK AND MOST COMPLETE assortment of high grade pianos, also church and self-playing organs at LYON, POTTER & CO.'S Mammoth Music House, 174-176 Wabash-av.

CHICKERING PIANOS, CHASE BROS. PIANOS, and a complete stock of medium priced and second-hand instruments, for rent and sale on time payments. CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 Wabash-av.

BLASIUS & SONS' PIANOS, WITH PATENT note indicator and third practicing pedal. Schaff Bros.' pianos, with muffler. Cash or payments to suit. Renting and tuning. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

CHICKERING PIANOS IN AN ENDLESS variety of styles at CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 Wabash-av.

THE FAMOUS BAUER, THE POPULAR "OPERA" PIANOS. Pianos of all grades at lowest prices. Exceptional bargains in second-hand pianos. JULIUS BAUER & CO., MANUFACTURERS, 226, 228 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARBORN-st., Chicago; advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

WAGES, NOTES, RENT BILLS AND BAD DEBTS of all kinds collected; no charge unless successful. F. BRADY, county constable. 76 5th-av., r. 8.

ROOFING.

WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 155 Washington-st.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIBRARIES, cyclopedias, magazines, and paper novels. SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State, Palmer House.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT— FOR HOTEL PURPOSES. Desirable corner residence. Fashionable North Side district. Fifteen minutes' walk from State and Madison-sts. Contains 35 rooms, passenger elevator, steam heat, etc. Good light on all sides. Will make World's Fair lease or longer if desired. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—TO PRIVATE FAMILY UNTIL May 1, 1894, furnished house, 9 rooms, north 22d-st., east of Wabash; or will sell furniture. Address B 114, Tribune office.

TO RENT—VERY COMFORTABLE NEW 6-room house, with modern conveniences, near cable and steam car lines. PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 12-ROOM FURNISHED residence, 2634 Prairie-av.; sell furniture.

West Side.

TO RENT—131 PEORIA-ST., NEAR ADAMS—10-room house, $45; good light; newly papered and painted. Key 313 W. Monroe-st.

North Side.

FOR RENT—ON NORTH HALSTED-ST., NEAR Clark, a house of 13 rooms besides bath, closets, and cellar; has hot and cold water and gas; large lot with barn. A. C. GETTEN, 161 Plymouth-pl.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, 2-story, 11-room dwelling in desirable residence district; references required; no boarding-house. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—OAK PARK HOUSES AND FLATS—Houses $15 to $75; flats $25 to $40. SMITH & JUNE, R. 42, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"THE OZARK," COR. WABASH-AV. and 35th. 5-roomed flat; also 4 rooms suitable for light housekeeping; furnished or unfurnished; electric light, steam heat; furnished rooms, single or en suite, with or without board.

TO RENT—THREE 6 ROOM FLATS IN 4714 EVANS-av.; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; janitor will show at any time.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 6-ROOM FLAT; BATH, gas range, furnace, top flat. 3541 Lake-av. Reasonable until May 1.

West Side.

TO RENT—FINE ELEGANT FLATS, 150 PARK-av.; 8 rooms and bath; steam heat; all modern conveniences. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT — 444 ASHLAND-BLVD., SELECT neighborhood, new 7-room flat, modern. OWNER, on premises.

TO RENT—FLAT 168 LAFLIN-ST.

TO RENT—MODERN FLAT NEW BUILDING 263 Lincoln, cor. Van Buren-st. R. 206, 112 Clark.

TO RENT—FLATS, 6 ROOMS EACH, MODERN, corner of Carroll and 41st-sts. Call on premises.

North Side.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—COMPLETELY and elegantly furnished 6-room apartment on La Salle-av., one block south of Lincoln Park; family removing to New York, will sacrifice. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. (Former offices of Turner & Bond.)

TO RENT—NO. 937 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FINE flats, 6 rooms and bath, all conveniences, $25 and $30 per month. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—149 RACINE-AV.—NICE FRONT FLAT, 5 rooms and bath. C. B. RICHARD & CO., 62 S. Clark-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED 5-ROOM FLAT. Inquire at Flat No. 4, 314 North State st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—IN THE HARVARD, 5714 AND 5716 Washington-av., two blocks from South Park Station of Illinois Central railroad and 57th-st. entrance to World's Fair grounds, handsomely furnished rooms, steam heat, gas, and electric light, filtered water; new building and new furniture; inspection invited. A. V. LEE, Proprietor.

TO RENT— I have well furnished quarters for 400 people per day in one of the best located South Side modern apartment hotels for the World's Fair period; very conveniently located, being one minute's walk from Elevated Railroad Station. Only responsible parties need address CHAS. S. HOLMES, Hotel Broker, 304, 167 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—FINEST FURNISHED ROOMS IN the city; new furniture, new building, hot water, steam heat, gas, and electric light; all modern conveniences; $3 to $10 per week; inspection invited. HOTEL MAYBELLE, 3663, 3665, and 3667 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—"THE IRVING," COR. OAKENWALD-av. and 44th-st.; desirable 7-room steam heated apartment, long lease, reasonable. WHITE, WOODRUFF & WENTWORTH, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6 ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUNNY rooms, steam-heated, parlor, bath, etc., for gentlemen; near Auditorium; boulevard and lake. Address W 30, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ANY ONE DESIRING A NEW AND elegantly furnished room one block from I. C. R. R., Douglas Station, at moderate cost, should address C 79, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT room; steam heat, electric light, hot water, bath, etc. 55 E. 33d-st., Apart. 4.

TO RENT—323 MICHIGAN-AV., HANDSOMELY furnished parlor floor; also front alcove or entire 2d floor; will contract for World's Fair.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 143 OAKWOOD-blvd.—Two rooms furnished, $30; one room, $16; and three unfurnished, $40. Electric light.

TO RENT—ROOMS, HEART OF CITY; $3 TO $5 per week. 148-156 Dearborn-st., Grand Union.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS; LOWEST rent; walking distance. 1233 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, with closet, $10 month. 4611 Langley-av.

TO RENT—3628 LAKE-AV.—NEW AND ELEGANTLY furnished room; price very reasonable.

TO RENT—271 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms; $25 per month.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN THE MONTICELLO, 332 AND 334 N. Franklin-st., 4 and 5-room flats with all conveniences; reasonable rent. PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN THE KENILWORTH, 282 AND 284 Erie-st., furnished rooms for gentlemen; reasonable rates.

TO RENT—328 WELLS-ST.—FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, 8 rooms; very desirable and in good order. PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM, STEAM heat. 593 North Clark-st. Ring upper bell.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; EVERY CONVENIENCE. 253 Dearborn-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO YOUNG men in private family; references required. 109 Miller-st., 2d flat.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT, AND THIRD floor, Nos. 235 and 237 East Monroe st. (wholesale district); will rent cheap. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., Room 208 Garden City Block, N. W. Cor. Randolph-st. and 5th-av.

TO RENT—FOR SALOON AND RESTAURANT; large space, ground floor; central location, down-town. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 80X166, NORTHWEST corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st.; will subdivide if desired. D. W. JEMIC, 130 Rialto Building.

West Side.

TO RENT—OLDEST GROCERY STAND IN THE neighborhood, 111 West Huron-st., corner Ayers-ct.; $25. HOLM, 2d floor.

TO RENT—STORE, 19 HOFFMAN-AV., $8 PER month. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE, PLATE-GLASS front, 22x80, in Nashua, Chickasaw Co., Ia., one of the best locations for dry goods; good chance for good business. Apply to G. T. GREELEY, Nashua, Iowa.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

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TO RENT—1 AND 3 N. CLARK-ST.—ELEGANT, light offices, single or en suite; steam heat, elevator, etc. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MOST CONVENIENTLY LOCATED suite of offices in the Monadnock Block. Apply to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY MONTH, RESPONSIBLE PARTIES, finest suite offices in building, nicely furnished. Apply 707 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 36 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 681.

Lofts.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR NO. 211 STATE-ST., 25x140, corner Adams-st.; also, half of fourth floor, 25x70, new and light, steam heat and elevator service; long lease. JOHN M. BREDT, 137 and 139 State-st.

TO RENT — VERY DESIRABLE BUSINESS loft, 50x100; Wabash-av., north of Van Buren-st.; fine light; elevators; whole or part. Address B 81, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF ALL SIZES IN MOST ANY location. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT— SMALL WORLD'S FAIR HOTEL. Four-story stone-front new building on Michigan-av., north of 35th-st.; 32 rooms; every modern improvement. Will rent for six months or one year from May 1. Address OWNER, A 138, Tribune office.

TO RENT— Hotels, stores, houses, and flats in vicinity of World's Fair. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building. Branch Office, 318 63d-st., adjoining Woodlawn Station.

TO RENT—HOTEL—343 SO. CANAL-ST.—HOTEL of 40 rooms with saloon on first floor; newly furnished throughout; steam heat; will sell furniture of hotel and saloon for $1,800; rent $2,200 per year; will give long lease. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE DOWN-TOWN BUILDING admirably located for hotel; long and favorable lease. R. J. GUNNING, 79 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS OF ALL KINDS. WE HAVE a large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK WAREHOUSE, NEAR all depots, with direct switches from nine railroads, by which every road entering Chicago can reach building; will rent for long term or lease for 99 years at low valuation. EDWIN REED & CO., 125 La Salle-st. (Exclusive Agents.)

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION CAN BE had of 5,000 sq. ft., with heat and power, on second floor, in business center; especially adapted for printing or light manufacturing, as it is wired for electric lights and has large vault; a World's Fair lease, cheap. Apply at once to Ames Sword Co., 146 Franklin-st.

TO RENT—PRINTERS—TAYLOR BUILDING 140-146 Monroe-st., steam power and heat; 1 room, 30x50; 1 room 50x50; all well lighted; passenger and freight elevators. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone main 4166.

TO RENT—SO. WATER-ST., NEAR STATE, from May 1, 1893, 4-story brick building. T. G. DICKINSON & CO., Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—IN WHOLESALE DISTRICT—COMPLETE list of all buildings, stores, floors, salesrooms, etc., where possession can be had Jan. 1. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—FINE BASEMENT, 1 AND 3 NORTH Clark-st., suitable for laundry or baths; steam heat, hot water, and power. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES. We are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1 AND 3 N. CLARK-ST., SPACE WITH power. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND FLOORS FOR PRINTERS; power and heat. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

TO RENT—2,500 FEET, WITH POWER, AT 148-154 Monroe-st. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—TWO STATE-ST. BUILDINGS. ROUNDS & CLOUGH, 156 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOR WOODWORKERS, FLOORS WITH power. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE desire small furnished house near World's Fair for June, July, and August. Address T. L. SEWALL, 343 N. Pennsylvania-st., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, LARGE FRONT, well heated and lighted, closet, convenient to bath, in vicinity Ashland-av. and Madison; private family preferred; references if necessary. Address C 155, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, MODERN CONVENIENCE, with breakfast and dinner, north of Chicago-av., east of Clark; references given; state price and conveniences. Address C 120, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM; SINGLE GENTLEMAN; near Prairie-av. and 40th-st.; references. C. B. B., 1107 Venetian Bldg.

WANTED — TO RENT — SMALL FLAT OR house; American locality; particular. Address C 167, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BASEMENT—ABOUT 1,200 square feet for soapmaker without lease; state price. Address C 108, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, 20 to 30 rooms, or two adjoining houses of 15 rooms each. A 88, Tribune office.

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ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODERATE charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. KENNERT, 133 So. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st. All chronic, surgical, and eye diseases a specialty; all organic, nervous weaknesses of men cured; a regular faculty of eminent specialists. Consultation and 160-page book free; mail, 10c.

DRUNKENNESS CURED!—NO DANGER OF death, lunacy, or imbecility! Dr. D'Unger (14th year at the Palmer House) was the first physician on earth to discover that drunkenness is a nervous disease, and the first physician to discover the only scientific, safe, and permanent cure for it. No one dares dispute this. More than 8,400 cases successfully treated—no deaths, no lunatics, no imbeciles. Beware of imitators and charlatans who use impure cinchonas and inject death-dealing drugs. Neither gold nor any other mineral medicine has any direct action upon the nerves. Remember that. Pamphlets free. Room 733, Palmer House. Hours: 2 to 4 p. m. ☞ Refers to the reputable physicians of Chicago.

DR. GRAHAM, LADIES' SPECIAL PHYSICIAN. Room 4, 183 Clark-st. 9 to 7; Sunday, 10 to 12.

LADIES, ATTENTION—MRS. DR. ZARA TAKES ladies before and during confinement; infants adopted if required; treats all female troubles successfully. 497 W. Monroe-st.

MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 279 W. Adams-st.

THE LENA RIVER, SIBERIA, CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. This remedy will be placed before the suffering at the opening of the World's Fair May, 1893. Meantime physicians who desire to use it in their practice and those wishing county and State agencies or information in regard to it can call on or address DR. D'UNGER, Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois. Hours: 2 to 4 p. m.

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L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS. 84 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

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POSTLEWAIT— High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs not exceeding 100 miles distant. Telephone west 209.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LODGE ORGANIZERS—ADDRESS A. P. LEAGUE, Baltimore, Md. Sick and Death Benefit Order.

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Ocean Navigation.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO. Express service to Southampton (London) and Hamburg. Magnificent new twin-screw steamers of 13–16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.

SPRING SAILINGS, '93:

Normannia......March 30	Normannia......April 27
Columbia......April 13	Fuerst Bismarck......May 4
Augusta Victoria......April 20	Columbia......May 11

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS LINE. WINTER SERVICE. From New York to Genoa and Naples via Gibraltar, by the magnificent twin-screw express steamers Columbia......Jan. 5 | Augusta Victoria......March 2.
Grand excursion to the Mediterranean and the Orient by S. S. Fuerst Bismarck from New York February 4th to Gibraltar, Genoa, Ajaccio (Corsica), Alexandria (for Cairo and the Pyramids), Jaffa (for Jerusalem), Smyrna, Constantinople, Corfu, Malta, Syracuse, Palermo, Naples, Algiers, Lisbon, Southampton, and New York. Duration 10 weeks. First-class only.
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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS TO NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
I. cabin, $70, II. cabin, $50; steerage, low rates. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken, N. J.

Elbe, Tues., Dec. 20, 7 a m	H. H. Meier, Tues., Jan. 10, 10 am
Havel, Tues., Dec. 27, 11 am	Elbe, Tues., Jan. 17, 6 am
Lahn, Tues., Jan. 3, 7 am	Aller, Tues., Jan. 24, 9 am

MEDITERRANEAN LINE. EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMER SERVICE. New York and Genoa less than Eleven Days.

Fulda, Sat., Dec. 31, 10 am	Fulda, Sat., Mch. 11, 10 am
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 28, 10 am	Werra, Sat., April 1, 10 am
Fulda, Sat., Feb. 4, 10 am	Kaiser W. II., April 8, 10 am
Werra, Sat., Feb. 25, 10 am	Fulda, Sat., April 15, 10 am
Kaiser W. II., Mch. 4, 10 am	

NEW YORK TO ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, VIA GIBRALTAR AND NAPLES. Ems......Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1893, 2 p. m.
NEW YORK TO PALERMO AND NAPLES. Ems, Sat., Feb. 18, 10 am | Ems, Sat., Mch. 25, 10 am.
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
AMERICAN LINE— PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL.
INMAN LINE— NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
RED STAR LINE— NEW YORK AND ANTWERP. PHILADELPHIA AND ANTWERP.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Western Gen'l Pass'r Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE. FRENCH LINE. NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS IN ONE WEEK.
"S. S." La Bourgogne, Wed., Dec. 14, 2 p. m. La Champagne, Wed., Dec. 21, 4 p. m. La Bretagne, Wed., Dec. 28, 11 a. m. La Normandie, Sat., Dec. 31, 1 p. m.
Steamers sail from company's pier 42, North River, New York, for Havre, every Saturday.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.

FLORIDA, CUBA, MEXICO, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Italy, Nile, Riviera, etc. Steamship and railroad tickets to all parts of the world. Send for "Tourist Gazette." H. GAZE & SONS, 113 Broadway, New York.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	‡ 2:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	‡ 2:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	‡ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	‡ 2:50 am	‡12:20 am
St. Louis and Texas Express	* 8:35 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans & Memphis Exp.	‡ 8:00 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 4:05 pm	* 4:45 pm
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	‡ 1:30 pm	‡ 1:05 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford Passenger	‡ 3:30 pm	‡10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Pass.	‡ 4:55 pm	‡10:40 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	‡ 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:25 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENGER Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	* 1:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City and Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado and Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:15 am	5:00 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:30 pm	7:15 am
Springfield and St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	7:15 pm
Springfield and St. Louis Night Ex.	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Joliet and Dwight Accommodation	* 5:05 pm	†9:40 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—

*Da. †Da ex. Sun. x Ex. Sat.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:47 pm	*7:15 am
	*10:45 pm	*9:59 am
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:47 pm	*7:15 am
	x10:45 pm	*9:59 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	†8:00 am	†7:45 pm
Waukesha Ex.	*4:00 pm	*11:00 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN. Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, San Francisco, Portland and the West	†12:15 pm	† 2:15 pm
	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
	*10:30 pm	* 9:30 am
	*10:40 pm	* 7.00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 6.00 pm	* 8:15 am
Duluth and Superior Special	* 5:50 pm	* 7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Madison, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am	¶ 7:45 am
	* 6:00 pm	* 9:30 am
	*10:30 pm	* 9:35 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	¶ 8:15 am
La Crosse, Winona, Sparta	† 8:15 am	¶ 8:00 am
	*10:30 pm	* 9:35 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am	* 6:45 pm
	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard	* 3:00 pm	† 1:35 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm	*11:30 am
	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:00 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Leave, †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *7:30 p. m., *10:30 p. m.; arrive, *7:00 a. m., *10:00 a. m., *1:35 p. m., †4:00 p. m., *6:45 p. m., *9:45 p. m.
Waukesha & Madison—Lv., †7:00 a. m., †8:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m.; Ar., *10:00 a. m., †1:35 p. m., †6:45 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENGER Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	†12:50 pm	† 1:35 am
Iowa and Minnesota Express	*12:50 pm	* 1:35 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Ex.	*12:50 pm	* 8:15 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	* 9:40 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†10:30 am
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:50 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth Ex.	* 6.00 pm	* 9:50 am
Denver Vestibule Ex. via Omaha (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 8:15 am
Omaha Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Denver Ex., via Kansas City	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth Ex.	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am

*Daily †Ex. Sunday ‡Ex. Saturday ¶Ex. Monday

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Depot, Canal and Adams streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:40 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:40 am	† 2:25 pm
Council Bluffs and Local P'nts	*11:35 am	* 2:25 pm
Denver and San Francisco	* 1:00 pm	* 8:25 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denv'r	* 5:50 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:50 pm	* 8:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:10 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston & Texas	* 6:10 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:15 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 3:45 pm
Kansas City, St. Joe. & Atchison	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†11:20 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily †Daily except Sunday ‡Daily except Sat'

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:35 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 6:40 pm
Pekin and Galesburg Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom.	* 4:18 pm	*10:05 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:35 am
Kansas City and Denver Lim.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
California Limited	*10:00 pm	*10:30 am
California Fast Express	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 8:10 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City Express	*12:01 am	*10:20 pm

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	b 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a10:30 pm	b10:00 pm
Omaha, Sioux City	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
Omaha, Sioux City	a11:10 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 8:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, leave a8:30 am, b 11:30 am, b 3.00 pm, 5:15 pm, a 6:00 pm, a 8:00 p. m., a 10:30 p m; arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:30 am, b 1:00 pm, b 4:00 pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, s 1:45 pm.
aDaily. b Except Sunday. sSunday only

CHICAGO, GREAT WESTERN RY. CO. (OPERATING Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Ry.) Grand Central Station, Fifth-av., and Harrison-st. City office corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
†St. Paul and Minneapolis	8:30 am	10:20 pm
†Iowa, Mo., and Kansas Express	8:30 am	10:20 pm
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	12:06 pm	4:30 pm
*Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	9:40 am
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	7:50 am
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	7:15 am
*Des Moines, St. Jos & K. City	6:00 pm	9:10 am

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr.	* 9:05 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:30 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria VestibuleEx	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & BostonEx	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 7:25 pm
Terre Haute and Evansville	*10:20 pm	* 6:55 am
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:00 pm	*10:40 am
Goodland and Attica	† 4:00 pm	* 9:55 am
Florida Limited	* 4:00 pm	*10:40 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Depots foot of Lake-st., 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

Nov. 20, 1892.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Accommodation	† 7:05 am	† 7:35 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 9:00 am	† 3:55 pm
Grand Rapids via New Buffalo.	† 9:00 am	† 3:55 pm
The North Shore Limited	*12:20 pm	* 4:30 pm
Fast New York Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Grand Rapids Line via Kala'zoo	† 3:10 pm	† 3:55 pm
Niles Accommodation	† 3:55 pm	†10:10 am
Niagara Falls & Buffalo Special	* 4:55 pm	*10:15 am
Grand Rapids Solid Train	† 5:25 pm	† 6:45 pm
Detroit Night Express	‡ 9:30 pm	¶ 6:50 am
Grand Rapids Solid Train	*11:15 pm	* 7:05 am
Fast Atlantic Express	*11:45 pm	* 7:55 am
Grand R'ds Line, via Kala'azoo	*11:45 pm	* 6:50 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES.—CHICAGO—PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at 248 Clark street, cor. Jackson.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS; *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield & Pittsburg	† 7:15 am	† 5:25 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Columbus & East	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Philadelphia & New York	*12:30 pm	*10:00 am
Baltimore & Washington	*12:30 pm	*10:00 am
Washington & New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Pittsburg & East	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
New York & Philadelphia	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 pm
Pittsburg & Washington	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 pm
Columbus & Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton & Springfield	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Louisville & Indianapolis	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Pittsburg & East	*11:30 pm	* 6:25 am

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	† 8:40 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:30 pm
Day Express	*11:25 am	* 4:50 pm
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 8.00 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Sag'nw	* 8:15 pm	* 8.00 am
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:35 pm

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENTRAL & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st. Depot, and 22d-st.

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
N. Y. Fast Mail (via Old Road)	§ 8:00 am	§ 9:10 am
Boston and New York Special	§10:30 am	§ 3:00 pm
Atlantic Express	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:35 am
N. Y. Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Elkhart and Goshen Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENTRAL Passenger Station, also Ogden-av. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	6:40 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:30 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*11:55 a m
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 pm	* 8:30 am
Night Express	*11:10 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily †Except Sunday.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'a Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:30 am
N. Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 8:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 6:35 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 8:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:30 am

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT DEARBORN STATION. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st., and Auditorium Hotel.

Dec. 11, 1892.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	*10:30 am	* 5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:35 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 6:15 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 pm	* 8:15 am
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 pm	*10:30 am

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati Day Express	9:15 am	5:35 p m
Do Night Express	8:30 pm	7:45 a m

OPINIONS OF ARTISTS.

THEY HOLD PRONOUNCED VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT OF DRESS.

William Chase Thinks That Woman's Attire Is Just Now Artistic—Wordsworth Thompson, on the Contrary, Considers It Atrocious—J. Wells Champney Recommends the Italian Gown of the Thirteenth Century—Walter Satterlee Believes in Greek and Spanish Costumes.

Artists hold decided views in regard to present modes of dress as exhibited by women. Several of them voice their sentiments in the New York *Herald.*

"I think woman's dress is just now very artistic," said William Chase when asked what he considered the most graceful gown for a woman. "When I paint a portrait I rarely find much fault with the lady's attire. There is so much latitude at present allowed that if a woman studies her figure and complexion intelligently I don't see why she should not always produce a pleasing effect. It is true some women do disfigure themselves frightfully with their clothes. I can't tell you what is wrong about them until I see them on; then I know in a minute."

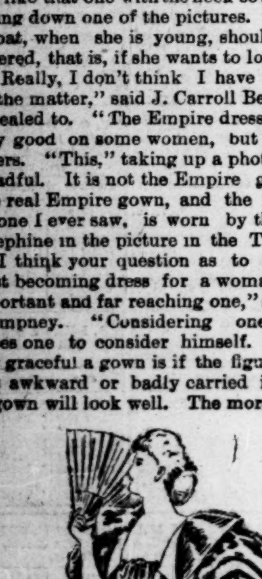
"I think the dress ought to follow the lines of the figure as closely as possible," said J. G. Brown. "The Empire gown? Yes, I think that a very graceful dress on some women, but not with those big puffs of sleeves, such as this has," examining a picture handed to


IDEAL COSTUME FOR MOTHERS.

him for inspection. "Anything which hides or distorts the outline of the arm and shoulder like that is bad. These attempts of the dressmakers to modify the Empire gown are certainly to be commended if they do away with the hour-glass shape into which they have been trying to make women. No, I do not like that one with the neck so swathed up," laying down one of the pictures. "A woman's throat, when she is young, should never be covered, that is, if she wants to look well."

"Really, I don't think I have any opinion on the matter," said J. Carroll Beckwith when appealed to. "The Empire dress? Yes, it is very good on some women, but frightful on others. "This," taking up a photograph, "is dreadful. It is not the Empire gown, either. The real Empire gown, and the most beautiful one I ever saw, is worn by the Empress Josephine in the picture in the Tuileries."

"I think your question as to what is the most becoming dress for a woman is a very important and far reaching one," said J. Wells Champney. "Considering one's raiment forces one to consider himself. No matter how graceful a gown is if the figure inside of it is awkward or badly carried in that case no gown will look well. The more a garment


MODERN EMPIRE EVENING GOWN.

requires the preserving of graceful lines the more careful will be the wearer to carry herself well. Dress is, after all, quite closely connected with morals. A well dressed man or woman will not stoop to some things which they might do if in rags or were shabby.

"The dress which seemed to best meet the requirements of warmth, grace, freedom of movement, and beauty of line was the Italian of the thirteenth century. I consider that the most beautiful period of dress. Just look at this figure, the gown is all in one piece. It falls in long folds, is held in about the waist by a broad girdle, and has what you call angel sleeves. Think how effectively it would veil the exaggerated curves of a fat form, conceal the angles of a bony one, or reveal in the movements of a perfect one the lines of beauty! You see, here it is made more elaborate by having the upper garment shorter than the under one, and it is slashed at the side to show the petticoat. Here is a


THE OPHELIA DRESS.

very elaborate girdle and here is a simpler one. It admits of many modifications. The garment may come closely up about the throat or it may be cut square or in a V. In any case it is modest, fitting, and beautiful. Yes, that was a time of artistic dressing. It was before the frightful distortion of the corset was known.

"I believe the 'Ophelia' dress, or what you call the 'princess,' one of the best artistically a woman can wear, though, of course, it would require a more perfect figure than the loose belted one."

"I believe the Greek dress to be the most graceful a woman can wear," said Walter Satterlee. "The Empire dress is good if the dressmakers do not spoil it with their modifications, but it depends upon who wears it. For filling the modern requirements of climate and fitness there is nothing much better than the Spanish dress, and it is always picturesque. You see how simple it is. Look at this one," and he spread out a costume which an assistant produced from a large oaken chest near by.

The waist was of a gayly flowered brocade, with a short slashed basque, the neck being so


NOT GRACEFUL.

arranged as to turn into a low V or be drawn up closer about the throat if required. Black lace edged the bell sleeves, and the corsage laced together in front. The lining was heavy white linen, with one incut dart on each side of the front, and there was not a whalebone in it. Evidently it was not made to "fit like a glove," but it followed easily the natural curves of the form, and has certainly looked "stunning" in some pictures that have been seen in the exhibitions. The skirt worn with this waist may be black or some dark color to harmonize with it. It is simply a plain round skirt, slightly gored if preferred. The inevitable black lace veil or mantilla drapes the head and is brought around the neck in the graceful, coquettish manner which forms such an effective setting to a pretty throat or may be made to conceal an ugly one.

"Taste visits the world in waves," said Wordsworth Thompson.

"Do you think we have a 'wave' now?" was asked.

"Decidedly not. A few years ago fashion reached something like a legitimate point. It has gone on since till it is now ridiculous. What with the fur that doesn't suggest warmth, the capes that start straight out from the neck in bristling, angular folds, the collars that partly obliterate the head, and the cluster of angles in the hat, some of the figures one sees in the street are pictures for future generations to make merry over. For instance——"

Mr. Thompson caught up a bit of chalk and rapidly sketched upon the brown foreground of a canvas upon the easel in front of him a back view of a woman in street attire, such as one may see any day on Fifth avenue. First came the bristling angles of the hat, then more angles composing that high collar, then the more aggressive pleats of the short cape starting horizontally from the neck, then the angles of the longer cape above the sheath-like shirt. It looked something like a sort of grotesque bottle or vase and was funny in the extreme.

"The street costume is much worse than that worn in the house," went on the artist, "but even then the sleeves are reaching such exaggerated proportions that they are fast coming to this," and he took up some plates of past fashions and held up one of the date of 1832, when the sleeves used to be held out by small featherbeds and bolsters.

"The period of from 1830 to 1833 was about the worst we have had, except perhaps the crinoline visitation. You see how fast we are getting there by comparing the plates.

"Look in the shop windows at the designs in jewelry and you will see how the freakish and whimsical prevails. No matter how bizarre or ugly the idea if it is a novelty. This tendency will be felt more or less in costumes. Such a wave struck France during the Directory. It is generally the indication of a distinctly transitional period."

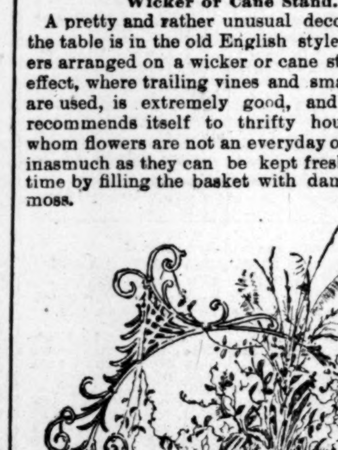
"The magnificent and varied display of costumes recently seen at the horse show," said Mr. Stanley Middleton, "prove to me that it is almost beyond the power of man to suggest any improvement upon the present styles."

All of which goes to show there are many men of many minds.

ARRANGEMENT FOR TABLE DECORATION.

Flowers and Trailing Vines Fixed on a Wicker or Cane Stand.

A pretty and rather unusual decoration for the table is in the old English style, the flowers arranged on a wicker or cane stand. The effect, where trailing vines and small flowers are used, is extremely good, and the style recommends itself to thrifty housewives to whom flowers are not an everyday occurrence, inasmuch as they can be kept fresh for some time by filling the basket with damp sand or moss.



It should be used, properly, as the centerpiece on a table where few other flowers are used.

The Wife of Rider Haggard.

In appearance Mrs. Haggard is charming; she has clear-cut features, a strong, self-reliant mouth, large, expressive brown eyes, and an abundance of dark brown hair, writes Ada Chester Bond in the *Ladies' Home Journal.* She is above the medium height, with the strong, graceful figure that belongs to healthy, vigorous womanhood. Her personality is quite as interesting as is that of her well-known husband, whose strong, square forehead, firm lips and clear, deep eyes impress you with their owner's strength and originality. In stature Mr. Haggard is tall and erect, his voice low and melodious; he has been described as "that blonde and athletic gentleman." While at Ditchingham he is wont to appear in jacket and knickerbockers of tweed; thick, knitted stockings, and thick, serviceable boots, his whole appearance suggesting the typical English squire. The home life of this interesting family is beautiful in its simplicity and genuineness. The day opens with family prayers, which are read with gentle reverence by the master of the house, in the large square entrance hall, to which assemble not only the family and visitors, but all the servants.

A Long Time on the Way.

Mrs. Budlong—"Did you have a good sermon this morning?"

Miss Budlong—"Very good; but somewhat disappointing."

Mrs. Budlong—"What was the text, dear?"

Miss Budlong—"'Behold! the bridegroom cometh.'"—*Puck.*

Giving the Counter-Sign.



—*Judge.*

TRAINING FOR NURSES

RARE QUALITIES REQUIRED OF WOMEN IN THIS PROFESSION.

Intelligence and Refinement, Cheerfulness and Practical Knowledge of Medicine and Cookery Are Among Them—First Steps Toward Obtaining Instruction in the Art of Nursing—Duties of the First Year at a Hospital School—Financially the Occupation Is Desirable.

The superintendent of one of New York's largest training schools says of the woman who desires to be a nurse: "It requires an ideal woman to make a good nurse. She must be intelligent and refined. She must have a strong will in order to control her refractory patients without friction. She must be able to hide any feeling of disgust with the most disagreeable case of illness. She must invariably be cheerful. She must command the respect of her patients and at the same time be sympathetic, and in addition to all this she must have a practical knowledge of cooking, of arranging a bed, of removing a patient's bandages, of the properties of medicine, their effect, and a thousand and one things that are only thought of as they come up in the practical work of a hospital ward. In addition to all this there is a theoretical training to be gone through by means of lectures by physicians and text-book lessons recited to the training school superintendent."

Women of this sort are rare, so there is considerable difficulty in completing the classes at high standard training schools, says the New York *Sun.* It must not be inferred, however, that the applications are not numerous. In recent years the average number of applications for admission to the Bellevue Training School received annually has been over a thousand. Of this number about 300 have been personally interviewed by the Superintendent and thirty accepted on probation. An odd fact about these nurses, which is true of all the schools connected with the large hospitals, is that very few of those accepted are residents or natives of New York City. Most of them come from inland cities or country villages in the surrounding States, and not a small percentage comes from Canada. No applicant is accepted at a good school unless she is over 21 years of age and under 35. Twenty-five is the preferred age. The Superintendents seem to have a weakness for district schoolma'ams. A majority of the nurses seem to have been previously in that condition of servitude. Unless she has been teaching for too long a time, the Superintendents say that a teacher makes the best nurse, because, in the first place, she is accustomed to controlling others; and again her education must be very good, and, as in everything else, education counts. Then her health is apt to be better than that of the shop girl or factory girl of 25.

Before Entering a School.

But the question is, a young woman having decided that she is fitted for the occupation of trained nurse, what is she to do next? She must write to the Superintendent, say, of the school. In reply she will receive a printed circular, which will tell her about the next stage. This document states briefly that a personal interview is always desirable, but if, owing to distance, it is impossible, the applicant should write again to the Superintendent, when an application blank will be forwarded.

This blank is decidedly a formidable affair. It must be filled out in the applicant's own handwriting and must contain accurate and full answers to the following questions: Are you a single woman or a widow? What is your present occupation? What was your age on your last birthday? Where were you born and on what date? What is your height, also your weight? Where were you educated? Are you strong and healthy and have you always been so? Are your sight and hearing perfect? Have you any physical defects? Have you any tendency to pulmonary complaint? If a widow, have you children, how many, and how are they provided for? Where, if any, was your last situation? How long were you in it, and in what employment? Give the names and full addresses of two persons who may be referred to. State how long they have known you. If previously employed, one of these must be your last employer. Do you object to the menial services inseparable from the vocation of a nurse? Do you promise at all times while our duty to maintain the cleanliness and order of the ward in which you are serving, and to obey implicitly the commands of your superior in charge? Are you willing to wear the dress prescribed by the institution after leaving its jurisdiction? Have you read and do you clearly understand the regulations?

This blank filled out with the answers to all these questions, and, accompanied by a physician's certificate of sound health, a letter from a clergyman and the names and addresses of three women, not relatives, who have known the applicant for several years, constitutes a formal application. Besides this the applicant must send a photograph of herself, when a personal interview is out of the question. These applications are filed, and whenever a vacancy occurs the most desirable applicant is selected by the Superintendent. This acceptance is by no means final. The candidate simply comes on trial for a month, and may be rejected or accepted at the end of that period. The Superintendent's decision is final in the matter, and no reasons are given for the rejection of a probationer.

Some Requirements.

When the accepted candidate arrives at the school she must bring with her two or three gingham dresses and eight aprons of bleached cotton. Specific directions as to the making of these aprons are given in the first circular sent out. The probationer must also bring two bags for soiled clothing. If her teeth are out of order they must receive attention before her appearance at the school. She must also wear low-heeled and broad-toed shoes. Before her acceptance as a pupil nurse she must pass a satisfactory examination in reading, penmanship, simple arithmetic, and English or German dictation. During her month of probation she will receive her board and lodging free of expense at the Nurses' Home, but no other compensation.

If at the end of the month the Superintendent decides that the probationer is of good material and likely to reflect credit upon the profession she is presented with a paper declaring that she will remain in the school for two years and abide by its rules. She affixes her signature and becomes a junior pupil nurse. From this time on she wears the hospital dress. Those who have a prejudice against uniforms find this objectionable, but to the unbiased patient its wearer is an ideal of neatness in her blue gingham gown, big white apron, linen cuffs and collar, turned back from wrists and neck, and lace-trimmed cap. Even after she graduates she must continue to wear this uniform costume.

During the first year of her training she assists as nurse in the various wards of the hospital. After the first six months she gets her first experience on night duty. When on day duty she gets up at the ringing of the first bell at 6:15. She dresses, arranges her room, and hastens to the dining-room for breakfast. At 7 a. m. she reports for duty at the ward to which she is assigned. At noon she has an hour for dinner, and additional time for rest. Then she returns to her post and remains until 7 p. m. She has one afternoon a week and may go to church Sunday morning every other Sunday. Somewhere in between she must find time to study and attend the lectures and "quiz" classes in the library of the home. She will be allowed two weeks' vacation each year. If she should be taken ill while on duty she will receive the best of care without charge. The first year she will be paid $7 a month. The second year this is increased to $12. It is distinctly stated that this sum is not paid for services rendered in the hospital, the instruction given being considered a sufficient equivalent. The amount of money paid the nurses is simply allowed them that they may provide themselves with the necessary hospital dress and text-books, and for other personal expenses.

Things That Must Be Learned.

The varied knowledge of things she is required to learn in her two years' course appears rather appalling to the non-professional observer. She has first to absorb a course in the approved methods of dressing blisters, burns, sores, and wounds; the application of fomentations, poultices, cups, and leeches; the administration of enemas and the use of the catheter; the management of appliances for uterine complaints; the best method of friction to the body and extremities; the management of helpless patients, making beds, moving, changing, giving baths in bed, preventing and dressing bed sores, and managing positions; bandaging, making rollers and bandages and lining of splints; the preparation and cooking of delicacies for the sick. In the last six months of her service she will take a two months' course in obstetrics at a maternity hospital and spend one month learning about "contagious diseases, and in addition to all this she must have acquired a practical knowledge of the best methods of keeping a room supplied with fresh air, of how to keep everything clean and disinfected, how to make observations and be able to report to the physician the state of the secretions, expectorations, pulse, skin, appetite, temperature of the body, breathing, condition of wounds, effect of diet, stimulants, and medicines, and the management of convalescents.

Sometimes in the latter half of the second year she is sent out to do district nursing among the poor under the supervision of the outdoor department of the hospital.

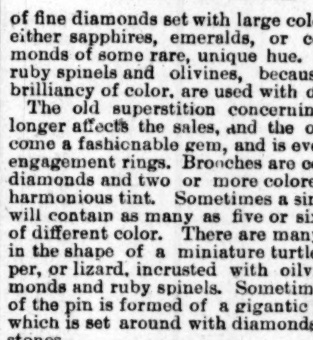
If at the end of two years she passes a successful examination in all those things mentioned she receives a diploma from the Board of Managers of the school, and is at liberty to choose her field of service. There is a registry connected with the school, and if she wishes to do private nursing she has her name placed on it, and is ready to begin whenever an employer appears. The registry fee is $5 a year. Each school has its scale of prices, and every graduate registering there must be paid according to the schedule. Nursing is peculiarly a woman's work; a good nurse is seldom out of employment, so that financially it is a desirable occupation.

JEWELS WORN BY SOCIETY WOMEN.

Few Are Displayed in the Day Time by People of Good Taste.

The woman of society wears very little jewelry in the day time. She reserves her display of jewels for the evening dress. The fancy for the hour is for ornaments which may be adjusted to form either a tiara, or comb for the hair, a pendant or necklace for the throat, or brooch or bracelet. There are very few pieces of jewelry which serve all these purposes, but there are elaborate necklaces of diamonds set in platina, with rivieres of diamonds falling from them, which may be separated to give a simpler necklace with an ornament for the hair and a pin.

Charming little tiaras in trefoil, formed of fine diamonds set with larger stones, are so arranged that they may be used also as a comb or brooch. Sometimes a palm leaf or spray of maidenhair fern is introduced in a necklace, and this may be removed to form a pendant or spray for the hair. There are crown effects in pearls and diamonds, which may be reversed and form a necklace with pendants, or separated to make a number of ornaments for the corsage. While the majority of these ornaments are of diamonds alone, or of diamonds and pearls, many of them are


BUTTERFLY BROOCH.

of fine diamonds set with large colored stones, either sapphires, emeralds, or colored diamonds of some rare, unique hue. A few fine ruby spinels and olivines, because of their brilliancy of color, are used with diamonds.

The old superstition concerning opals no longer affects the sales, and the opal has become a fashionable gem, and is even used for engagement rings. Brooches are composed of diamonds and two or more colored stones in harmonious tint. Sometimes a single brooch will contain as many as five or six diamonds of different color. There are many little pins in the shape of a miniature turtle, grasshopper, or lizard, incrusted with oilvines or diamonds and ruby spinels. Sometimes the body of the pin is formed of a gigantic waterpearl, which is set around with diamonds or colored stones.

In place of the Marquis ring, so becoming to a long, slender, white hand, many rings in unique designs, with the same long and slender setting, are shown. For dimpled, plump hands there are pretty hoop rings and rings with a diagonal setting of a diamond and ruby or emerald or other colored gem.

EQUAL RIGHTS, EQUAL EDUCATION.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's Views on Questions That Concern Women.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll does not exclude woman's suffrage from the list of subjects to which he gives thought. "Personally," he says, "I would not advise women to pay much attention to practical politics, but I do think it the duty of every woman to ascertain what she can with regard to her country, including its history, laws, and customs. Woman, above all others, is a teacher. She, above all others, determines the character of children—that is to say, of men and women.

"There is not the slightest danger of women becoming too intellectual or of knowing too much. Neither is there any danger of men knowing too much. At least I know of no men who are in immediate peril from that source. I am a firm believer in the equal rights of human beings, and no matter what I think as to what woman should or should not do, she has the same right to decide for herself that I have to decide for myself. If women wish to vote, if they wish to take part in political matters, if they wish to run for office, I shall do nothing to interfere with their rights. I most cheerfully admit that my political rights are only equal to theirs.

"There is nothing very hard to understand in the politics of a country. The general principles are for the most part simple. It is only in the application that the complexity arises, and woman, I think, by nature is as well fitted to understand these things as man. In short, I have no prejudice on this subject. At first women will be more conservative than men; and that is natural. Women have, through many generations, acquired the habit of submission, of acquiescence. They have practiced what may be called the slave virtues—obedience, humility—so that some time will be required for them to become accustomed to the new order of things, to the exercise of greater freedom, acting in accordance with perceived obligation, independently of authority.

"So I say equal rights, equal education, equal advantages. I hope that woman will not continue to be the serf of superstition; that she will not be the support of the church and priest; that she will not stand for the conservation of superstition, but that in the east of her mind the sun of progress will rise."

Gaining Experience Early.

Mrs. Dumpsey—"Thomas, you must tell Willie not to spend all the time looking at the circus posters. It takes him all day to do an errand."

Mr. Dumpsey—"Let him study 'em, Maria, and after he has seen the circus he will know more about the deceits of life than he could learn in ten years any other way."—*Texas Siftings.*

A Tender Heart.

Little Johnny—"I guess I'll get rid of that dog I found. He's too much of a fighter. He's always hurtin' other dogs."

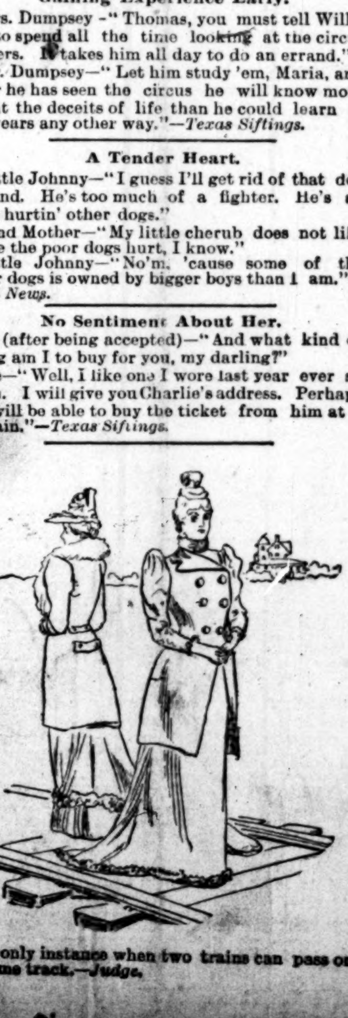
Fond Mother—"My little cherub does not like to see the poor dogs hurt, I know."

Little Johnny—"No'm, 'cause some of the other dogs is owned by bigger boys than I am."—*Good News.*

No Sentiment About Her.

He (after being accepted)—"And what kind of a ring am I to buy for you, my darling?"

She—"Well, I like one I wore last year ever so much. I will give you Charlie's address. Perhaps you will be able to buy the ticket from him at a bargain."—*Texas Siftings.*



The only instance when two trains can pass on the same track.—*Judge.*

GIRLS' PARTY DRESSES

GAY ATTIRE IN WHICH THE HOLIDAYS ARE DANCED OUT.

Old Fashioned Afternoon Gatherings Have Given Place to Fashionable Evening Functions So Far as Children Are Concerned, and Frocks Have to Be Elaborate—What Boys Wear When They Act as Escorts—Picturesque and Dainty Fashions for Children of Both Sexes.

At this season of the year party dresses are as interesting to small girls, even to small boys if the truth must be told, as to their grown-up sisters who are properly "in" society. Children's parties, especially during the holidays, when boarding-schools contribute to various homes their restless charges, are almost a daily occurrence, and in many



instances are conducted on so elaborate a scale that they are scarcely less important than similar functions of elder people.

For all such gatherings evening frocks are necessary. The good days when little girls "took tea" with each other in a staid, demure fashion, lightened only by the fact that they wore their best Sunday gowns and had seedcakes and preserves and perhaps a little home-made candy as a special treat, are long since past so far as "city" children are concerned. They who live with the trees and hills and open spaces can perhaps tell a different tale. With this new régime has grown the necessity of French frocks, fans, silk stockings, suède, slippers, and—crowning horror from an old fashioned point of view!—bodices made with round necks and short sleeves.

At a Christmas party, where the tree and Santa Claus himself were rather slighted for the more modern and alluring attractions of a perfect floor for dancing, a well-known orchestra, and a generous supper room, there were several pretty although not altogether child-like costumes.

An attractive child with long yellow curls wore a gown of white veiling striped with shaded silks and set off with a broad belt and hem band in open gimp work on pink silk. The bodice in this case was high and full, and the full puffed sleeves reached to the elbows. Dark green velvet ribbon and bows drooped on either side of the skirt, while others connected the belt and the shoulders in a series of loops and bows.

Another frock, more elaborate and to some minds less suitable for a girl just entering her "teens," was of white Russian net over turquois-blue pongee silk. The underdress was a princess, cut square and low in the neck. The gauze overdress was made in the Empire fashion and fell loose from the yoke, which was finished with a wide frill. It was tied on the shoulders and about the belt with blue ribbons streaked with silver. The guimpe and long sleeves were of thinnest muslin which made a pathetic display of the thin immature arms and neck. This much-gotten-up young person wore long



suède gloves, carried a fan, a bonbonnière, and a silver-mounted vinaigrette, all of which she managed with the air of an accomplished coquette of many more summers than she had ever seen.

A charming little frock to which the most fastidious and conservative mother could urge no objections was of soft white silk, the skirt enriched with three rows of lace insertion arranged in vandykes over two lace frills. The bodice was of silk, finished by a fichu of folded silk and lace frills, with butterfly bows on the shoulders. The big sleeves had insertions of lace let into them, with butterfly bows resting on the shoulders.



A cloak of ivory cashmere edged with swansdown and edged luxuriously with heavy silk was folded warmly over the little silk frock when the time for leave-taking came, and with it the carriage.

Practical to an extreme that should warm the hearts of mothers who haven't large fortunes to squander on their daughters' party frocks was a double skirt in white muslin, embroidered at the edge in washing silk or cotton. Vandyked rows of gaging simulated a corselet round the full bodice, the top of which describes a point where met in a cross the shoulder straps and binding of the bodice in plaid ribbon, connected under a jaunty bow, just matching that in the hair. A band of tiny tucks finished off each puffed sleeve, forming a slight frill at the edge.

By a group of very little girls some dainty dresses were displayed, among them one in coral pink crêpe, with a Watteau back and a sash of broad satin ribbon. It was finished by a broad frill of biscuit-colored Irish lace. Another frock scarcely less attractive was of white silk muslin over white silk. The empire belt and the deep cuffs of silk were daintily embroidered in marguerites. A third



of white Indian silk, with a yoke and transparent sleeves of white silk muslin, was elaborately smocked in gold-colored silk. A fourth is worth describing in that it was simple and young-looking. It was of Pompadour washing silk, trimmed with lace and ruchings of ribbon. The puffed sleeves were short, the skirt full, the bodice simply gauged at neck and wrists and allowed to hang in full folds.

Boys' clothes are more difficult than girls' so far as their evening outfit is concerned. Yet for them, too, picturesque attire is devised by the united efforts of fond mammas and anxious dressmakers and tailors. A brother and sister were clothed in raiment that attracted considerable attention at a gathering of children held this week. The little boy's suit was of tan-colored velveteen, the coat open and faced with silk, trimmed with cords and buttons, and revealing a cream silk shirt and turned down collar edged with a frill.

Delightfully simple and unpretentious was the little girl's dress, which was accordion-plaited from neck to hem and made in a peach-colored crêpon. There was a deep lace frill around the neck and quaint angel sleeves.

Another suit for a small boy that struck a happy medium between the elaborate and the simple was made of gray striped velveteen, the breeches made tight to the knee and the coat left open to display a tight-fitting, double-breasted dress waistcoat and a full shirt of lawn, edged with lace. The idea is one that can easily be copied either in cloth or plain velvet. Armed with such a possession no mother need hail her small son's party invitations as unmitigated bores of extravagant propensities, as the costume may, after it has fretted its hour at a festivity, be turned to good use for everyday wear by the substitution of a plain silk shirt for the lace betrimmed one.

Golden-brown velvet over a shirt of light blue makes a pleasing combination: so do



gray plush and white. A pretty and picturesque suit is made of gray plush and has a big collar, set into two points more or less Charles I. in style.

In London the leading dressmakers are engaged in the pleasing task of making gowns for the children of royalty. One frock designed for a little Princess of 11 years is made in old rose-colored foulé, with a yoke elaborately embroidered in fine silken cord to match. The bodice is plaited below the waist into a belt of this embroidery, which again appears on the hem. It is a charming little frock quite worthy of adorning either a Princess of the House of Hanover or fulfilling a more democratic mission in making fair the pretty daughter of some well-to-do American family.

NEW OCCUPATION FOR WOMEN.

An Observant Man Points Out Green Fields That Wait for Them.

It was a man who spoke, and he is a man whose remarks deserve attention. He must have certain work done, and he has been unable to find a woman who can do it although it requires no great talent. He offered his suggestions for the benefit of the unfortunate who lack inventive genius and regular occupation, says the New York *World.*

"I have a daughter," said he, "a girl of 17, whose mother is dead. She is my little housekeeper and she is doing well except that she is badly hampered by the lack of intelligent assistance. Now in this big city there should be some woman able to come into my house and for a proper compensation instruct my daughter thoroughly in the theory and art of housekeeping. I am not the only person who needs such services. In hundreds of motherless homes it would be appreciated, and even if the mother is alive she is often too busy or too delicate or too ignorant to give her daughter the right instruction. Why doesn't some competent housekeeper enter this fresh, new, green field?

"There's another smiling field right near this one," continued the observant man, warming to his subject. "Why doesn't some woman make a specialty every spring and fall of going about and examining houses or flats for families that want to move? She could take the agent's list and make the rounds, carefully examining into all the conditions and making a full report to the busy man or woman who lacks time to go house-hunting. Why don't you call the attention of women to this crying need?"

And the listener calls it.

Why the Pig Was Called Maud.

A worshipper of the late laureate, resident in the Isle of Wight, talks about having a Tennyson garden next summer, with every tree and shrub therein mentioned by the poet in his works. In this connection is recalled the story of the little daughter of a friend of Lord Tennyson who had a small pet pig. She was asked one day why she called her pig Maud. "O," was her reply, "it's because it will run into the garden, and then I get scolded."

An Awkward Mishap.

A Mrs. Gay of England has had both feet in the grave, and has been consoled for the painful experience by a gift of $500, awarded by a sympathetic jury. The lady attended a funeral and fell into an open grave that yawned behind her, through the carelessness of the churchyard employés.

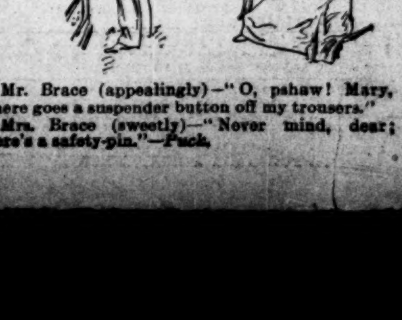
How to Make It Go.

Miss Cutting—"You ought to have your poem set to music, Mr. Rimes."

Rimes—"Why?"

Miss Cutting—"In a song, no one pays any attention to the words."—*Puck.*

The Wifely Remedy.



Mr. Brace (appealingly)—"O, pshaw! Mary, there goes a suspender button off my trousers."

Mrs. Brace (sweetly)—"Never mind, dear; here's a safety-pin."—*Puck.*

VERSES OF THE DAY.

The New Year Minuet.

It was danced in the hall by the fire's red glow,
For the palms hid the lamps at the side,
And each form was outlined on the floor below,
While the shadows were spread far and wide.
But the shadows were misty—a softened gray—
In accord with the slow melody.
The light of the fire drove the dark lines away,
While it lent all a sweet mystery.

Both dancers were courtly and figures of grace,
Yet the maid held my fancy alone;
The glow gave a blush to her beautiful face;
In her dark eyes a fairer light shone.
And then as she curtesied, so stately, so slow,
With the grace of an age that is past,
It seemed like a dream of the long, long ago—
Like a dream that I knew could not last.

So stately, so slow was each step that she made,
And so graceful the head that she bent;
The old-fashioned fan that at times cast a shade
Such an air of true elegance lent;
The place of the dance gave a place to my thought,
And I dreamed of the days that are dead;
The spell of the dance was by sorcery wrought,
And the hurrying modern days fled.

It was peace—the sweet rest of the olden day,
When all idols were not overthrown;
When romance still lived, and, as king, Love held sway,
Before Mammon to ruler had grown.
And all those who watched were bewitched by the dance,
And they dreamed till the measure was o'er—
Today was forgot in the short backward glance
And the charms of the day gone before.
—*Flavel Scott Mines in the Ladies' Home Journal.*

An Old Love Letter.

The flying years, the silent years,
Swept o'er this safely hidden page,
Till Time that deep-sunk mystery clears,
Gives me the dateless heritage.

Where beat the heart, where burnt the brain,
That all this pain and passion felt?
On leaves defaced by mould and stain,
The secret of a life is spelt.

Why rashly lift, why rudely rend,
The softening veil that Death and Time,
Conspiring Life with Art to blend,
Have hung between her soul and mine.

Enough to know, enough to feel
That one immortal bliss endures;
The love these ardent words reveal
May happily mirror mine—or yours.
—*Margaret Crosby in Scribner.*

Heart Flight.

Upon the wings of steam I speed
Across the land to you,
O'er river, rill, through wood and mead,
At dawn and fall of dew.

And yet, howe'er so fleet I fly,
My heart leaps on before;
You feel my loving presence nigh
Long ere I ope the door.
—*Clinton Scollard in the Home-Maker.*

Unsinged.

Young Nostraand is in Europe still,
And Frank. . . I don't know where;
Too much champagne has finished Will,
And you—you do not care!
Poor moths, they ventured near the flame—
The simile is old—
And should the candle bear the blame?
You are too fair to scold.

But that is why I never press
Your frank, extended hand,
Or venture on a slight caress—
I see you understand—
I'm only warm where others burn;
I'm. . . "Nothing but a friend"—
I flutter near, but I can turn,
And so escape the end!
—*New England Magazine.*

The Stranger.

"No one can tell,"
Said little Nell,
"What our baby tries to say.
She's just come down
Into our town,
And they don't know Heaven-talk out our way."
—*Wideawake.*

Drawing the Cider.

To draw the cider we were sent,
We two, on mirth and mischief bent,
She bore the candle flaring high;
The old blue-figured pitcher, I.

What shadows o'er the cellar wall
Tossed, huge and shapeless, dim and tall!
What eerie sounds from rack and bin,
And casks that pent real spirits in!

The spigot turned, both heads bent low
To watch the amber current flow,
The candle-light flared strangely dim—
The pitcher must not over-brim.

So close, so close our faces drew,
Our lips had touched before we knew;
And ere they parted rogues disgraced—
Six quarts of cider went to waste!
—*Frank Leslie's Weekly.*

The Childhood of the Heart.

O, the rosy days of childhood,
How blissfully they sped,
When not a charm had vanished,
And not a wonder fled!
The year was full of promise then,
The tongue was full of praise—
But I think the cup is sweeter now
Than in the childish days.

O, the laughing world of childhood,
Of ignorance and ease!
The lightest touch could quicken,
And the least pleasure please;
Yet the upward paths are dearer,
With all the thorns they bear,
Than a garden of a hundred flowers
When Ignorance is there!

O, the beating heart of childhood—
That little heart of snow,
That doubt has never entered,
Nor sorrow has brought low!
Trust me, not all the rapture
Its eager life can span
Can shadow forth the perfect love
That warms the breast of man.
—*Dora Read Goodale in Harper's Weekly*

Holiday Wishes.

A Christmas wish—why friend of mine,
If loving wishes make
The Christmas-tide, then all my year
Is Christmas for your sake.

Yet, just to please your fancy, dear,
I'll weave a little rhyme
With holly sprigs and mistletoe—
Meet for the Christmas time.

May all the paths you ever tread
Be like the holly—green,
And lighted up with friendly smiles
Like holly's burnished sheen.

May all the thoughts you ever have
Be, like the mistletoe,
Bedecked with pearls; and all your deeds
Pure as the Christmas snow.

Yule-logs of love burn in your heart
With rosy warmth and cheer,
And Care—well, may she come, at most,
Like Christmas—once a year.
—*Belle Hunt.*

The Path of Peace.

What sent you here? Just when my heart was torn
And tortured with love's latest agony;
When to myself I solemnly had sworn
To walk life's way alone, you come to me
With those big eyes, mysterious and strange,
And sad, sweet face, as solemn as the grave.
What I had thought the end was but a change;
And I find myself a woman's slave.

But do not frown—don't take away those eyes
Whose slightest look seems to intoxicate.
Must leave me now? Yes, yes; the hour flies,
But thou has brought me nearer heaven's gate.
Thy gentle hand—thy loving hand has led
Me from the shores of sin; from stone to stone
Has taught my falt'ring feet to tread
The path that leads to peace—I walk alone.
—*Cy Warren in the New York Sun.*

The Mistletoe's Mission.

'Twas the mistletoe did it, they said,
For he had been proud, and she had been cold,
But she had grown shy, and he had waxed bold,
When the mistletoe hung overhead.

He had been far away in the East.
She said, with a smile, she'd forgotten him quite;
And he had drawn up his magnificent hight,
As though he was not surprised in the least.

But just as they passed through the door,
They both glanced above, to the low arch, and there
Hung a mistletoe branch—their eyes met full and square,
And it seemed that it needed no more.

So the mistletoe did it, they said.
For he had turned white, and she had blushed flame,
And she lay in his arms, and whispered his name,
And at Easter they are to be wed.
—*Ada Nichols Man.*

Nature's Music.

"The songs of Nature never cease."
When winter's wind-songs die,
In come the birds, with hymns of peace,
And joy and love on high.
And when the summer day hath come,
The rustling of the trees
Is mingled with the tuneful hum
Of countless honey bees.
Then as the autumn greets the sight,
Her forces one and all unite
In heavenly harmonies.
—*John Kendrick Bangs in Harper's Young People.*